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The American Jewish Year Book 5695

September 10, 1934 to September 27, 1935

Volume 36

Edited by
HARRY SCHNEIDERMAN
for the
AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE



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PREFACE

The continuing crisis in the lives of the Jews of Germany is reflected in the present volume, as it was in its predecessor. Not only is a considerable part of the List of Events given over to occurrences affecting the Jews of that country, but some of the tragic effects are indicated also in the Necrology which includes the names of a number of distinguished German Jews who died by their own hands, and in the notices of appointments of scholars and teachers, ousted from the laboratories and the lecture halls of German colleges and universities, to positions of honor in the schools of foreign countries, where they were cordially welcomed. The present volume also contains a special article dealing with discussions of minority and refugee questions at the 1933 Assembly of the League of Nations, evoked by Germany's degradation of Jews and Christian descendants of Jews, one of whose effects was the flight from Germany of some sixty thousand refugees from a campaign of persecution which has outraged the conscience of mankind.

Besides the special article on the League discussions, there are two biographical sketches of two distinguished American Jewish scholars and teachers whose death, during the past year, was an irreparable loss to our community—Hyman Gerson Enelow and George Alexander Kohut. We are indebted to the Reverend Doctor David Philipson and Professor Alexander Marx, respectively, for the vivid, sympathetic and inspiring portrayals of these two men, whose contributions to the advancement of Jewish learning and scholarship have gained worldwide recognition.

During the past two years there has been going on in the United States a movement for closer cooperation between those philanthropic agencies which are a distinctively American product—the federations for local social service. This movement, resulting as it has in the organization of the National Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, has also brought with it a tendency on the part of Federation workers to analyze the strength and weakness of the Federation, especially as revealed by the impact of the economic depression, and to suggest changes which are likely to adapt the useful instrument which the Federation has proved to be, to the economic, educational, and social changes which are taking place about us. We present in this

volume an article by Dr. B. M. Selekman, who is the Executive Director of the Associated Jewish Charities of Boston, Mass., in which the Federation is subjected to a comprehensive critical analysis. The article will undoubtedly be read with interest by many of the large number of American Jews who are directly interested in the Federation and the new problems confronting it.

The exigencies of the production of the Year Book in time for circulation in advance of Rosh Ha-Shanah prompted a return to the presentation of the important events of the year in the form of chronological tables, in the place of a running review of the year, in which form these events were presented in Volumes 25 to 35, inclusive. Aside from this change, the recurrent features of the series are given as has been customary in previous issues. A special feature has been added in the shape of an Index to the first thirty-five volumes, with a view to facilitating reference to their contents.

In the preparation of this volume, the Editor enjoyed, as in the past, the cooperation of members of the staff of the American Jewish Committee. He desires especially to acknowledge the valued assistance of Miss Rose J. Ginsburg who prepared the Index and revised the statistical material; of Miss Rose A. Herzog, who compiled the appendices to the List of Events and the several directories and lists; and of Mr. Melvin M. Fagen, who prepared the article on minority and refugee questions before the League of Nations. The Editor desires to express his appreciation also for the helpful advice of Doctor Cyrus Adler, and the technical cooperation of Doctor Julius Grodinsky, the Secretary of the Jewish Publication Society.

HARRY SCHNEIDERMAN

New York, August 6, 1934.

SPECIAL ARTICLES IN PREVIOUS ISSUES OF THE AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK*

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CALENDARS

ABRIDGED CALENDARS FOR 5693-5695

Jewish Month and Date	Festivals, etc.	זשנ תרצ"ג—5693 1932-1933	הכז תרצ"ד—5694 1933-1934	בחה תרצ"ה—5695 1934-1935
Tishri 1 3 10 15 22 23 Heshvan 1 Kislev 1 25	New Year Fast of Gedaliah Day of Atonement Tabernacles Eighth Day of the Feast Rejoicing of the Law New Moon New Moon Hanukkah	Oct. 1 Sa Oct. 3 M Oct. 10 M Oct. 15 Sa Oct. 22 Sa Oct. 23 S *Oct. 31 M *Nov. 30 W Dec. 24 Sa	Sept. 21 Th †Sept. 23 Sa Sept. 30 Sa Oct. 5 Th Oct. 12 Th Oct. 13 F *Oct. 21 Sa Nov. 19 S Dec. 13 W	Sept. 10 M Sept. 12 W Sept. 19 W Sept. 24 M Oct. 1 M Oct. 2 T *Oct. 10 W Nov. 8 Th Dec. 2 S
Tebet 1 10	New Moon Fast of Tebet	*Dec. 30 F 1933 Jan. 8 S	*Dec. 19 T Dec. 28 Th 1934	Dec. 7 F Dec. 16 S 1935
Shebat 1 Adar 1	New Moon New Moon	Jan. 28 Sa *Feb. 27 M	Jan. 17 W *Feb. 16 F	Jan. 5 Sa *Feb. 4 M
Adar Shenl 1 13 14	New Moon Fast of Esther Purim **Mar. 11 Sa Mar. 12 S Feb. 28 W Mar. 1 Th	*Mar. 6 W Mar. 18 M Mar. 19 T
Nisan 1 15	New Moon Passover	Mar. 28 T Apr. 11 T	Mar. 17 Sa Mar. 31 Sa	Apr. 4 Th Apr. 18 Th
Iyar 1 18	New Moon Thirty-third Day of 'Omer	*Apr. 27 Th May 14 S	*Apr. 16 M May 3 Th	*May 4 Sa May 21 T
Sivan 1 6	New Moon Feast of Weeks	May 26 F May 31 W	May 15 T May 20 S	June 2 S June 7 F
Tammus 1 17	New Moon Fast of Tammus	*June 25 S July 11 T	*June 14 Th †June 30 Sa	*July 2 T July 17 Th
Ab 1 9	New Moon Fast of Ab	July 24 M Aug. 1 T	July 13 F †July 21 Sa	July 31 W Aug. 8 Th
Elul 1	New Moon	*Aug. 23 W	*Aug. 12 S	*Aug. 30 F

*Second day of New Moon.

†Fast observed on following Sunday.

**Fast observed on previous Thursday.

ABRIDGED CALENDARS FOR 5696-5698

Jewish Month and Date	Festivals, etc.	זשן ח'רצ"ו—5696 1935-1936	הכז ח'רצ"ז—5697 1936-1937	בשד ח'רצ"ח—5698 1937-1938
Tishri 1 3 10 15 22 23 Heshvan 1 Kislev 1 25	New Year Fast of Gedaliah Day of Atonement Tabernacles Eighth Day of the Feast Rejoicing of the Law New Moon New Moon Hanukkah	Sept. 28 Sa Sept. 30 M Oct. 7 M Oct. 12 Sa Oct. 19 Sa Oct. 20 S *Oct. 28 M *Nov. 27 W Dec. 21 Sa	Sept. 17 Th †Sept. 20 S Sept. 26 Sa Oct. 1 Th Oct. 8 Th Oct. 9 F *Oct. 17 Sa Nov. 15 S Dec. 9 W	Sept. 6 M Sept. 8 W Sept. 15 W Sept. 20 M Sept. 27 M Sept. 28 T *Oct. 6 W *Nov. 5 F Nov. 29 M
Tebet 1 10	New Moon Fast of Tebet	Dec. 27 F 1936 Jan. 5 S	*Dec. 15 T Dec. 24 Th 1937	*Dec. 5 S Dec. 14 T 1938
Shebat 1 Adar 1	New Moon New Moon	Jan. 25 Sa *Feb. 24 M	Jan. 13 W *Feb. 12 F	Jan. 3 M *Feb. 2 W
Adar Sheni 1 13 14	New Moon Fast of Esther Purim	**Mar. 7 Sa Mar. 8 S	Feb. 24 W Feb. 25 Th	*Mar. 4 F Mar. 16 W
Nisan 1 15	New Moon Passover	Mar. 24 T Apr. 7 T	Mar. 13 Sa Mar. 27 Sa	Mar. 17 Th Apr. 2 Sa
Iyar 1 18	New Moon Thirty-third Day of 'Omer	Apr. 23 Th May 10 S	*Apr. 12 M Apr. 29 Th	Apr. 16 Sa *May 2 M
Sivan 1 6	New Moon Feast of Weeks	May 22 F May 28 W	May 11 T May 16 S	May 19 Th May 31 T
Tammuz 1 17	New Moon Fast of Tammuz	June 21 S July 7 T	June 10 Th †June 26 Sa	June 5 S *June 30 Th
Ab 1 9	New Moon Fast of Ab	July 20 M July 28 T	July 9 F †July 17 Sa	†July 16 Sa July 29 F
Elul 1	New Moon	*Aug. 19 W	*Aug. 8 S	†Aug. 6 Sa Aug. 28 S

*Second day of New Moon.

†Fast observed on following Sunday.

**Fast observed on previous Thursday

5695

is called 695 (תרצ"ה) according to the short system (לפ"ק). It is a defective leap year of 13 months, 54 Sabbaths, 383 days, beginning on Monday, the second day of the week, and having the first day of Passover on Thursday, the fifth day of the week; therefore, its sign is בחה, i. e. ב for the second, ח for defective (חסרה) and ה for fifth. It is the fourteenth year of the 300th lunar cycle of 19 years, and the eleventh year of the 204th solar cycle of 28 years, since Creation.

Civil Month	Day of the Week	Jewish Month	SABBATHS, FESTIVALS, FASTS	PENTATEUCHAL PORTIONS פרשיות	PROPHETICAL PORTIONS הפטרות
Sept.		Tishri			
10	M	1	New Year א' דראש השנה	{Gen. 21 Num. 29: 1-6	I Sam. 1: 1-2: 10
11	T	2	New Year ב' דראש השנה	{Gen. 22 Num. 29: 1-6	Jer. 31: 2-20
12	W	3	צום גדליה	Ex. 32: 11-14; 34: 1-10	{Is. 55: 6-56: 8 <i>Seph. none</i>
13	Th	4	Fast of Gedaliah		
14	F	5			{Hos. 14: 2-10, Joel 2: 15-17, t; 27; <i>Seph. Hos. 14: 2-10, Micah 7: 18-20</i>
15	S	6	וילך. שבת שובה	Deut. 31	
16	S	7			
17	M	8			
18	T	9	יום כפור	{Lev. 16 Num. 29: 7-11	{Is. 57: 14-58: 14 <i>Afternoon: Jonah</i>
19	W	10	Day of Atonement	<i>Afternoon Lev. 18</i>	<i>Seph. add Micah 7: 18-20</i>
20	Th	11			
21	F	12			
22	S	13	האזינו	Deut. 32	{II Sam. 22: 1-51, or Ezek. 17: 22-18: 32
23	S	14			
24	M	15	א' דסכות	{Lev. 22: 26-23: 44 Num. 29: 12-16	Zech. 14
25	T	16	ב' דסכות	{Lev. 22: 26-23: 44 Num. 29: 12-16	I Kings 8: 2-21
26	W	17		{Num. 29: 17-25 <i>Seph. 29: 17-22</i>	
27	Th	18		{Num. 29: 20-28 <i>Seph. 29: 20-25</i>	
28	F	19		{Num. 29: 23-31 <i>Seph. 29: 23-28</i>	
29	S	20	חול המועד	{Ex. 33: 12-34: 26 Num. 29: 26-31	Ezek. 38: 18-39: 16
30	S	21	הושענא רבא	{Num. 29: 26-34 <i>Seph. 29: 31-34</i>	
Oct.					
1	M	22	שמני עצרת	{Deut. 14: 22-16: 17 Num. 29: 35-30: 1	I Kings 8: 54-66
2	T	23	שמחת תורה	{Deut. 33: 1-34: 12 Gen. 1: 1-2: 3	{Josh. 1 <i>Seph. 1: 1-9</i>
3	W	24	אסרו חג	{Num. 29: 35-30: 1	
4	Th	25			
5	F	26			
6	S	27	בראשית, (מב' הח')	Gen. 1: 1-6: 8	{Is. 42: 5-43: 10 <i>Seph. 42: 5-21; 61: 10; 62: 5</i>
7	S	28			
8	M	29			
9	Th	30	א' דראש חודש	Num. 28: 1-15	

* The Book of Ecclesiastes is read.

Civil Month	Day of the Week	Jewish Month	SABBATHS, FESTIVALS, FASTS	PENTATEUCHAL PORTIONS פרשיות	PROPHETICAL PORTIONS הפטרות
Oct.		Heshv.			
10	W	1	ב' דראש חדש New Moon	Num. 28: 1-15	
11	Th	2			
12	F	3			
13	S	4	נח	Gen. 6: 9-11: 32	{Is. 54: 1-55: 5 {Seph. 54: 1-10
14	S	5			
15	M	6			
16	T	7			
17	W	8			
18	Th	9			
19	F	10			
20	S	11	קד לך	Gen. 12: 1-17: 27	Is. 40: 27-41: 16
21	S	12			
22	M	13			
23	T	14			
24	W	15			
25	Th	16			
26	F	17			
27	S	18	וירא	Gen. 18: 1-22: 24	{II Kings 4: 1-37 {Seph. 4: 1-23
28	S	19			
29	M	20			
30	T	21			
31	W	22			
Nov.					
1	Th	23			
2	F	24			
3	S	25	חיי שרה [מב' הח']	Gen. 23: 1-25: 18	I Kings 1: 1-31
4	S	26			
5	M	27			
6	T	28			
7	W	29	יום כפור קטן		

1934, Nov. 8—Dec. 6]

KISLEV 29 DAYS

כסלח 5695

Civil Month	Day of the week	Jewish Month	SABBATHS, FESTIVALS, FASTS	PENTATEUCHAL PORTIONS פרשיות	PROPHETICAL PORTIONS הפטרות
Nov.		Kislev			
8	Th	1	New Moon ראש חודש	Num. 28: 1-15	
9	F	2			
10	S	3	תולדה	Gen. 25: 19-28: 9	Mal. 1: 1-2: 7
11	S	4			
12	M	5			
13	T	6			
14	W	7			
15	Th	8			
16	F	9			{ Hos. 12: 13-14: 10, or 11: 7-12: 12 or 11: 7-14: 10
17	S	10	ויצא	Gen. 28: 10-32: 3	{ Seph. 11: 7-12: 12
18	S	11			
19	M	12			
20	T	13			
21	W	14			
22	Th	15			{ Hos. 12:13-14: 10 or 11: 7-12: 12 or Obadiah 1: 1-21
23	F	16			{ Seph. Obadiah 1: 1-21
24	S	17	וישלח	Gen. 32: 4-36: 43	
25	S	18			
26	M	19			
27	T	20			
28	W	21			
29	Th	22			
30	F	23			
Dec.					
1	S	24	וישב (מב' הח')	Gen. 37: 1-40: 23	Amos 2: 6-3: 8
2	S	25	Hanukkah, חנוכה Feast of Dedication	{ Num. 7: 1-17 Seph. 6: 22-7: 17 Num. 7: 18-29 Seph. 7: 18-23 Num. 7: 24-35 Seph. 7: 24-29 Num. 7: 30-41 Seph. 7: 30-35 Num. 7: 36-47 Seph. 7: 36-41	
3	M	26			
4	T	27			
5	W	28			
6	Th	29			

Civil Month	Day of the Week	Jewish Month	SABBATHS, FESTIVALS, FASTS	PENTATEUCHAL PORTIONS פרשיות	PROPHETICAL PORTIONS הפטרות
Dec. 7	F	Tebet 1	New Moon ראש חודש	Num. 28: 1-15; 7: 42-47	
8	S	2	מקץ	{Gen. 41: 1-44: 17 Num. 7: 48-53	Zech. 2: 14-4: 7
9	S	3	Eighth Day of Hanukkah	Num. 7: 54-8: 4	
10	M	4			
11	T	5			
12	W	6			
13	Th	7			
14	F	8			
15	S	9	ויגש	Gen. 44: 18-47: 27	Ezek. 37: 15-28
16	S	10	{ צום עשרה בטבת Fast of Tebet	Ex. 32: 11-14; 34: 1-10	{Is. 55: 6-56: 8 Seph. none
17	M	11			
18	T	12			
19	W	13			
20	Th	14			
21	F	15			
22	S	16	ויחי	Gen. 47: 28-50: 26	I Kings 2: 1-12
23	S	17			
24	M	18			
25	T	19			
26	W	20			
27	Th	21			
28	F	22			
29	S	23	שמות [מב' הח']	Ex. 1: 1-6: 1	{Is. 27: 6-28: 13; 29: 22, 23 Seph. Jer. 1: 1-2: 3
30	S	24			
31	M	25			
Jan. 1935					
1	T	26			
2	W	27			
3	Th	28	יום כפור קטן [מוקדם]		
4	F	29			

1935, Jan. 5—Feb. 3]

SHEBAT 30 DAYS

[שבט 5695]

Civil Month	Day of the Week	Jewish Month	SABBATHS, FESTIVAL, FASTS	PENTATEUCHAL PORTIONS פרשיות	PROPHETICAL PORTIONS הפטרות
Jan.		Shebat			
5	S	1	וארא, ראש חודש	{Ex. 6: 2-9: 35 {Num. 28: 9-15	Is. 66
6	S	2			
7	M	3			
8	T	4			
9	W	5			
10	Th	6			
11	F	7			
12	S	8	בא	Ex. 10: 1-13: 16	Jer. 46: 13-28
13	S	9			
14	M	10			
15	T	11			
16	W	12			
17	Th	13			
18	F	14	בשעה, שבת שירה		{Judges 4: 4-5: 31
19	S	15	ר'ה לאילנות New Year for Trees	Ex. 13: 17-17: 16	{Seph. 5: 1-31
20	S	16			
21	M	17			
22	T	18			
23	W	19			
24	Th	20			
25	F	21			
26	S	22	יתרו	Ex. 18: 1-20: 26	{Is. 6: 1-7: 6; 9: 5, 6 {Seph. 6: 1-13
27	S	23			
28	M	24			
29	T	25			
30	W	26			
31	Th	27	יום כפור קטן ומקדש		
Feb.					
1	F	28			
2	S	29	משפטים, [ומב' הח']	Ex. 21: 1-24: 18	I Sam. 20: 18-42
3	S	30	א' דראש חודש New Moon	Num. 28 1-15	

Civil Month	Day of the Week	Jewish Month	SABBATHS, FESTIVALS, FASTS	PENTATEUCHAL PORTIONS פרשיות	PROPHETICAL PORTIONS הפטרות
Feb.		Adar			
4	M	1	New Moon ב' דר' חדש	Num. 28 1-15	
5	T	2			
6	W	3			
7	Th	4			
8	F	5			
9	S	6	תרומה	Ex. 25: 1-27: 19	I Kings 5: 26-6: 13
10	S	7			
11	M	8			
12	T	9			
13	W	10			
14	Th	11			
15	F	12			
16	S	13	תצוה	Ex. 27: 20-30: 10	Ezek. 43: 10-27
17	S	14	פורים קטן		
18	M	15			
19	T	16			
20	W	17			
21	Th	18			
22	F	19			I Kings 18: 1 (or 20)-39
23	S	20	כי תשא	Ex. 30: 11-34: 35	Seph. 18: 20-39
24	S	21			
25	M	22			
26	T	23			
27	W	24			
28	Th	25			
Mar.					
1	F	26	ויקהל ומב' הח'ז.	Ex. 35: 1-38: 20; 30: 11-16	II Kings 12: 1-17
2	S	27	פ' שקלים		Seph. 11: 17-12: 17
3	S	28			
4	M	29	יום כפור קטן		
5	T	30	New Moon א' דר' חדש	Num. 28: 1-15	

Civil Month	Day of the Week	Jewish Month	SABBATHS, FESTIVALS, FASTS	PENTATEUCHAL PORTIONS פרשיות	PROPHETICAL PORTIONS הפטרות
Mar.		Adar Sheni			
6	W	1	New Moon ב' דר' חדש	Num. 28: 1-15	
7	Th	2			
8	F	3			
9	S	4	פקודי	Ex 38: 21-40: 38	{I Kings 7: 51-8: 21 {Seph. 7:40-50
10	S	5			
11	M	6			
12	T	7			
13	W	8			
14	Th	9			
15	F	10			
16	S	11	ויקרא, פ' זכור	{Lev. 1: 1-5: 26 {Deut. 25: 17-19	{I Sam. 15: 2-34 {Seph. 15: 1-34
17	S	12	צום אסתר	Ex. 32: 11-14; 34: 1-10	{Is. 55: 6-56: 8 {Seph. none
18	M	13	Fast of Esther פורים	Ex. 17: 8-16	
19	T	14	Purim, Feast of Esther* שושן פורים		
20	W	15	Shushan Purim		
21	Th	16			
22	F	17			
23	S	18	צו, פ' פרה	{Lev. 6: 1-8: 36 {Num. 19	{Ezek. 36: 16-38 {Seph. 36: 16-36
24	S	19			
25	M	20			
26	T	21			
27	W	22			
28	Th	23			
29	F	24	שמיני, ומב' הח' [פ' החדש	{Lev. 9: 1-11: 47 {Ex. 12: 1-20	{Ezek. 45: 16-46: 18 {Seph. 45: 18-46: 15
30	S	25			
31	S	26			
Apr.					
1	M	27			
2	T	28			
3	W	29			

*The Book of Esther is read.

Civil Month	Day of the Week	Jewish Month	SABBATHS, FESTIVALS, FASTS	PENTATEUCHAL PORTIONS פרשיות	PROPHETICAL PORTIONS הפטרות
Apr.		Nisan			
4	Th	1	New Moon ראש חודש	Num. 28: 1-15	
5	F	2			
6	S	3		Lev. 12: 1-13: 59	II Kings 4: 42-5: 19
7	S	4			
8	M	5			
9	T	6			
10	W	7			
11	Th	8			
12	F	9			
13	S	10	מצרע, שבת הגדול	Lev. 14: 1-15: 33	{Mal. 3: 4-24 or II Kings 7: 3-20 Seph. Mal. 3: 4-24
14	S	11			
15	M	12			
16	T	13			
17	W	14	Fast of the First-Born תענית בכורים		
18	Th	15	Passover א' דפסח	{Ex. 12: 21-51 Num. 28: 16-25	{Josh. 3: 5-7; 5: 2-6: 1, 27 Seph. 5: 2-6: 1, 27
19	F	16	Passover ב' דפסח	Lev. 22: 26-23: 44 Num. 28: 16-25	II Kings 23: 1 (or 4)-9: 21-25
20	S	17	*	Ex. 33: 12-34: 26 Num. 28: 19-25	{Ezek. 36: 37-37: 14 Seph. 37: 1-14
21	S	18		{Ex. 13: 1-16 Num. 28: 19-25	
22	M	19		Ex. 22: 24-23: 19 Num. 28: 19-25	
23	T	20		Num. 9: 1-14 Num. 28: 19-25	
24	W	21	Passover ז' דפסח	Ex. 13: 17-15: 26 Num. 28: 19-25	II Sam. 22
25	Th	22	Passover ח' דפסח	Deut. 14: 22-16: 17 Num. 28: 19-25	Is. 10: 32-12: 6
26	F	23	אסרו חג		
27	S	24	אחרי מות, (מב' הח')	Lev. 16: 1-18: 30	{Ezek. 22: 1-19 (or-16) or Amos 9: 7-15
28	S	25			
29	M	26			
30	T	27			
May					
1	W	28			
2	Th	29			
3	F	30	New Moon א' דר' חודש	Num. 28: 1-15	

*The Song of Songs is read.

Civil Month	Day of the Week	Jewish Month	SABBATHS, FESTIVALS, FASTS	PENTATEUCHAL PORTIONS פרשיות	PROPHETICAL PORTIONS הפטרות
May 4	S	Iyar 1	ב' דר' חדש קדשים New Moon	{Lev. 19: 1-20: 27 Num. 28: 9-15	Is. 66
5	S	2			
6	M	3			
7	T	4			
8	W	5			
9	Th	6			
10	F	7			
11	S	8	אמר	Lev. 21: 1-24: 23	Ezek. 44: 15-31
12	S	9			
13	M	10			
14	T	11			
15	W	12			
16	Th	13			
17	F	14			
18	S	15	בהר	Lev. 25: 1-26: 2	Jer. 32: 6-27
19	S	16			
20	M	17			
21	T	18	{ 33d Day of Omer ל"ג בעמר		
22	W	19			
23	Th	20			
24	F	21			
25	S	22	בחקתי	Lev. 26: 3-27: 34	Jer. 16: 19-17: 14
26	S	23			
27	M	24			
28	T	25			
29	W	26			
30	Th	27	יום כפור קטן ומוקדם		
31	F	28			
June 1	S	29	במדבר, ומב' הח'	Num. 1: 1-4: 20	I Sam. 20: 18-42

Civil Month	Day of the Week	Jewish Month	SABBATHS, FESTIVALS, FASTS	PENTATEUCHAL PORTIONS פרשיות	PROPHETICAL PORTIONS הפטרות
June		Sivan			
2	S	1	New Moon ראש חודש	Num. 28: 1-15	
3	M	2			
4	T	3			
5	W	4			
6	Th	5			
7	F	6	א' דשבועות Feast of Weeks	{Ex. 19: 1-20: 26 Num. 28: 26-31	Ezek. 1: 1-28; 3: 12
8	S	7	ב' דשבועות Feast of Weeks*	{Deut. 15: 19-16: 17 Num. 28: 26-31	{Hab. 3: 1-19 {Seph. 2: 20-3: 19
9	S	8	אסרו חג		
10	M	9			
11	T	10			
12	W	11			
13	Th	12			
14	F	13			
15	S	14	נשא	Num. 4: 21-7: 89	Judges 13: 2-25
16	S	15			
17	M	16			
18	T	17			
19	W	18			
20	Th	19			
21	F	20			
22	S	21	בהילתך	Num. 8: 1-12: 16	Zech. 2: 14-4: 7
23	S	22			
24	M	23			
25	T	24			
26	W	25			
27	Th	26			
28	F	27			
29	S	28	שלח לך, ומב' הח']	Num. 13: 1-15: 41	Josh. 2
30	S	29	יום כפור קטן		
July			א' דראש חודש	Num. 28: 1-15	
1	M	30	New Moon		

*The Book of Ruth is read.

1935, July. 2—30]

TAMMUZ 29 DAYS

[תמוז 5695]

Civil Month	Day of the Week	Jewish Month	SABBATHS, FESTIVALS, FASTS	PENTATEUCHAL PORTIONS פרשיות	PROPHETICAL PORTIONS הפטרות
July		Tam.			
2	T	1	New Moon ב' דר' חודש	Num. 28: 1-15	
3	W	2			
4		3			
5	F	4			
6	S	5	קרח	Num. 16: 1-18: 32	I Sam. 11: 14-12: 22
7	S	6			
8	M	7			
9	T	8			
10	W	9			
11	Th	10			
12	F	11			
13	S	12	חקת, בלק	Num. 19: 1-25: 9	Micah 5: 6-6: 8
14	S	13			
15	M	14			
16	T	15			
17	W	16	יום שבעה עשר בתמוז { Fast of Tammuz	Ex. 32: 11-14; 34: 1-10	{Is. 55: 6-56: 8 {Seph. none
18	Th	17			
19	F	18			
20	S	19	פינחס	Num. 25: 10-30: 1	Jer. 1: 1-2: 3
21	S	20			
22	M	21			
23	T	22			
24	W	23			
25	Th	24			
26	F	25			
27	S	26	מטות, מסעי [מב' הח']	Num. 30: 2-36: 13	{Jer. 2: 4-28; 3: 4 {Seph. 2: 4-28; 4: 1. 2
28	S	27			
29	M	28			
30	T	29	יום כפור קטן		

Civil Month	Day of the Week	Jewish Month	SABBATHS, FESTIVALS, FASTS	PENTATEUCHAL PORTIONS פרשיות	PROPHETICAL PORTIONS הפטרות
July 31	W	Ab 1	New Moon ראש חודש	Num. 28: 1-15	
Aug. 1	Th	2			
2	F	3			
3	S	4	דברים, שבת חזון	Deut. 1: 1-3: 22	Is. 1: 1-27
4	S	5			
5	M	6			
6	T	7			
7	W	8			
8	Th	9	צום תשעה באב Fast of Ab*	{Deut. 4: 25-40 Afternoon Ex. 32: 11-14; 34: 1-10	{Morning: Jer. 8: 13-9: 23 Afternoon: Is. 55: 6-56: 8 Seph. Hosea 14: 2-10; Micah 7: 18-20
9	F	10			
10	S	11	ואתחנן, שבת נחמו	Deut. 3: 23-7: 11	Is. 40: 1-26
11	S	12			
12	M	13			
13	T	14			
14	W	15			
15	Th	16			
16	F	17			
17	S	18	עקב	Deut. 7: 12-11: 25	Is. 49: 14-51: 3
18	S	19			
19	M	20			
20	T	21			
21	W	22			
22	Th	23			
23	F	24			
24	S	25	ראה [מב' הח']	Deut. 11: 26-16: 17	Is. 54: 11-55: 5
25	S	26			
26	M	27			
27	T	28			
28	W	29	יום כפור קטן		
29	Th	30	א' דראש חודש New Moon	Num. 28: 1-15	

*The Book of Lamentations is read.

1935, Aug. 30—Sept. 27]

ELUL 29 DAYS

אלול 5695

Civil Month	Day of the Week	Jewish Month	SABBATHS, FESTIVALS, FASTS	PENTATEUCHAL PORTIONS פרשיות	PROPHETICAL PORTIONS הפטרות
Aug. 30	F	Elul 1	ב' דראש חדש New Moon*	Num. 28: 1-15	
31	S	2	שפטים	Deut. 16: 18-21: 9	Is. 51: 12-52: 12
Sept. 1	S	3			
2	M	4			
3	T	5			
4	W	6			
5	Th	7			
6	F	8			
7	S	9	כי תצא	Deut. 21: 10-25: 19	Is. 54: 1-10
8	S	10			
9	M	11			
10	T	12			
11	W	13			
12	Th	14			
13	F	15			
14	S	16	כי תבא	Deut. 26: 1-29: 8	Is. 60
15	S	17			
16	M	18			
17	T	19			
18	W	20			
19	Th	21			
20	F	22			
21	S	23	נצבים, וילך	Deut. 29: 9-31: 30	Is. 55: 6-56: 8 or 61: 10-63: 9
22	S	24	משכמים לסליחות Selihot*		
23	M	25			
24	T	26			
25	W	27			
26	Th	28			
27	F	29			

*The Sephardim say Selihot during the whole month of Elul.

**TIME OF SUNRISE AND SUNSET
IN SIX NORTHERN LATITUDES**

TIME OF SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN SIX NORTHERN LATITUDES

Day of Month	Lat. 44° North (For Maine, Nova Scotia, Northern New York, Michi- gan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, Montana, Washington, Northern Oregon, Northern Idaho)				Lat. 42° North (For Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, Cen- tral New York, Southern Michigan, Wisconsin, North- ern Iowa, Wyoming, South- ern Idaho, Southern Oregon)				Lat. 40° North (For Southern New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Northern Ohio, Indiana, Il- linois, Southern Iowa, Ne- braska, Northern Colorado, Utah, Nevada, California)			
	Portland, Me.				Boston, Mass.				New York City Chicago, Ill.			
	Dawn Begins	Sunrise	Sunset	Twilight Ends	Dawn Begins	Sunrise	Sunset	Twilight Ends	Dawn Begins	Sunrise	Sunset	Twilight Ends
Jan. 1	5.52	7.37	4.31	6.16	5.48	7.30	4.38	6.20	5.46	7.25	4.43	6.22
10	5.51	7.36	4.40	6.25	5.48	7.29	4.46	6.28	5.46	7.25	4.51	6.29
20	5.47	7.30	4.53	6.35	5.48	7.24	4.58	6.36	5.45	7.19	5.03	6.38
Feb. 1	5.39	7.19	5.09	6.49	5.38	7.14	5.14	6.50	5.37	7.10	5.18	6.51
10	5.29	7.07	5.22	7.01	5.29	7.04	5.26	6.59	5.29	7.01	5.29	7.00
20	5.15	6.52	5.36	7.12	5.17	6.50	5.38	7.12	5.17	6.48	5.40	7.12
Mch. 1	5.01	6.37	5.48	7.24	5.02	6.35	5.50	7.23	5.03	6.35	5.51	7.22
10	4.43	6.21	6.00	7.37	4.48	6.21	6.01	7.34	4.49	6.21	6.01	7.32
20	4.26	6.03	6.12	7.49	4.30	6.03	6.12	7.46	4.33	6.04	6.11	7.44
Apl. 1	4.00	5.40	6.27	8.07	4.08	5.43	6.26	8.01	4.12	5.45	6.24	7.56
10	3.41	5.24	6.39	8.21	3.49	5.27	6.35	8.13	3.54	5.28	6.33	8.08
20	3.19	5.07	6.51	8.39	3.29	5.11	6.45	8.28	3.36	5.13	6.43	8.21
May 1	2.52	4.49	7.05	9.01	3.07	4.54	6.59	8.47	3.16	4.59	6.55	8.32
10	2.36	4.37	7.15	9.14	2.53	4.44	7.08	9.02	3.02	4.50	7.04	8.45
20	2.16	4.26	7.26	9.37	2.35	4.36	7.18	9.18	2.46	4.39	7.14	9.00
June 1	1.55	4.17	7.38	10.00	2.17	4.25	7.29	9.37	2.32	4.31	7.24	9.23
10	1.47	4.14	7.44	10.12	2.11	4.22	7.35	9.47	2.27	4.28	7.29	9.32
20	1.44	4.14	7.49	10.18	2.08	4.23	7.39	9.53	2.25	4.29	7.34	9.36
July 1	1.55	4.18	7.49	10.10	2.12	4.26	7.40	9.54	2.28	4.31	7.35	9.37
10	2.12	4.24	7.46	9.58	2.23	4.32	7.38	9.44	2.38	4.37	7.33	9.31
20	2.27	4.32	7.39	9.44	2.37	4.40	7.32	9.35	2.50	4.44	7.27	9.21
Aug. 1	2.46	4.46	7.26	9.25	2.55	4.52	7.20	9.17	3.06	4.56	7.16	9.06
10	3.06	4.57	7.14	9.03	3.12	5.01	7.09	8.59	3.19	5.05	7.06	8.50
20	3.23	5.07	6.58	8.41	3.27	5.11	6.55	8.39	3.34	5.15	6.53	8.33
Sept. 1	3.40	5.22	6.37	8.20	3.44	5.24	6.36	8.16	3.50	5.27	6.33	8.10
10	3.55	5.33	6.20	7.59	3.55	5.34	6.21	7.59	4.00	5.36	6.19	7.54
20	4.07	5.45	6.01	7.39	4.07	5.44	6.04	7.38	4.12	5.45	6.02	7.36
Oct. 1	4.22	5.58	5.41	7.16	4.23	5.56	5.43	7.17	4.25	5.56	5.43	7.16
10	4.35	6.09	5.25	6.59	4.33	6.06	5.29	7.00	4.35	6.05	5.31	6.58
20	4.45	6.22	5.07	6.43	4.44	6.18	5.13	6.45	4.45	6.15	5.16	6.43
Nov. 1	5.00	6.38	4.49	6.28	4.58	6.33	4.55	6.30	4.57	6.29	4.59	6.31
10	5.10	6.51	4.38	6.18	5.07	6.44	4.44	6.21	5.09	6.40	4.49	6.21
20	5.20	7.04	4.28	6.12	5.18	6.57	4.35	6.14	5.17	6.53	4.39	6.15
Dec. 1	5.32	7.17	4.21	6.07	5.29	7.10	4.29	6.09	5.27	7.05	4.34	6.11
10	5.39	7.27	4.20	6.08	5.37	7.19	4.28	6.08	5.35	7.14	4.33	6.11
20	5.45	7.34	4.23	6.09	5.43	7.26	4.30	6.11	5.41	7.20	4.36	6.14

*Adapted, by permission, from The Jewish Encyclopedia, Vol. XI

TIME OF SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN SIX NORTHERN LATITUDES*

Day of Month	Lat. 38°-36° North (For District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Southern Ohio, Southern Indiana, Southern Illinois, Northern Missouri, Kansas, Central Colorado, Central Utah, Central Nebraska, Central California) Washington, D. C. Norfolk, Va.				Lat. 34°-32° North (For South Carolina, Northern Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Southern New Mexico, Arizona, California) Savannah, Ga. Charleston, S. C.				Lat. 30°-28° North (For Florida, Southern Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas) Pensacola, Fla. New Orleans, La.			
	Dawn Begins	Sunrise	Sunset	Twilight Ends	Dawn Begins	Sunrise	Sunset	Twilight Ends	Dawn Begins	Sunrise	Sunset	Twilight Ends
Jan. 1	5.43	7.19	4.49	6.25	5.35	7.03	5.05	6.33	5.30	6.57	5.11	6.38
10	5.45	7.19	4.57	6.31	5.37	7.03	5.13	6.39	5.33	6.58	5.18	6.42
20	5.43	7.14	5.08	6.39	5.37	7.01	5.20	6.47	5.32	6.56	5.25	6.51
Feb. 1	5.36	7.06	5.22	6.52	5.31	6.56	5.32	6.57	5.29	6.51	5.37	6.56
10	5.27	6.57	5.31	7.02	5.25	6.48	5.41	7.04	5.22	6.43	5.45	7.05
20	5.16	6.46	5.42	7.11	5.16	6.38	5.50	7.11	5.15	6.35	5.52	7.12
Mch. 1	5.04	6.33	5.52	7.21	5.07	6.28	5.57	7.19	5.07	6.26	5.59	7.19
10	4.50	6.20	6.01	7.31	4.55	6.19	6.04	7.26	4.56	6.16	6.05	7.25
20	4.35	6.05	6.11	7.41	4.41	6.05	6.11	7.35	4.43	6.05	6.12	7.33
Apl. 1	4.15	5.46	6.22	7.53	4.25	5.49	6.20	7.43	4.29	5.50	6.19	7.39
10	3.58	5.31	6.30	8.05	4.13	5.37	6.26	7.50	4.18	5.39	6.24	7.45
20	3.40	5.17	6.40	8.16	3.57	5.25	6.33	8.00	4.04	5.29	6.30	7.54
May 1	3.22	5.02	6.52	8.32	3.43	5.13	6.41	8.11	3.51	5.17	6.37	8.02
10	3.08	4.53	7.00	8.45	3.32	5.05	6.48	8.20	3.41	5.11	6.44	8.13
20	2.54	4.44	7.09	8.00	3.22	4.59	6.54	8.31	3.33	5.05	6.50	8.22
June 1	2.41	4.36	7.18	9.13	3.13	4.53	7.01	8.41	3.24	5.00	6.55	8.31
10	2.36	4.34	7.23	9.21	3.11	4.52	7.05	8.47	3.22	4.59	6.59	8.37
20	2.35	4.34	7.28	9.26	3.10	4.52	7.10	8.52	3.22	4.59	7.04	8.40
July 1	2.39	4.37	7.19	9.27	3.13	4.55	7.11	8.53	3.25	5.01	7.05	8.41
10	2.47	4.43	7.27	9.22	3.19	5.00	7.10	8.51	3.30	5.05	7.03	8.38
20	2.59	4.51	7.21	9.12	3.27	5.05	7.07	8.45	3.38	5.11	7.00	8.33
Aug. 1	3.14	5.00	7.12	8.58	3.39	5.13	6.58	8.33	3.48	5.19	6.53	8.24
10	3.26	5.08	7.02	8.44	3.47	5.19	6.49	8.22	3.56	5.24	6.45	8.13
20	3.40	5.18	6.49	8.28	3.57	5.26	6.39	8.08	4.04	5.29	6.36	8.00
Sept. 1	3.54	5.29	6.31	8.06	4.08	5.35	6.25	7.52	4.14	5.37	6.23	7.46
10	4.01	5.37	6.18	7.51	4.15	5.40	6.14	7.39	4.19	5.42	6.12	7.35
20	4.16	5.45	6.02	7.32	4.23	5.47	6.01	7.23	4.27	5.47	6.01	7.22
Oct. 1	4.27	5.56	5.43	7.13	4.32	5.54	5.45	7.08	4.34	5.53	5.46	7.06
10	4.36	6.04	5.31	6.58	4.37	6.00	5.35	6.57	4.39	5.59	5.36	6.55
20	4.46	6.14	5.16	6.45	4.45	6.07	5.23	6.45	4.44	6.06	5.25	6.46
Nov. 1	4.57	6.29	5.01	6.31	4.54	6.16	5.11	6.34	4.53	6.14	5.14	6.35
10	5.05	6.40	4.52	6.23	5.01	6.25	5.03	6.27	5.00	6.21	5.08	6.30
20	5.14	6.53	4.44	6.18	5.09	6.35	4.57	6.23	5.06	6.29	5.01	6.26
Dec. 1	5.25	6.59	4.40	6.13	5.17	6.44	4.55	6.21	5.13	6.38	5.00	6.25
10	5.33	7.08	4.38	6.14	5.23	6.51	4.55	6.24	5.21	6.46	5.01	6.27
20	5.38	7.14	4.40	6.17	5.29	6.57	4.58	6.28	5.26	6.52	5.04	6.29

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HYMAN GERSON ENELOW
1877-1934

HYMAN GERSON ENELOW

BY DAVID PHILIPSON

Standing by the bier of Hyman G. Enelow at the funeral service held at Chicago on February 22, 1934, I said in the course of my brief address, "If there was one trait that characterized Hyman G. Enelow above all others, it was his love of learning for its own sake. All the splendors of worldly success and material glory weighed lightly in the scale when balanced against this. In his devotion to study he was a true spiritual disciple of the great rabbis and sages of all ages who have made the record of Judaism glorious. Worthy is he to be mentioned in their company. He magnified and glorified the Torah. He shed luster upon the name rabbi in its best and highest sense, as scholar and as teacher. He upheld the finest ideals of Jewish literary tradition. In the roll of fame of American Jewish scholarship he holds and shall ever hold a very high and honored place. Even if he did not gain the frenzied applause of the crowd, he obtained the admiration of the discerning and discriminating few who could appreciate true worth. He made real contributions to Hebraic lore. I believe that it may be said without fear of contradiction that he stood in the very forefront of midrashists in this land."

These words I believe stress the leading characteristic in the life and striving of this real Talmud Hakam, who made the ancient maxim "*Talmud torah keneged kulam*" the motto of his life. For him learning and research held the first place, whatever else may have been secondary.

Hyman G. Enelow was born on October 26, 1877 at Kovno, Russia, the first-born son of Leopold and Matilda Marver Enelow. The father was a tea broker and later extended his activity to the tobacco business. He had some Hebrew learning. When Hyman was still an infant, the family removed to Libau. The father emigrated to this country in 1893, and settled in Chicago where he conducted

a small tobacco manufacturing business. Shortly after the father had departed with the intention of making a home for his family in the United States, Hyman and a friend left Libau with the intention of going to the University of Heidelberg, but, en route, he changed his mind and came directly to Chicago to join his father. Here he came to know Rabbis Emil G. Hirsch and Joseph Stolz. The unusual mentality of the newly-arrived youth aroused the interest of these rabbis. Despite his youth, he matriculated at the University of Chicago, where he secured a scholarship. He studied at this University for two years when he determined to go to the Hebrew Union College in Cincinnati, in order to prepare himself for a rabbinical career. This was made possible through the agency of Dr. Hirsch who secured financial aid for him from Sinai Congregation.

While at the Hebrew Union College, young Enelow ranked very high as a student. Because of his advanced knowledge of Hebrew he was admitted at once to the Collegiate Department, entering in September 1895 and being graduated in 1898. The degree of rabbi was conferred upon him by the President, Isaac M. Wise. His first rabbinical position was at Paducah, Kentucky, where he served as rabbi of Temple Israel for three years. In March 1901, he was elected junior rabbi of Congregation Adath Israel of Louisville, Kentucky, as associate of Dr. Adolph Moses. After Dr. Moses' death, in January 1902, his young associate was elected rabbi of the congregation. His relationship with his senior, during the brief period of their association, was ideal. Shortly after the death of Dr. Moses, the Louisville section of the Council of Jewish Women decided to issue a volume containing a memoir as well as a number of addresses by their revered rabbi, and Dr. Enelow was entrusted with the task of writing the memoir and selecting the essays for publication. The memorial volume entitled "Yahwism and Other Discourses" by Adolph Moses opened with the memoir of thirty-eight pages. The approval with which the young rabbi quotes his predecessor's ideal of what the rabbi should cherish as his primary task is prophetic of the path which the writer himself was to follow. That ideal he pictures in these words:

"The rabbi must be a scholar. As no functions of a

priestly or redemptory character appertain to the work of a Jewish minister, which consists rather in the intellectual and spiritual training of his congregants, he must make learning his chief pursuit. The Jew unconsciously respects scholarship, the rabbi always has been the center of learning to his community, and though our ideals of culture may differ from those held by Jews in former days and other parts, culture alone, in the highest sense, will secure the influence of the rabbi. Just as the Polish rabbi heads the talmudic scholars of his town, his American compeer should lead the aristocracy of intelligence."

This was the light which led Enelow on, the torch which he held high throughout his career.

The first fruit of his independent study was the thesis which he presented to the faculty of the Hebrew Union College in fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Doctor of Divinity. This thesis was entitled "The Jewish Synod; A Study in the History of an Institution." The thesis was found adequate and the degree was conferred upon him in 1902. Knowing that the youthful rabbi was working on this subject, and feeling that it would be an appropriate theme for presentation to the Central Conference of American Rabbis, the committee on program for the Buffalo meeting of which I was the Chairman, invited him to read a paper on the Synod at that meeting. He accepted the commission gratefully, and, at the conference meeting in July 1900 in the lake city, read a comprehensive paper on the theme "The Synod in the Past and Its Feasibility in the Present." The essay made a deep impression upon the men present. It was felt that a new and worthy aspirant to inclusion in the company of the learned in Israel had appeared. The subject of the paper was earnestly discussed by advocates and opponents of the Synodical idea.

In the sermon delivered on the occasion of the fortieth anniversary of the Central Conference at Detroit in 1929, at which time Dr. Enelow was the President of the Conference, I referred to this paper in the following words:

"A paper on the theme 'The Synod in the Past and Its Feasibility in the Present' had been assigned to a recent

graduate of the Hebrew Union College, none other than our present president, who presented an exhaustive study of the subject. At the close of his brilliant paper, the young writer said: 'The Synod remained to his last day one of Wise's ideals, of which, however, portions have been realized owing to his indefatigable energy . . . Both the rabbinical and the congregational unions (the Central Conference and the Union of American Hebrew Congregations), are manifestations of the synodical ideas—they are two fragments of this ideal which Wise never ceased to nourish and which possibly yet awaits complete realization, the continuance of the Jewish religion in the New World through the medium of that time honored institution the Synod.'

Enelow's paper on the Synod was the first gun fired in a contest that was to last six years. Although no definite action was taken at this Buffalo conference, two presidents, Doctors Joseph Silverman and Joseph Krauskopf, in their messages of 1903 and 1904, respectively, advocated the formation of a synod for the consideration of the religious problems in American Jewish life. Dr. Enelow was appointed Chairman of a Committee on Synod. He wrote an elaborate report which was presented at the meeting of the Conference held in his city, Louisville, in 1904. The subject was debated at great length not only at this Louisville Conference but also at the two succeeding conferences, namely at Cleveland in 1905 and at Indianapolis in 1906. The widest divergency of opinions became manifest during these debates, ranging from a fierce denunciation of a synod as tyrannical ecclesiasticism, to enthusiastic endorsement of such a body as the supreme need to bring order into distracted Judaism, whose followers were like wanderers in an uncharted land. At Louisville, where the president had recommended the establishment of a synod in his message, the committee on that message were divided, so that a majority and a minority report were presented on this one suggestion, although the committee was unanimous in the report on the remainder of the message. As Chairman of the Committee on Synod, Dr. Enelow was one of the leaders on the affirmative side. When it came to a vote, the

advocates and the opponents were so evenly divided that, although they had a majority of one vote, the proponents for a synod withdrew the proposition because they did not wish to endanger the very existence of the Conference by the possibility of a split. The vote at Indianapolis was in the negative. Here ended this latest chapter in the history of synodical effort, launched by the youthful Enelow six years previously.

While in Louisville, Enelow not only continued his studies but also took a leading part not alone in congregational but in communal activities as well. In 1903, he founded the Adath Israel Sisterhood. The following year, he organized the Geiger Society for the study and discussion of the problems of liberal Judaism and others. In the same year, he began the agitation for a new temple, which reached a successful conclusion when the beautiful building was dedicated, with appropriate exercises, on September 7, 8 and 9, 1906. The writer had been asked to deliver the dedication sermon. He can never forget the joy of his youthful friend and pupil at the consummation of his heart's desire, in the dedication of the stately new structure.

Although the primary interest of the rabbi lay in his congregational work and in his private study, still he was no recluse. He took a very active share in the larger life of the Jewish and the general community. Thus, he was not only a founder and a member of the Executive Committee of the Federation of the Jewish Charities of Louisville from the time of the origin of this Federation in 1908 until 1911, but he was also president of the State Conference of Charities and Corrections, and of the Conference of Social Workers of Louisville, in 1910-11. He filled a large place in the philanthropic and civic life of the city. On July 30, 1909 the first number of *The Temple*, a Louisville Jewish weekly, appeared. Enelow served as editor of this journal until April 22, 1910.

When the Central Conference of American Rabbis met in New York City in November 1910, Enelow was entrusted with the important task of delivering the Conference sermon. This New York meeting marked not only the twentieth anniversary of the organization and the one

hundredth anniversary of the birth of both Samuel Adler, an early rabbi of Temple Emanu-El, of that city, and of David Einhorn, one of the great figures in the Jewish reform movement, but this meeting took place at a critical time in the life of the liberal Jewish movement. Enelow's conference sermon was a masterly deliverance. He entitled it "The Old Wells." It was a characterization of Reform Judaism as a restorer of the pure water in the old wells which had been clogged. Challengingly, the preacher cried out:

"Whatever effort has been made at any time to regain the Jew for the spiritual life of the fathers, to reanimate his grasp of the underlying principles of Judaism, to have him sweep away the dust and mire of ages from the ancestral foundations, has led to a deepening and broadening, and to the conservation of Judaism, whether it was a Moses, an Aaron, an Ezra, a Hillel, a Philo, a Saadya, a Maimonides, a Lurya, a Geiger, an Einhorn, an Isaac M. Wise who acted as messenger of the age, as restorer of the old wells, as emancipator of the spirit from the shackles of mechanical conformity and meaningless externalism. I know little of the history of Reform, and have studied Geiger and Einhorn and Holdheim to no avail, and sat without profit at the feet of our lamented teacher and leader, if this be not the work that Reform Judaism sought to accomplish."

And his master passion, his love of learning found expression in his plea to his colleagues,

"In the valley of life let us keep on digging for the old well. Let us strive to open for the modern Jew the well of the Torah, of Religious knowledge. Is not ignorance of Judaism one of the most serious maladies of our age? There is the famine of our land! All sections it embraces and nothing is a greater bane to our spiritual life. And by ignorance I do not mean merely unfamiliarity with the more delicate problems of Jewish life or the more subtle speculations of religion or the more remote events of our history; what I have in mind is the appalling spread of the grosser form of ignorance—ignorance of our Bible, our

prayers, our principles and purpose—of the *Am Haaretz* type, absence of that fundamental Jewish knowledge and spiritual understanding which the prophets designated as *Daath Elohim*, and without which the people cannot but perish . . . It is not Reform nor Orthodoxy that forms the chief menace of our age; it is ignorance, stupidity, arrogant philistinism. 'It is stupidity alone' says Carlyle, 'with never so many rituals, that kills religion.' It is certainly a shame and a snare to modern Judaism."

Enelow's fame as one of the most gifted leaders in liberal Judaism was spreading not only in the United States but also abroad. Hence, when Mr. Claude G. Montefiore came to this country in 1910, upon the invitation of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, to read a paper at the Charlevoix meeting, and sought a rabbi for the Liberal Jewish movement in England, he turned to Hyman G. Enelow. This was, indeed, a remarkable tribute. Moved though Enelow must have been by such an appreciation of his service in the cause of Liberal Judaism, he did not see his way clear to accept the offer tendered by Mr. Montefiore. He continued his work in Louisville until September 1912, when he entered upon his duties as a rabbi of Temple Emanu-El, New York, to which position he had been elected the preceding spring.

On June 8 of the same year, he delivered the baccalaureate sermon at the graduation exercises of the Hebrew Union College. He had served finely as rabbi of the Louisville congregation. He was on the eve of entering a new field, to be an associate rabbi of the largest Jewish reform congregation in the country. It was for him a time for renewed searching and probing of the function of the Jewish ministry. In his address to the young men of that class of 1912 he revealed what was in his heart. Were his words prophetic of what lay before him? In the course of that address which he called "The Jewish Leader of Today" he said:

"It is certain that, first of all, the Jewish leader must know what his Judaism stands for, and that he must be in perfect harmony with it. He must go back to the

very origin of his faith, and make clear to himself what in its origin and in its essence it meant and whether with that essential character of Judaism he is in hearty sympathy and accord. Mere theories are not all. A mere intellectual comprehension will not suffice. Half sympathies will not be enough. You must know clearly and definitely what this Judaism of yours stands for, and what it everlastingly must continue to stand for, and into that character and pursuit of Judaism you must be able and willing to throw your whole soul, before you can hope for anything like an impressive and fruitful leadership. The Bible—we Jews of late have not paid sufficient heed to the Bible. We have allowed others to surpass us in the study and diffusion of the greatest product of the Jewish mind and soul. The leader will have to bear in mind that the Bible, the Torah, is our *beer mayim chayim*, our well of living waters, the well dug by the original princes of our people, by the first foreleaders of our faith, that from it Israel and mankind have drawn waters of moral and spiritual blessing throughout the ages, and that upon renewed knowledge and love of the Bible depends the flourishing of Israel's spiritual life today.

"But we must not forget that the Torah has not been a stationary well. Like the miraculous well of desert-day, it has kept journeying with Israel. Judaism is a religion that has existed these thousands of years, that has existed in all sorts of countries and under all kinds of conditions, and in order to live, it has had to develop, to change, to pass through a varied process of evolution. The history of Judaism is a creative evolution—to use the phrase of the modern philosopher—an evolution which has meant change, constant adaption to new needs and conditions, constant creation of new values and expressions, constant utilization of what promotes life and escape from what impedes and imperils life. That is the sort of evolution that Judaism has undergone, and nothing is more wonderful than the story of this evolution as mirrored in the vast literature of Israel, written in many ages, lands and tongues. No Jew can enjoy the full consciousness of what it means to be a devotee of

Judaism, who does not possess some acquaintance with this noble history and literature of the evolution of his faith. And surely no man can be an effective leader of Israel without an understanding, love and unceasing study of that evolution. Think of what a curriculum of study this means! Think of what demands it entails on our industry, time and scholarship. Think of the languages, the philosophies, the sciences one should know and cultivate in order to enjoy an increasing understanding of Judaism to be able to vindicate its claims in the eyes of the world! No wonder the old poet sang: 'I can see a limit to every perfection, but Thy commandment is exceeding broad.' And yet there are not a few nowadays who are drunk with the delusion that all a modern rabbi ought to know is sociology and that he only needs to be able to prattle the latter-day shibboleths of philanthropy to be a true priest of the times. Of course we want sociology, and it is well known that the synagogue has always been a bulwark of philanthropy and promoter of social service. But let us beware of making Judaism synonymous with nothing but sociology. Let us beware of an idolatry of sociology, the new golden calf around which so many dance about in ecstasy, crying, These are thy Gods, O Israel! Judaism is more than sociology. The God of Israel is more than any fortuitous interest of the hour. Jewish study means infinitely more. And only the leader who realizes this will serve the Judaism of the ages, and not merely the Judaism of a brief day and narrow place, and make his leadership a source of lasting benefit to his faith and of highest value to his people.'

Enelow entered upon his position in Temple Emanu-El, New York, in the fall of 1912. From the very start he found his chief interest in the educational work of the congregation. Religious education, both of the children in the religious school and of the youth and the adult, was literally a passion with him. He took personal charge of the religious school. He made direct contacts with the teachers and the children; there was no principal superintending the work of the school. He himself visited the class rooms and conducted the school assembly.

In order to enlist the interest of the adolescent youth he organized the Junior Society, twenty years ago. Mr. Jacob S. Manheimer who has been the leader of this society for the past nine years writes me:

"The Junior Society has become the most virile organization in Temple Emanu-El It maintains at least a dozen activities. The activity of the Junior Society which was closest to the heart of Dr. Enelow was the Scholarship Fund. This fund was organized shortly after the Society came into being and is designed to help young people to continue with their education after they have been graduated from the elementary school. At the present time, we maintain about twenty-five scholarship children who go to high schools, trade schools or commercial schools, so that they may be better equipped to fight the battles of life. Each spring, the Junior Society holds a big entertainment for the purpose of raising money for this scholarship fund. We almost always succeed in raising several thousand dollars.

"Among some of the other activities of the Junior Society is the Bulletin, a mimeograph edition of which reaches them every Saturday morning, the Student Forum, the Religious Discussion Group, the Debating Committee, the Choral Committee, the Athletic Committee, the Entertainment Committee, etc.

"Dr. Enelow always kept the Junior Society under his special protection and never permitted interference in its work. He was particularly proud of this organization and was especially touched, shortly before his death, at a dinner given by the Junior Society in his honor, on his retirement."

Enelow felt that an educated laity is a prime necessity in Jewish life. He dwelt upon this constantly. Never did he express himself on this subject more forcibly and more eloquently than in his presidential message at the meeting of the Central Conference of American Rabbis at Detroit, Michigan on June 27, 1929, the fortieth anniversary convention of the Conference. "Back to education," he cried.

"This as I conceive it, is our greatest need. Back to the Torah, in its broad and comprehensive sense! And by this I do not mean merely the children or the youth, about whom we hear so much nowadays in connection with religious education, and who seem to be regarded as our vicarious burden-bearers in matters of religion. Children's services! Young people's classes! What can we do for the piety of the adolescents? Not to those objects of our spiritual solicitude am I referring now. I mean the adult, grown men and women, the members and officers of our congregations, the trustees of our religious schools, the parents of those little ones for whose apiritual growth and welfare we profess so lively a concern. Little shall the religious schooling of the young profit us if the elders set the example of ignorance and indifference. With all our love for Reform Judaism we must admit that, insofar as it is allied or content with ignorance of Judaism and of Religion, insofar does it fall below the standards of those other forms of Judaism which have given to neglect of education no sanction. Reform Judaism cannot live by mere Rhetoric and Publicity. It cannot thrive on earthiness, *Am haaratsuth*. It must not allow its temples to be branded as *bate k'nesyoth shel ame ha-aretz*, as synagogues of ignorant folk. It must dedicate its devotees anew to the Torah, to Jewish study and enlightenment; and our own organization must work unceasingly toward that end. 'I will give you shepherds according to My heart,' as we read in Jeremiah, 'who shall feed you with knowledge and understanding.' "

He was a member of the Commission on Jewish Education of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations for years and served particularly as Chairman of the Committee on Adult Education. While thus serving he wrote an essay on Adult Education which the Commission published in pamphlet form.

He not only wrote on this subject, so near and dear to him, but he was able to communicate his enthusiasm in this high cause to others. This took substantial form when he influenced Mrs. Nathan Miller, a friend, to establish at Columbia University a Professorship of Jewish History,

Literature and Institutions, and another friend, Mr. Lucius N. Littauer, to provide the funds for the establishment of the Nathan Littauer Professorship of Jewish Literature and Philosophy at Harvard University.

Through his efforts also, Mr. Littauer contributed a sum of five thousand dollars a year for two years, to the Central Conference of American Rabbis for the furtherance of progress in Judaism in "research, education and general amelioration." The correspondence that passed between Mr. Littauer and Dr. Enelow, and which the latter included in his presidential report to the meeting of the Conference at Detroit in 1929, is of historical interest and may well be included here. On July 19, 1928, Mr. Littauer wrote Dr. Enelow as follows:

"Principally for the purpose of a memorandum, I desire hereby to advise you that in January, 1929, (on the occasion of my seventieth birthday) I will send my check to the Conference for \$5,000, and again the year thereafter I will send a like amount, for the purpose of creating a fund such as you have described to me for distribution to individuals and bodies in furtherance of progressive Judaism in research, education and general amelioration."

On July 20, Dr. Enelow replied to Mr. Littauer:

"I wish to acknowledge, with profound gratitude your kind letter of July 19th. It would be futile for me to try to express my appreciation of your generous act. The fund will enable the Central Conference of American Rabbis to grant a subvention to the sort of literary and spiritual enterprises which, as a rule, find it most difficult to get support. I earnestly hope that our use of your gift during the first two years will please you, and lead to the permanent foundation which you have so large-heartedly conceived.

"I am happy that this new effort of yours will coincide with your seventieth birthday, and I hope you will allow me to express the hope that you may enjoy many more years of health and strength, and that it may be granted to you to derive increasing satisfaction from the numerous

benign activities in which you are engaging in so quiet and helpful a spirit.

"I should like to add, if I may, that I really think that this Central Conference of American Rabbis fund that you are creating will be quite unique in American life, and will serve to express the unusual kind of interest that you have been taking in what some of us think is finest in the Jewish purpose and life."

In speaking of the fund, towards the close of his presidential message, Dr. Enelow used these words:

"It is out of this fund that during the past year the Conference was able to assist a number of important enterprises. Out of it, it was enabled to bring about the reparation, and so the conservation of the Jacobson Temple at Seesen; to support the new Jewish congregation at Bragança, Portugal, consisting of returned Marranos; and to subsidize several literary enterprises of unusual worth."

Throughout his career, Enelow was a protagonist of Reform or Progressive Judaism. He understood thoroughly the underlying principles of Reform. There was no one in the American Rabbinate who had a clearer grasp of these principles. His ripe thought on the subject found full expression in his paper on "The Theoretical Foundation of Reform Judaism" and in his two presidential messages presented to the Central Conference of American Rabbis that have already been referred to. The former paper was part of a symposium held at the Conference meeting at Cedar Point, Ohio, in July, 1924, in recognition of the centenary of the pioneer Reform organization in the United States, the "Reformed Society of Israelites" of Charleston, South Carolina. In that thoughtful paper, Enelow demonstrated that what went to make Reform Judaism was not merely external conditions and fortuitous circumstances, but rather certain definite ideas and convictions concerning religion in general and Judaism in particular. Yes, Reform was the attempt to adjust Judaism to new conditions, but, asked he, is not adjustment the very law of life? Reform

Judaism regards Judaism as mobile, as subject to change and adaptation, correlated with the diverse conditions of successive ages. This is the first element in the theory of Reform Judaism. Reform maintains that there has been no such thing as a uniform, stationary, unalterable Judaism in point of belief or practice. It stands for the progression in, and adaptation of, the contents of Tradition. It views tradition as a continual stream, not as a congealed cumulus. . In this, it is closely related to the best phases of Pharisaism. It is one of the merits of the pioneers of Reform Judaism that, long before it became common practice, they realized the need of the historical method in the study of religion, and that, before these terms came into use among others, they pointed to the element of relativity and development, in the life of Judaism. These pioneers were not inspired by a desire to imitate non-Jews, but rather by a desire to revive Judaism for the Jew. He emphasized the view of Abraham Geiger that Reform is the ever creative principle working from age to age for the continuing renewal and effectiveness of Judaism. He claimed that Reform harks back to the religious teaching of the prophets and that it takes the prophetic position, to the effect that the spiritual and ethical affirmations of Judaism are its inevitable permanent elements and that all other things—customs, rites and secondary construction of fundamental ideas—are relative. He closes his fine analysis of what Reform Judaism stands for with these paragraphs:

“The paramount principles of Reform Judaism, I believe, are three: first, that Judaism is mobile, rather than a fixed, form of religious life; second, that its permanent and essential part is found in certain ethical and spiritual affirmations rather than in fixed ceremonial observances; and, thirdly, that by nature and destiny it is universal, and not national or local.

“These convictions have formed the theoretical foundation of Reform Judaism, and upon this foundation it has sought to build. If Reform Judaism has stimulated the systematic study of Jewish history and literature; if it has reorganized the liturgy and revived the sermon; if it has tried to reconstruct Jewish theology and to pro-

mote religious education; if it has accentuated the place of woman and of youth in the religious community; if it has insisted upon ethical conduct and social helpfulness; if it has tried to make the contents and commands of Judaism known to the world at large; if it has sought to contribute toward the ascent of the human race—all this has been the outgrowth, the active expression, of those convictions which are at the core of its construction of the meaning and purpose of Judaism."

And in his presidential message to the Central Conference of American Rabbis at Detroit, Michigan, in 1929, in referring to the attacks of the critics of Reform Judaism, he takes up the challenge by asking the question:

"Shall this hue and cry cause us to lose faith in Reform Judaism or to forget its achievements?"

And he answers:

"Quite the contrary, I say. We must recognize and emphasize anew the ineluctable demand for the principle of Reform in Judaism, as well as its undeniable legitimacy. Reform, as we view it, is not a whim of the moderns; it is not a token of irresponsible levity on the part of latter-day radicals. It is a principle that has inhered in Judaism from the very beginning of its existence and it is thanks to its persistence that Judaism has been able to live and thrive amid all the changes of its long history. Perhaps the birth of Judaism, as Dr. Leo Baeck would have it, was an act of Revolution rather than Reform. It is easy to construe the Revelation that came to Abraham as a revolution in the religious history of mankind. As for the rest, however, the vitality of Judaism has lain in its capacity for constant self-renewal, for the tireless process of readjustment, in a word, for Reform. Renewal, as a French writer said the other day, is the true hope, yes, it is the old hope of Religion. Moses was a teacher of Reform as was every prophet and every epoch-making master of Judaism through the ages. Jeremiah, in demanding the separation of religion from politics, was just as imbued with the principle of Reform, as was Samuel

Holdheim; Ezekiel, who taught his people that God could be worshiped in Babylon as well as in Jerusalem, was no less swayed by the idea of Reform than was Abraham Geiger; and Johanan b. Zakkai, who, among the ruins of the Temple, helped his contemporaries to erect the new temple of prayer, beneficence, and spiritual pursuits, illustrated the power of Reform perhaps even more startlingly than ever did David Einhorn. Always Judaism has been conceived by its true exponents in terms of life, and whatever lives must change and grow. 'It is a tree of life to those who cling to it.' Judaism has grown and changed throughout the ages. That the Reform Judaism of the nineteenth century was accompanied by more striking doctrinal and practical changes than had occurred for many preceding centuries, was due to the general transformation that took place in the life of the Jews when they emerged from medieval seclusion and entered the modern world,—the most radical change, in a way, since the destruction of the Jerusalem Temple and of the Jewish State.

"It is this capacity for adjustment to the new environment, shown by Reform Judaism, that has enabled Judaism to live in the new age and the new country, and to serve the spiritual needs of its adherents."

Although primarily a student, still Enelow did not keep aloof from the currents of life as they eddied about him. He was in constant touch with the vicissitudes of American and World Jewry. He was finely informed of what was transpiring. When, for example, Henry Ford in 1927 made his famous retraction of the notorious articles against the Jews that had appeared in the *Dearborn Independent*, Enelow, who shortly before that had been elected President of the Conference, sent the following message:

"Please accept my congratulations on your manly and patriotic act in repudiating the anti-Jewish campaign of the *Dearborn Independent* and apologizing for it. May your example help to stop religious and racial antagonism, and contribute to the spread of good will and fellowship the world over."

During the World War, Enelow performed devoted service as a member of the Overseas Commission of the Jewish Welfare Board, which went to France in July 1918. The first Annual report of the Jewish Welfare Board (1919) states that while in France, the Commission secured official recognition from General Pershing for the work of the Jewish Welfare Board, made important contacts with the military and civil authorities of America and France, established Overseas Headquarters in Paris, and carried a message of service to American soldiers, Jewish and non-Jewish, in the trenches and in the rest camps behind the trenches. The Jewish Welfare Board made provision for services on the High Holy Days for all Jews with the Expeditionary Forces during the period of furlough. These services were conducted in part by the members of the Commission, among them Dr. Enelow, in part by the American Jewish Chaplains; also by the Jewish Chaplains of the Allied countries, and, in some degree, by French Jews and the American soldiers themselves.

Dr. Enelow acted as Chairman of the Commission for a time and served as a member continuously from the date of his arrival on July 18, 1918 until April 16, 1919. After that, having been appointed to the College of Letters at the A. E. F. University of Beaune, France, he gave courses in Old Testament history and literature and in Jewish history, arranged for by the Educational Corps of the United States Army. Besides serving as lecturer at the University, Dr. Enelow acted as field secretary and liaison officer for the Jewish Welfare Board in connection with the University, secured a census of the Jewish soldiers, and facilitated arrangements for the transportation and billeting of men in Beaune, in connection with the observance of the Feast of Passover in April 1919. He also conducted religious services on Friday evenings at the headquarters of the Jewish Welfare Board in Beaune, and on Saturday evenings at a neighboring encampment.

Dr. Enelow submitted a report to the Jewish Welfare Board and the people of Temple Emanu-El on November 11, 1918. This report set forth in detail his activities from the time of his arrival in France on July 18, 1918. The report was published in *The Emanu-El Review* for January

1919. The same number contains the sermon "The War and the Future of Religion" preached by Dr. Enelow, in French, at the temple of the Liberal Union of Paris, on Sunday, November 17, 1918.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Max Enelow, a number of letters which Dr. Enelow wrote to his mother, brothers and sister have been placed at my disposal. I am including here extracts from these letters hitherto unpublished. They are human documents of great interest and attest that Dr. Enelow was not only a man of fine mind but also of great heart.

June 16, 1918.

(While making arrangements to go to France)

"***No doubt, you heard about the tangle regarding my passport. I am going to Washington this afternoon to see whether it can't be straightened out. I sincerely hope it can, as I am eager to go to France. I feel I can help, and it is my duty to go. It would be a great disappointment, if I were kept from going." [The difficulty referred to was adjusted and the passport granted].

July 18, 1918

"I arrived at Paris last night.****There are four men in our commission, and I am hoping most earnestly that our coming may do good. There are many of our men here, and I realize more and more every day that it is our duty to be here and help."

August 1, 1918.

"*****You may be sure I am glad to be here. There is work for everybody who wants to be helpful. It is a pity more Jewish workers are not here. Other organizations are strongly represented—to some extent by a fine group of men and women, and the absence of Jewish organized work is rather conspicuous. Our men in the service are very happy to see me. They feel they are not forgotten and there is also the element of pride in communal representation. Besides, one can really do a lot of good. Personally, in addition to my official duties, I have

spent practically every day several hours at a certain hospital. It means a great deal to the fellows, particularly as our doctors and nurses are terribly overworked and short of help. The day before yesterday I was several hours with a poor fellow in a dying condition. He has passed away, and I went out to the burial. One not on the spot can hardly realize that it means to a fellow. All our men are brave and noble. I shall probably remain in France, though I am not sure yet in what capacity."

October 24, 1918.

"I have covered a great deal of ground and am about to return to headquarters for several days. Wherever one goes, one is made to feel how necessary and worthwhile this kind of work is here. I only regret that I cannot remain long enough at any one place. I have been to some places where one sees the boys going and coming from trenches. Everywhere they are glad to see a Rabbi and hear a kind word. It makes them feel they are not forgotten. I have seen men from all over the country and in every branch of the service.

"Then there are the hospitals. Of course the doctors and nurses do all they can—but it isn't like somebody coming in to see them especially. They appreciate a Rabbi if they never did before. It is an incomparable privilege to be able to do something for these lads. The expressions of thanks they use are beyond belief. I daren't repeat them—they might sound queer. Yet they mean it—because it means so much to them to be visited, helped and comforted. ****I have applied for a position as chaplain in the army, but meantime I shall continue in my present capacity."

October 28, 1918.

"***One thing I can tell you—it is a real privilege to be able to move about among the men. Wherever I go, I try to meet as many men as possible and they are all glad to see one. It means to them that they are not forgotten by the Jewish community and they get a chance to talk over their difficulties and problems. Of

course, they always wonder why they can't have a permanent representative in their locality, but thus far there are no men here. Recently I was near the trenches and the boys going and coming felt good about it. Of course, those in the hospitals are profusely cordial and grateful. Their expressions of gratitude are extravagant. You can imagine what it means to a lad with a wonderful, bright face, transfigured by suffering, with one of his legs gone and the other about to go—with a brow burning with fever—thousands of miles away from home—what it means for such a lad for a Rabbi to come in, talk to him like a brother, put his hand on his brow and give him such help as one can. Their expressions of happiness and gratitude are beyond belief. It is a pity our leaders at home don't understand these things. I have the privilege, also, of meeting with representatives of the French Jewish communities, many of whom have done much for our men. My ability to speak French helps greatly. In fact, wherever I go, there is so much to do, I always feel like remaining. One of my addresses—on France and the Jews—is now appearing in a French Jewish weekly. It was a surprise to me. No doubt, it was prompted by the Grand Rabbi of France to whom I sent a copy of the booklet and who wrote me a very complimentary note. **** I have applied for a commission as army chaplain—*for many reasons!* ”

November 14, 1918.

(Immediately after the Armistice, in Paris).

“These have been wonderful days in Paris. It was my good fortune to be here. Ever since the signing of the Armistice, the streets have been full of wild enthusiasm. The people don't seem to be able to find a way to express their joy. And no wonder! The most terrible war in human history has come to an end. And in a marvelous victory for the Allies. It is hard to realize that the things that have happened since the day I landed in France—July 18th—have really come to pass. It seems like a dream, yet it is so! I am staying here for an address I am to make Sunday morning, next, at the Liberal Syn-

agogue. It is to be in French—my first offense—and on the war and the future of religion—something like the one I gave at Sinai Temple but in a different form.”

November 26, 1919.

“***There are so few Jewish workers here that I regard it a duty to remain here as long as possible. It has not been possible to do much for them. ***On Thanksgiving Day I am to take part in services at a large Synagogue here.”

December 16, 1918.

“For sometime I have been at LeMans. We have opened here a center for the Jewish Welfare Board and I am, so to speak, in charge for the present. This place is going to be known as an embarkation camp and a large number of our men will pass through here on their way home. In our center we have a great many people every day, and there are several divisions scattered in this area. One meets men from all over the country and it is a real pleasure to be able to serve them. Most of my helpers are men in the service who have been detailed to the work, thanks to the interest of some non-Jewish officers. ****The town is very interesting—full of old buildings. It is not cold here, but always rainy and damp. I don’t mind, however, as I like the rain.”

Christmas Day, 1918.

(6 weeks after the Armistice).

“*****We started a center here for the J. W. B. At first it was thought that I would take charge of it. Now, however, more workers are coming over. It will not be necessary for me to remain in charge of this place.”

December 29, 1918.

“*****For three weeks I was in various camps and the experience was worth everything. On the Holy Days I held services at two places—with the help of a car lent me by the Colonel in charge of our forces in France. I

had services on New Year's and on Atonement Day. It was a great privilege to serve. Wherever one goes, one is glad to be. — is doing unprecedented work here and one is glad to be on hand. *****If the Jewish work here doesn't improve much in point of organization, I may go in as army chaplain."

January 9, 1919.

"****Aside from the J. W. B. work, I am interested in a new effort known as the Comrades-In-Service. It is under the joint auspices of the army and the welfare organizations—chiefly the Y.M.C.A. I have been able to help with suggestions which I think will be adopted. Broadly, it is an effort to capitalize the sense of fellowship the war has created. I am really interested in it and if I could, I would give it my whole time for a while. Right now, I am preparing a syllabus of lectures for it on "Comradeship in American Life." My duty, however, is to continue to act for the J. W. B. (or the Jewish community). I am going to Vichy tomorrow to conduct services. After a couple of days there, I return here for some meetings and then I am going into the field again for several weeks. I may go as far as Coblenz."

February 6, 1919,

"****I am feeling fine. I feel that Providence is taking care of me as I have come out all right of every experience I have had. At the different camps I have met many friends who have done much to help the work. Commanding officers have been very obliging."

March 5, 1919.

"I am in Paris for several days and busier than ever. My last trip covered almost two months and a vast area . . . all the way from Marseilles to Brest—and many places in between. It was a very busy one. In addition to opening up a number of centers for the J. W. B., I made a great many addresses. Thank heaven, I've kept very well. I think I am under special protec-

tion. The men everywhere are very grateful and I am glad to do what I can. In a day or so I am off on another trip but shall hope to return to Paris shortly for an engagement."

March 14, 1919.

"****Of late I have opened centers for the J. W. B. at any number of places, including some of our most important camps. It is most interesting work and it keeps me on the go continually. Yesterday I secured a place at Beaune where the A. E. F. University is located. It was most fortunate I got the place as premises are very scarce there. My procedure is to turn the work over to a local secretary as soon as I have completed arrangements. On Sunday night (Purim) I am due at Chaumont (G. H. Q.) for an address and then I proceed into the area of the second army, around Toul, Bar-le-Duc, etc. All this area I visited before the Armistice, but we had no workers here and nothing permanent could be done. It's different now. The J. W. B. is doing some good work now, and the fellows appreciate it. The young women are particularly effective. Everybody is glad to see an American girl here, particularly if she is no fool nor snob."

April 17, 1919.

"****For two weeks I have been at Beaune, where the A. E. F. University is situated. I was assigned here to teach Jewish history and bible as well as to act as Rabbi. As it was too late to go home for the season's work, I decided to accept the assignment. The work is very interesting. My classes are small but the men are in earnest. In one class I have Christians only, in the other there are a couple of Jews, the others Christians. Yesterday the whole staff of instructors who are not army men were taken over into the army as members of the Army Educational Corps, which has just been formed. We are officers without rank. I have signed for the rest of the term, which means I shall remain here until summer. On Passover Eve we had a Seder here. Over three

hundred men were present and they all enjoyed it greatly. I also held service both days of Passover, in addition to my university work. I think it is greatly worth while being here. I also had the J. W. B. open a center here."

August 27, 1919.

"Here I am in Paris again—after three weeks at the seashore and in the mountains of Southern France. The change has done me a lot of good and I am beginning to feel normal again. My nerves were in none too good a state—largely I believe, because of my experience with the J. W. B. The work I enjoyed very much. But the conduct of the Jewish Bureaucracy irritated me very much. However, it's all over now. Plan to sail for home on September 4th. My boat is the *France* of the French line."

August 29, 1919.

"****It is a good thing for me to be away from people—from squabbles, intrigues and harangues. Paris is delightful again—not crowded and the weather fine. It is good to spend several days here quietly. I am to sail next Thursday, September 4th."

After his return to the United States from France he was very reticent about his experiences over there. He had indeed done his bit. He put all this behind him and resumed his rabbinical work with accustomed conscientiousness after the nine months absence in his country's service.

In his president's report to the Central Conference of America Rabbis at Chicago, Ill., in July 1928 he acquainted the members with an appeal directly connected with his war experiences. That appeal was made to him by Rabbi Leon Sommer of Tours, France, who, in a letter dated May 21, 1928, wrote as follows:

"The American soldiers who sojourned at Tours during the troublous period of the War, have just bought in our city a large site, upon which they are planning to erect a monument to perpetuate the memory of their stay at Tours.

"It has occurred to me that the Jewish soldiers of America, who belonged to the magnificent legion of those who so largely contributed to the victory, might perhaps follow me in my idea to commemorate forever the period during which they were fraternally welcomed by their co-religionists of Tours, and to do so under the auspices of our sacred religion.

"The Jewish young people of our community have just formed a section of the Jewish Youth World Organization, the object of which is, among other things, to awaken and cultivate Jewish sentiment by the study and the diffusion of the Hebrew language and of the religious and literary history of Israel. What we need is a social hall, which, however, the smallness of our resources prevents us from building. The site we have; it lies behind our temple. Nor do we wish to erect anything but a very modest structure, which has become indispensable in order to enable us to bring together our dear young people, who are avid to obtain instruction in the marvelous history of our religion and to illumine their young souls with the light of the Torah."

In commenting upon this letter Dr. Enelow said:

"Those of us who were in France during the War will recall the warm-hearted hospitality extended by Rabbi Sommer and his family to the members of the A. E. F., and more especially to the Jewish men and women who either were stationed or passed through that center of the S. O. S. Especially helpful were his services in arranging for the conduct of Holy Day Services and the extension of hospitality on those occasions. It would mark a gracious acknowledgment of those kindnesses, which meant so much in those days, if Rabbi Sommer's appeal found a favorable response, and I believe that there must be many former Jewish members of the A. E. F. who would be pleased to contribute to such a fund.

"I should like to recommend, first, that this Convention endorse Rabbi Sommer's appeal for contributions toward the building at Tours of a social annex to the synagog, in commemoration of the Jewish members of the A. E. F. who sojourned there during the War. And,

secondly, that a committee be appointed, consisting perhaps of former chaplains who served in France and who are members of this Conference, for the purpose of helping to make this appeal effective and successful."

The Conference acted favorably on both these recommendations.

But when all is said, Enelow was primarily a student and a scholar. His scholarly interests were wide. He contributed largely to volumes of studies. Among these contributions may be mentioned the essay "Kawwana; The Struggle for Inwardness in Judaism," in the volume, *Studies in Jewish Literature*, issued in honor of Dr. Kaufmann Kohler on the occasion of the seventieth anniversary of his birth (Berlin 1913); the essay "Isaac Bellinfonte, an Eighteenth Century Bibliophile," contributed to the *A. S. Freidus Memorial volume* (New York 1920); the essay "Raphael Norzi, A Rabbi of the Renaissance," in the *Hebrew Union College Jubilee volume* which marked the fiftieth anniversary of the Hebrew Union College (Cincinnati 1925); the essay "God the Eternal" in the volume "My Idea of God," edited by J. F. Newton (Boston 1926); the address "Lincoln the Patriot" in *Abraham Lincoln, The Tribute of the Synagogue*, edited by Emanuel Hertz (New York 1927). He published many volumes of Sermons, namely, "The Jewish Life," (1915); "the Synagogue in Modern Life," (1916); "The Effects of Religion," (1917); "The Allied Countries and the Jews," (1918); "The War and the Bible," (1918); "The Adequacy of Judaism," (1920); "The Jew and the World," (1921); "The Diverse Elements of Religion," (1924); Other volumes that he wrote are "Aspects of the Bible," (1911); "The Varied Beauty of the Psalms," (1917); "The Faith of Israel," (1917); "A Jewish View of Jesus," (1920). He edited, with a biographical essay, the volume "The Origin of the Synagogue and the Church," by Dr. K. Kohler.

However, the peak of his achievement was attained when he gave to the literary world two hitherto unpublished manuscripts which he edited with scholarly introductions and copious notes. These were the "Menorat Ha-maor

by R. Israel Ibn Al-Nakawa, From a Unique Manuscript in the Bodleian Library, Oxford," which he edited in four parts (New York 1929-1932), and the "Mishnah of Rabbi Eliezer, or The Midrash of Thirty Two Hermeneutic Rules, Edited from Old Manuscripts," (New York 1933). In the preface to Part I of the former book, he tells us that his interest in Al-Nakawa's work was first aroused in Paducah, Kentucky, when he was reading many years ago Elijah di Vidas' book on "The Beginning of Wisdom." He was struck by the resemblance between parts of Al-Nakawa copied by di Vidas and parallel passages in the well-known book, "Menorat ha-Maor," by Isaac Aboab. Many years later, in 1925, he had the opportunity of examining the only existing manuscript of Al Nakawa's work in the Bodleian Library at Oxford. This examination convinced him that this work was largely the source of Aboab's book, or that Aboab's book is an imitation of Al Nakawa's work and an adaptation of its material. "Whatever credit has been given to Aboab, both for the contents of his book and his quotations from older writings, really belongs to Al-Nakawa, the rock whence his work was hewn and the well whence he drew" (Introduction to Part I, p. 18). In fact, this examination convinced him of the correctness of the conjecture made in his essay, "Midrash Hashkem Quotations in Alnaqua's Menorat Ha-maor," (Hebrew Union College Annual IV, 311-345) where, in answer to his own question, "Was not Alnaqua's work the source of the Menorat ha-Maor attributed to Isaac Aboab?" he says: "If one compares the two texts one cannot escape such a conclusion Aboab's Menorat is a reproduction of Alnaqua's work for a less learned public than the one which Alnaqua addressed," and a little later on he says: "Some day I hope to publish the manuscript for its own sake." This hope was realized when through the permission of Dr. A. E. Cowley, the librarian of the Bodleian, he secured a photograph copy of this unique manuscript.¹

¹In note 3 on page 14 of the Introduction to Part I of his edition of the Menorat ha-Maor, Enelow states that although in this previous essay he had used the form "Alnaqua," popularized by Zunz, he had decided to use in this *magnum opus* the form "Al-Nakawa," because it corresponds more accurately to the Hebrew of the author.

Al-Nakawa's work is a comprehensive ethical treatise. It consists of twenty chapters as follows: I Charity, II Prayer, III Repentance, IV Humility, V The Study of the Torah, VI the Mizwot, Precepts on Rites and Observances, VII Bestowal of Kindness, VIII Honoring Sabbath and Festivals, IX Honor due Father and Mother, X Marriage, XI Education of the Young, XII The Honorable Conduct of Business, XIII Justice, Its Officers and Administration, XIV Contentment, XV Anger and Indignation, XVI Flattery and Scoffing, XVII Love of One's Fellowmen and Friendship, XVIII Evil Talk, XIX Keeping Another's Secret, XX Derek Eretz—Good Manners.

In Part II, the editor included two poems by Al-Nakawa, and in Part IV at the close of the twentieth chapter, he adds three supplements of which he says, "although these have already appeared in various publications, [they] are given here for the first time in their complete form and in their proper setting."

The four Introductions by Enelow attest his great ability and his thoroughness. He was completely at home in his subject. As an example of this thoroughness, I may quote appositely from the Introduction to Part III:

"At Toledo, Al-Nakawa's native city, the tradition of ethical idealism was particularly strong. R. Abraham Ibn Daud, in the twelfth century, had there written his philosophic work "Emunah Ramah" ("The Sublime Faith"), in the course of which he tried to show that "all the moral qualities recommended by the authors of ethical works, can be found in more perfect form in the Torah." There R. Jonah b. Abraham Gerondi (d. 1263) had been active and produced his famous ethical works, including the Sha'are Teshubah ("Chapters on Repentance"), the Hayye 'Olam "Eternal Life"), and his Commentaries on the Book of Proverbs and the Chapters of the Fathers. It was at Toledo, also that R. Asher b. Yehiel had taught (d. 1327); and his ethical testament, as well as that of his son, R. Judah, became popular documents. Moreover, R. Israel b. Joseph Ibn Israel, the disciple and friend of R. Asher, had there devoted his learning and literary skill to ethical instruction, especially in his Arabic commentary on the Chapters of

the Fathers, which was probably translated into Hebrew soon after its appearance and later in the fourteenth century (1368) served as the basis of R. Isaac B. Solomon Ibn Israel's Commentary. Though he lived at Saragossa, R. Bahya b. Asher (d. 1340). was no doubt well-known at Toledo, with his Commentary on the Bible, which is preeminently ethical, as well as his Commentary on the Chapters of the Fathers (of which there is a manuscript in the British Museum). About the same time another resident of Saragossa, but native of Toledo, wrote a noteworthy commentary on the Chapters of the Fathers, namely, Don Joseph Ibn Shoshan. At Toledo, also, R. Menahem Ibn Zerah (d. 1385), an older contemporary of R. Israel Al-Nakawa, wrote his *Sedah La-Derek* ("Provision for the Way"), which often deals with ethical subjects. Many another Toledo author had sought to keep alive the ethical tradition of Jewish literature."

The concluding words of the Introduction to Part IV, the final portion, may well be set down here as a further indication of how adequately Enelow was prepared and fitted for the task he so admirably and completely fulfilled:

"In point of spiritual influence, however, R. Israel Al-Nakawa was destined to become the most eminent member of his family. Whatever may be the final decision in regard to the relation of his work to that of R. Isaac Aboab, it is certain that by way of R. Judah Ibn Kalaaz's *Sepher Ha-Musar*, R. Elijah di Vidas's *Reshit Hokmah*, and R. Isaac b. Elyakim's *Leb Tob*, his work traveled through the ages. Even into a chrestomathy of the Jewish-German tongue, made in the seventeenth century by Johann Christ of Wagenseil, a Christian scholar, Al-Nakawa's chapter on the ethics of good behavior found its way—this time through the *Leb Tob*. On the other hand, R. Jacob Emden, the champion of religious enlightenment at Altona, Germany (1697–1776), included the same section, in the original Hebrew, in his ethical work, *Migdal 'Oz* ("The Tower of Strength"). Finally, in the second half of the nineteenth century, two separate

Yiddish translations of the 'Or 'Olam section appeared in Wilna—one by R. Israel of Minsk and another by R. Meir b. Solomon Her.

The last literary task which it was given this great scholar to complete was the publication of *The Mishnah of Rabbi Eliezer* or *The Midrash of Thirty Two Hermeneutic Rules*. This was a long lost Agadic work which Enelow was privileged to discover. He tells the story of the discovery in his article *The Midrash of Thirty Two Rules of Interpretation* in the *Jewish Quarterly Review* (Volume XXIII New Series 357-367).

"This lost work I was so fortunate as to discover on Tuesday, November 15, 1932 while examining one of the Yememite manuscripts recently acquired by the Library of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America."

In the preface to his edition of this *Mishnah of Eliezer*, he traces the discovery he was enabled to make to his pre-occupation with the *Al-Nakawa* treatise. In the thoroughly documented Introduction, he sets forth the various steps that led to the full identification of this lost work. No complete manuscript had been preserved. With keen perspicacity, Enelow pieced together fragments of the work which he found in various manuscripts and was thus enabled to restore the entire book. This achievement is one of the romances of modern Jewish scholarship. An important Agadic treatise, from which quotations were made in a number of works, was thus pieced together from the fragments which had been fortunately preserved. The discoverer of this lost work brought it out in a very beautiful edition of three hundred and seventy-four pages, with two full indices in Hebrew of names and books quoted in the work. There is also the learned introduction of sixty pages from the pen of Dr. Enelow as well as an English Index to Authors and Works quoted in the Introduction and Notes. The very copious footnotes attest the wide reading and full knowledge of this modern sage whose name is thus inextricably bound up with the ancient sage Rabbi Eliezer ben Rabbi Jose ha-Gelili. Through these two fine contributions, the *Al-Nakawa* and the *Mishnah of Rabbi Eliezer*, Hyman

Gerson Enelow has secured a lasting place in Jewish scholarship's Hall of Fame.

I close this sketch of the life and work of this unusual man as I began it, namely with some words from the tribute I paid his memory on the day that he was laid to rest.

"A clear thinker and an incisive speaker, Dr. Enelow could always be relied upon to throw light upon any subject in question or in controversy. The fullness of his knowledge and his power of expression made him an ideal interpreter, whether it was of a learned treatise or of a popular theme. It is a far cry from being the author of a popular tract like his early essay, 'What Jews Believe,' to the editorship of the manuscript, 'Mishnat R. Eliezer or Midrash Sheloshim ushetayim middot,' the latest contribution to Hebraic lore to come from his literary workshop, but in both such fields he was equally competent and painstaking. Modest to a degree when acclaimed for his scholarly achievements by his peers, he was ever ready to recognize the merits of other workers in the soil that he was ploughing. Aye, and not only that. Many an impoverished scholar here and abroad was the object of his deepest solicitude. He extended a helping hand and urged wealthy friends to do likewise to enable such scholars to continue their researches and studies. From New York to Jerusalem many such a one has frequently arisen and called Hyman G. Enelow blessed! And we who knew him best and admired the essential qualities that formed the core of his being, utter a similar word and in the time-honored words say of him with fullest conviction, *Zeker tzaddik librakah*, the memory of this righteous man is and shall be a blessing!"



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GEORGE ALEXANDER KOHUT
1874-1933

GEORGE ALEXANDER KOHUT

By ALEXANDER MARX

A life rich in accomplishment was cut short when George Alexander Kohut passed away on December 31, 1933, a few weeks before his sixtieth birthday.

Born in Stuhlweissenburg, Hungary, February 11, 1874, as the son of the eminent Rabbi and scholar, Dr. Alexander Kohut, he received his early education in the Real Schule and Gymnasium of that city and of Grosswardein where his father subsequently became Chief Rabbi. In 1885, he came to this country. He entered the public schools of New York City and was graduated from the College of the City of New York. Ill health prevented his continuing his education until 1890 when he entered Columbia University and the Jewish Theological Seminary. At Columbia, he studied under Professors A. V. Williams Jackson, Bjoranson, Richard Gottheil and others, and at the Jewish Theological Seminary under Dr. H. P. Mendes, Dr. Bernard Drachman and Dr. Joshua A. Joffe. He also received private instruction from Dr. Arnold B. Erlich and from his own father, Dr. Alexander Kohut. The latter spent every spare moment endeavoring to supplement his son's interrupted studies by teaching him Talmud and Midrash. He had just passed his twentieth year when he lost his beloved father whose influence shaped the course of his whole life.

In 1895 he went to Berlin, and there, at the Hochschule für die Wissenschaft des Judentums, he continued his Rabbinical studies which he had begun at the Jewish Theological Seminary of America. At the same time, he attended the lectures of Moritz Steinschneider at the Veitel-Heine-Ephraimsche Lehranstalt and soon became a favorite pupil of the great master of Hebrew bibliography and literature. Both Professor and Mrs. Steinschneider took a deep interest in the charming young American; he also won the love of his co-students among whom there were

scholars, such as Poznanski and Rieger, who were to attain a great reputation. In Steinschneider's house he was a very frequent visitor, and there he found a second home, the Steinschniders showing a great interest in his well-being and a deep concern about his health.

Kohut was never a strong boy. He was always of delicate health, and the trip to Berlin was suggested by his physician, Dr. Isaac Adler, who advised him to leave the inclement climate of New York. But his health did not improve in Berlin. After two years of eager and successful study, he had to leave for Reichenau, near Vienna, taking along the best wishes of his teachers. The testimony he had received, March 1897, from Dr. Martin Schreiner, Professor H. Steinthal and Steinschneider, give evidence of his industry and promise.

Upon his return to the United States, May 1897, he received a Rabbinical diploma from the Rev. Dr. B. Felsenthal, and, in the same year, he accepted the position of Rabbi of Congregation Emanuel at Dallas, Texas. There, he was eminently successful, and it was owing to his efforts that unity was restored in the Congregation and that the building of a new Temple was started in 1899. Though he had decided to leave his post in that year, he was prevailed upon by the admiring members of the Congregation to remain for another year and see the fruition of his labor. His Rabbinical activity was, however, cut short when he suffered an attack while in the pulpit. He had to return to the North in 1900, but the few years of his ministration left a lasting impression, and, after thirty years, his memory is still cherished in his former Congregation.

On his return to New York he became a teacher of Latin and German in the Kohut School for Girls. From 1902-1912 he was the Principal of the Religious School of Temple Emanu-El, and from 1902-1905 Assistant Librarian of the Jewish Theological Seminary.

In 1906, he again accepted a Rabbinical position at the Sinai Congregation, Mount Vernon, but he gave it up in the following year, because of ill health. In 1907, he established Kamp Kohut at Oxford, Maine, which he maintained for twenty years, and in 1909, he formed the Kohut School for Boys of which he was the principal for a decade. In

1920, Dr. Campbell turned over to him the Columbia Grammar School where he served as Principal and Executive Director until his last day.

As a Trustee of the Jewish Institute of Religion, he took a deep interest in the progress of that institution since its foundation, in 1923, by his life-long friend Dr. Stephen S. Wise. In 1928, the Institute conferred upon him the well-deserved honorary degree of Doctor of Hebrew Letters.

Being very fond of children, who adored him, and a born educator, Kohut was very successful in his school and camp. The considerable income he derived from these undertakings enabled him to do much for the promotion of Jewish learning by publishing valuable works of which I shall speak later.

During all those years, since entering his father's house in 1887, Mrs. Rebekah Kohut had taken care of him with great devotion and motherly love, and it was owing to her efforts that, in spite of his poor health and frequent illness, Kohut attained the age of sixty. It was an ideal companionship between mother and son, who shared their cares and their joys, their plans and hopes.

In shaping his career, the two men who had the greatest influence on him were his illustrious father and Moritz Steinschneider.

Having grown up in the house of the eminent lexicographer, he had learned from his early childhood to appreciate Jewish learning and to be familiar with the names of the prominent representatives in this field. When he later made their personal acquaintance, his father's name proved an "open sesame" for him. To follow in his father's footsteps became his ideal. The motto from the Book of Proverbs (17, 6) which he added to the dedication of his "Hebrew Anthology," "inscribed to the ever cherished memory" of his father: 'The glory of sons are their fathers,' can fittingly be called the *Leitmotiv* of his whole life.

It was the example of his father which caused him, in spite of tender health, to choose the rabbinical calling, and it was from him that he learned to love Jewish scholarship.

Evidently the interest in bibliography was inborn in Kohut, but it was to a great extent strengthened by Steinschneider. Already in 1894, after his father's death, the

young man had published a "Memoir of his Literary Activity" which was followed in 1927 by a "Tentative Bibliography Concerning Dr. Alexander Kohut."

When Steinschneider reached his eightieth birthday in 1896, a Festschrift was published to which Kohut, who together with Poznanski edited that volume, contributed a careful and exhaustive bibliography of the innumerable works of Steinschneider. He planned a revised and completed edition for his ninetieth birthday, and in recent years repeatedly discussed a new edition. I am certain that, had he lived longer, this plan would have been carried out.

In the following year (1897), while still in Berlin, he published "Semitic Studies in Memory of Alexander Kohut" to which forty-three eminent Jewish and Christian orientlists, biblical and rabbinical scholars wrote valuable contributions.

George A. Kohut was fond of showing his admiration and appreciation of scholars by Jubilee or Memorial Volumes. Besides the two mentioned above, he was the editor of the "Israel Abrahams Memorial Volume" (1927), the inspirer of the "Studies in Memory of Freidus" (1929), and "Abhandlungen zur Erinnerung an H. P. Chajes" (1933). He also helped to make possible the enlarged issue of the *Monatsschrift* (1934) in honor of the eightieth birthday of Immanuel Loew of Szegedin, Hungary, to which he contributed a paper containing the correspondence of his father and Steinschneider with Loew.

There are numerous evidences of Kohut's appreciation of Jewish scholars whom he loved and admired. He published repeatedly tributes to his master Steinschneider (1900 and 1906) and his more elaborate "Steinschneideriana" (1929). A more important new instalment which was to throw much new light on the life of the revered master was the subject of our conversation during his last visit to the Seminary Library. Together we looked over his correspondence which Frl. Adeline Goldberg, Steinschneider's devoted secretary, turned over to the Seminary Library at the suggestion and urging of Kohut. He intended to prepare a paper on those documents for the annual meeting of the American Academy for Jewish Research, December 1933.

Kohut wrote about twenty tributes on some outstanding personalities and scholars, such as David Kaufman and Solomon Munk, as well as the Hungarian patriot Kossuth, giving expression to his enthusiastic admiration for these men.

A subject in which he was greatly interested and in which his wide reading in many fields was particularly helpful was that of folklore. Repeatedly he dealt with the popular songs at the end of the Passover service, the *Had Gadya* and the *Ehad Mi-Yode'a*. In a learned paper in 1895, he gathered parallels from modern Greek and German sources referring to numerous other literatures. A fuller treatment is given in an interesting article reprinted in the *Jewish Exponent* (1903), in which parallels from French, English, German and Siamese for the one, and Latin, French and Bohemian for the other song, are printed and a host of others are referred to. A very rich literature on *Had Gadya* is gathered in his article in the *Jewish Encyclopedia*, Volume VI.

From various sources, Kohut quoted "Some Oriental Analogues to the Ballad of King John and the Abbot of Canterbury" (1901). He dealt with "Bloodtest as Proof of Kinship in Jewish Folklore" (1903), and translated (1893) "Folk legends of Hungary and of the Adjacent Countries."

In the field of Jewish history, the romance of Jewish martyrdom especially appealed to Kohut, and to this subject he devoted a number of valuable papers. His "Jewish Martyrs of the Inquisition in South America" (1896), endeavored to collect all available material from widely scattered sources. It was followed by more detailed studies of "The Trial of Francisco Maldonado de Silva" (1906), "Jewish Heretics in the Philippines in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries (1904), "The Martyrdom of the Carbajal Family in Mexico 1590-1601" (1904). In his "Some Jewish Heroines" (1895) he gives a tentative list of sixty-seven martyrs who suffered from the hands of the Spanish Inquisition, adding the all too scanty facts recorded in the sources.

These papers, at the same time, fall within another favorite subject of Kohut, that of American Jewish History, a subject to which he contributed very much and in which he was particularly interested. He was one of the group which participated in the meeting at which the American Jewish Historical Society was founded, and at the last meeting of this Society, before his death the thirty-ninth, he presented to it all his valuable Americana—books and documents which he had accumulated with the greatest zeal and understanding. Several of the above-mentioned papers have appeared in its *Publications*. In his "Early Jewish Literature in America" (1895), still the fullest treatment of the subject, there is a wealth of information gathered from various sources. Kohut was fond of bringing curious facts to light and thus he had published "Correspondence between the Jews of Malabar and New York a Century Ago" (1897), and "A Letter from the Members of Shearith Israel Congregation to the Jews of China" (1897). From an eighteenth century English chap book he reprinted a lengthy treatise on "The Lost Ten Tribes in America" (1909).

His volume "Ezra Stiles and the Jews," and his essay "Judah Monis" fall within another sphere which always attracted him—Christian Hebraists. Of the very rich material he had accumulated in the course of years his paper on "Royal Hebraists" (1927) gives evidence. His long-planned volume which was to contain an "Anthology of Hebrew Writings of Christian Scholars from Reuchlin to Renan" is one of the projects which his untimely death cut off.

During the last months of his life, he gathered material for a volume on "Curiosities of Jewish Literature." With his enormously wide reading, his store of information and his grace of style, he would have treated this subject as few others could.

Kohut had a fine sense for literature, in which he was very well versed, and he was a voracious reader. But it was always the Jewish side that attracted him in particular. He wrote for the centenaries of Victor Hugo (1902), Charles Dickens (1912) and the famous preacher Henry Ward

Beecher (1913) on their relation to the Jews, and prepared for a similar occasion a George Eliot Anthology (1919-1920). A more ambitious undertaking was his "A Hebrew Anthology: A Collection of Poems and Dramas Inspired by the Old Testament and Post-Biblical Tradition, Gathered from Writings of English Poets, from the Elizabethan Period and Earlier to the Present Day" (1913), for which he selected the material for two volumes with care and taste. In 1917, after the author's death, he edited Joseph Friedlander's "Standard Book of Jewish Verse." In the same year appeared his edition of Lessing's "Nathan the Wise" in Patrick Maxwell's translation with a full introduction dealing with the author's relation to Mendelssohn. He reedited with additional notes Zunz's classical "The Sufferings of the Jews During the Middle Ages" (1907) and Hyman Hurwitz' "Hebrew Tales" (1911) in Bloch's Library of Jewish Classics.

Kohut showed a great facility in verse and numerous poems of his appeared in various magazines, a good many in honor or memory of his friends. He published a small selection in a limited edition under the title "Besides the Still Waters. Legends, Lyrics, Elegies" (1912). While they are not all of equal merit, some show genuine poetic gift.

During the years 1901-1908, he was the editor of various magazines: "Helpful Thoughts" (1901-1903); "Jewish Home" (1903-1904); "New Era Illustrated Magazine" (1903); "Young Israel" (1907-1908). They contained numerous contributions in prose and verse from his own pen.

The wide range of his interests and his amazing versatility are evidenced by the large number of books in widely different fields which he reviewed in learned magazines and in Jewish weeklies.

It is impossible to give in this place an adequate outline of George A. Kohut's contribution to Jewish literature and learning which prove his many-sidedness, the brilliance of his intellect and the charm of his writings. His life was spent in an effort to further and enrich Jewish learning, not only by his own studies but, during the last two decades, in an ever-increasing ratio, also by the stimulation of others and the publication of their works. With his limited means,

singlehanded, he practically fulfilled the functions of an academy, and the array of volumes that owe the possibility of their publication to his enthusiastic and unselfish efforts and to his magnificent generosity would shed lustre on any learned body.

All these publications bear the imprint of the "Alexander Kohut Memorial Foundation," established in connection with various institutions—a unique memorial of rare filial piety.

At Yale University, to which he gave his father's library and left the greater part of his own, besides a valuable Heine Collection, he established in 1915 "The Alexander Kohut Memorial Publication Fund" under the auspices of which appeared: a volume of "Early Babylonian Letters from Larsa" by H. F. Lutz (1917); two volumes of Biblical and Oriental Studies by his friend, Professor A. J. Clay (1919 and 1923), and "An Important Arabic Historian" edited by another intimate friend, Professor Charles C. Torrey (1922), as well as Dr. J. Obermann's edition of the Arabic original of R. Nissim b. Jakob's famous "Book of Stories" (1933). Dr. S. L. Skoss's edition of the "Hebrew-Arabic Dictionary by a Tenth Century Karaite, David ben Abraham al-Fasi" is now going through the press, and the first volume is to appear soon.

In 1919 Kohut established at Yale an "Alexander Kohut Research Fellowship in Semitics," for stimulating post-graduate study.

In 1922 and 1923, Kohut Foundations were established in Vienna, Berlin, Budapest and New York.

Two volumes of Aptowitzer (1922 and 1927), the Jubilee Volume of the Budapest Seminary (1927), R. T. Herford's edition of the "Sayings of the Fathers" (1925), M. H. Segal's "Grammar of Mishnaic Hebrew" (1927), C. Levias' Hebrew "Grammar of Babylonian Aramaic" (1930), M. Schlesinger's elaborate Syntax of the Babylonian Talmud (1928), M. L. Margolis' classical edition of "The Greek Joshua" of which two parts have appeared (1931), Thackeray's "Lexicon to Josephus" (1930) (the second part of this work which is continued by Dr. R. Marcus is to appear soon), and above all the four volumes of I. Loew's fundamental work "Flora der Juden" (1924-1934)—all these

and several others were published by the "Alexander Kohut Memorial Foundation."

A supplementary volume to his father's famous edition of the Arukh, which was to bring this work up to date, was to crown these publications, and only recently arrangements for its printing were concluded. Fate did not permit him to see the fruition of this favorite plan as of so many others.

These publications occupied a great deal of Kohut's time and attention; he constantly worked over them and worried about them. A number of prominent scholars served as Trustees and advisers of the Foundation, but the burden of the work he carried almost exclusively on his own shoulders, while his friends only occasionally assisted him with their counsel.

Besides these works published entirely at his expense, material subventions of the Kohut Foundation made possible the publication of several other works of outstanding importance, such as the reproduction of the Kaufmann Codex of the Mishna (1929), Leisegang's "Index" to the Berlin Academy edition of Philo's Works (1926-1930), as well as the three volumes of Klatzkin's "Hebrew Philosophical Dictionary" (1928-1930).

Besides the Kohut Foundations he established a "Dr. A. S. Bettelheim Foundation," in memory of Mrs. Kohut's father, at the Vienna Pedagogium under the auspices of which appeared Leo Fuchs's volume on the Jews of Egypt (1924) and Taubes' study on the President of the Sanhedrin (1925). By the "Dr. H. P. Chajes-Preisstiftung" at the Vienna Seminary, Zimmels' volume on the historical material in the Responsa of R. Meir of Rothenburg was published (1926).

Kohut had seen in his youth with what difficulties his father had to contend in order to raise the funds for the publication of his great dictionary, and the son wished to save scholars engaged in original research such humiliation, tribulations and agony, and to enable them to publish the results of their investigations free of material care. It must be said, in addition, that several of the most important works of the Kohut Foundation might never have been

written, but for the inspiration and the enthusiasm for Jewish learning of George Alexander Kohut. Being prevented time and again by ill health from carrying out his own scientific plans, he took pride in such vicarious contributions to Jewish learning by stimulating and helping others.

But he wished that all the credit should be given to the memory of his father. For himself, he shunned honor and public recognition. When friends planned to have his efforts recognized by an honorary degree of one of the leading universities, he forbade them to proceed, and Dr. Wise had practically to force on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Hebrew Letters.

Kohut's interests were not limited to the publications of his Foundations; he had great sympathy for those of other institutions, such as the American Academy for Jewish Research, of which he was an honorary member. He was particularly anxious to see its Maimonides project realized and made various efforts to this end.

Many of his own plans, from his early intention to edit Joseph ha-Cohen's unpublished work on the discovery of America to his latest schemes which were previously mentioned, remained unfinished, but in spite of the state of his health which forced him to desist from steady application, it was a full life that he had lived, a life that was a blessing to a host of less fortunate people.

George Alexander Kohut was a man of great talent, a lovable personality with a warm heart. Kindly, gracious, sympathetic, he was full of response, full of stimulation, very modest, and generous to a fault. He had a gift for friendship, always ready to deprive himself in order to help others. His enthusiasm was contagious; the sweetness of his disposition, the brilliance of his conversation, the radiance of youth which he retained to the very end, made the association with him a rare pleasure.

In devoting the last eighteen years of his life to the perpetuation of the name of his father by the work of the Kohut Foundation, he has erected for himself a monument *aere perennius*.

THE FEDERATION IN THE CHANGING AMERICAN SCENE*

By B. M. SELEKMAN

The Federation is the modern expression given by American Jewry to the age-old impulse of Jewish communities to provide through organized effort for social, economic and cultural needs. In performing this historical task, it has achieved an honorable record. It has coordinated into a community program agencies for family welfare, child welfare, hospitals, homes for the aged, settlements and centers. To a less degree it has promoted and supported programs for Jewish and religious education. It has become by and large the most influential organization in American Jewish life.

Today, however, the impact of vast social changes has given new challenge once again to the Jewish tradition of communal responsibility. For, like all people, American Jewry faces today the central problem of our times—adaptation to rapidly moving economic and social forces. Above all else, the present moment demands intelligent and authoritative leadership for achieving our adjustments to the new world into which these forces are propelling us.

Can the Federation serve as the vehicle for such authoritative yet pioneering leadership? The theory underlying present-day Federation would seem to indicate it at once as the most promising instrument for answering just this need. But its concrete practice reveals fundamental limitations which must be met before it will be really adequate to our changing situation. For one thing the Federation

*This paper is based on a report prepared for the annual meeting of the National Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds held in Chicago on January 6—7, 1934. While the author assumes full responsibility for statements of facts and conclusions, he wishes to express appreciation for valuable help from Messrs. Michael Freund, Solomon Lowenstein, Harry Lurie, George W. Rabinoff and Ira M. Younker

until now has administered in the main the purely philanthropic activities of the Jewish community. For a second, even in this field it has not exerted really effective leadership. It has operated, instead, almost exclusively as a fund-raising organization for the societies and institutions which are its constituent agencies. Those primary services of study and research, of community planning, of reorganization of services to meet new and changing conditions—services by which alone any social institution can achieve the continuous adjustment prerequisite to efficiency in dynamic contemporary society—the Federation has undertaken only to a minimum degree.

Thus it is that the Jewish community has lacked direction not only on issues of general policy but even in the specialized field of social service.

The world depression has served to emphasize the dangers of such a vacuum where there should be sure guidance and strategy. But it has merely emphasized what was in fact becoming apparent. For the inadequacies of the Federation grow out of its genesis and development. We must bear in mind that the individual agencies now contained in the Federation fold existed, in most communities, before the Federation itself. They were launched by various groups already established in the United States to handle the inevitable problems of maladjustment created by the continuous arrival of immigrant newcomers to already crowded urban centers. The passing years thus produced a multiple crop of uncoordinated organizations—relief agencies, child caring agencies, hospitals, institutions for the aged, settlements and neighborhood houses—all competing for community support. Obviously such a situation offered three steadily aggravating difficulties. On the one hand an inevitable duplication of agencies appeared in various areas and various services. On another, the needs of the community viewed as a whole were neither well nor adequately met. And finally, the contributing public was increasingly plagued by unending and competitive money-raising campaigns.

The federation movement emerged as the general and logical answer. Considerable resistance to its advance,

however, was offered by large and well-established agencies. Mindful of their accumulated reserves and their supporting publics, they feared the possible affects of federation upon their own autonomy and their budgets.

Thus, from the very beginning, Federation has suffered the limitations of its origins. Sponsored chiefly by the wealthy givers, it had to reflect their conceptions of Jewish communal work, although purposing to represent the whole community. To persuade agencies to join it at all it had virtually to promise them complete autonomy and freedom from interference. To assuage their budgetary fears it had to concentrate almost exclusively on money-raising efforts.

But, within the restricted scope thus set for it, the Federation movement forged rapidly ahead. It proved on the whole an efficient money-raising mechanism. From the growing subscription totals of their annual campaigns, Federations were able to amplify progressively the budgets voted to their constituent agencies. They became the means of linking the prosperity and status achieved by American Jewry during the first thirty years of the current century—years perhaps unparalleled during any other period of the Diaspora—with recognized community responsibility for the disadvantaged and under-privileged.

Beyond this, however, the record remained unsatisfactory and confused. Without the primary powers of a central organization, Federations could not impose order in our complex development. They could not effectively study, plan in terms of needs and resources, integrate existing agencies, or launch new ones. In community after community, haphazard building programs multiplied new hospitals and added new centers. By the same token they multiplied mortgage indebtedness. With characteristic American confidence in continuing prosperity, sponsors laid corner-stones before assuring initial cash payments, or providing for amortization and operating budgets. Meanwhile the rapid shifts in Jewish populations made for constantly changing needs. Expensive and elaborate institutions, built primarily to serve Jewish clienteles, found themselves catering to non-Jewish groups. Other institutions became

obsolete in terms of developing social work standards. Still others unnecessarily duplicated functions already served by existing agencies. Even in the fund-raising process, unhealthy features appeared. Too great reliance was placed on large donors without any serious attempt to develop the potential balance weight of mass support. When general community chests were formed, some Federations joined before their communities were really ready for such a move. The results proved unfortunate, bringing insufficient contributions from the Jewish group, and a weakened sense of Jewish community consciousness.

A RECONSIDERATION OF THE FEDERATION PROGRAM IN VIEW OF RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Nevertheless, until the full effects of the depression began to make themselves felt, Federations proved able to continue in their established, if inadequate, ways. Until 1931, they maintained their growing rate in the collection of funds. But, since that year, they have suffered a decrease in income approximating roughly 30 per cent per annum. If we could drift without hazarding actual shipwreck before the depression, we can hardly afford to take such chances any longer. The almost catastrophic influences of the past four years have so affected the whole Federation position as to make imperative a reconsideration of scope, objectives, function and structure.

There are eight major conditioning factors, each of which determines the demands upon, and the efficiency of the Federation in some fundamental way. They are, in summary:

1. The chronic insecurity of the masses of people in our present economic structure, periodically intensified by such depression times as the years since 1929 with their emergency unemployment, dependency, broken homes, impaired morale, and, accordingly, unprecedented demands for relief.

2. The economic instability among Jews arising from their concentration in hard-pressed occupations, overcrowded professions and small business, accompanied by

an increasing discrimination against them in industry, trade and the professions.

3. The prospects of increased demands upon American givers for the needs of European Jewry and developing Palestine indicated by existing anti-Semitism and particularly by recent developments in Germany.

4. The heavy carrying costs accumulated by over-ambitious and often financially unsound building programs as a result of the lack of central community planning.

5. An unbalanced emphasis, in Federation campaigns, upon securing large gifts from relatively few members of the community, the impairment of wealth and income among these donors, and the outlook for a more comprehensive and more rigidly enforced program of taxation—all of which may perforce reduce Federation income.

6. Difficulties arising in recent years from the participation of Jewish Federations in community chests facing the uncertainties of voluntary giving.

7. The development in the United States during the depression of an elaborate program of public social work, particularly in the field of relief.

8. The launching or promise of various socio-economic measures under the Roosevelt administration that aim both to bring about recovery and to lay a foundation for a stable economic life and a decent standard of living.

A RECONSIDERATION OF ESTABLISHED FEDERATION FUNCTIONS

What reconstruction in the Federation program does this combination of factors recommend? Obviously they would seem to presage a situation in which steadily increasing Jewish communal demands confront probably shrinking Jewish communal resources, but with the coincident mitigation promised by the rise of new public agencies for handling some of the conditions of human distress among us. Would it not, then, appear the counsel of elemental wisdom in such a situation to place decreasing emphasis upon whatever part of our program other competent agencies will handle; and increasing emphasis on (1) those

functions which will help Jewish families and individuals in their grave problems of adjustment arising out of our developing economic life, and (2) those functions which are so specifically Jewish that none but Jews can be expected to deal with them? More concretely, may we not formulate it as a working principle that, where public social work and the protective devices of social legislation can be made to operate, Jews will participate as citizens in the general community, at the same time retaining and fostering such services as may be necessary to help Jews make their adjustment in a new and rapidly changing American society; and where the efficient performance, or perhaps even the survival of distinctively Jewish communal work is at stake, there Jews will shoulder the full and sole responsibility?

How would such a realistic approach affect our present procedure? Budgetary practice until now has allocated by far the bulk of Federation funds to relief, health and child care; a small residuum to character building, Jewish culture and Jewish education; and little, if any, to constructive projects for social and economic adjustments, or to Jewish work of national or international character. Now, however, national policy seems unmistakably heading toward an increasing assumption by public agencies of responsibility for Jews, as for other citizens, who may need services in relief, health and child care. This is exactly as it should be. We should encourage and strengthen this policy to become an accepted government function and support all efforts which seek constructively to improve the economic position of the masses of people. But we should also examine how far we can, by freeing Federations of primary relief demands, release funds toward the support of adjustment projects for the economic and social welfare of the Jewish group, and for distinctively Jewish communal activities.

Family Welfare.—Let us consider first the field which has hitherto constituted the most important phase of social work, namely, family welfare. While there should be diminishing emphasis on remedial efforts, as such, in this field, a continuing responsibility for maintaining a family welfare program unquestionably lies with Federation. Such a

program, in the light of our new conditions, will not only emphasize, as usual, the skill and experience necessary for the conservation of normal family life; it will also concern itself with such newer ventures as industrial retraining, the mobilization of credit resources to underwrite self-support projects, and the direction of the unemployed into new fields of work. In fact, the serious industrial dislocations uncovered by the depression years urge special and early attention to experiments in the economic rehabilitation of displaced Jewish wage-earners and, similarly, open-minded cooperation in governmental plans now under way for the establishment of subsistence homesteads. Just as the private agency pioneered in the individualized treatment of social problems through case-work methods, so it must now pioneer with demonstration projects in the social treatment of individual economic rehabilitation. Indeed, public relief agencies are, and for some time will be, so overwhelmed with immediate relief demands that they will have little time or energy, even where the will exists, to experiment with new approaches to economic dislocation. The Federation and its family welfare agency must, in concert with other forces in the community, also bring pressure to bear upon public welfare departments for the establishment of adequate standards of relief and treatment. Obviously, there will always be in addition a residuum of relief work, entailed by the needs of alien dependents, certain types of transients and complicated service cases, for which the Jewish Federation will have to assume responsibility.

On the whole, then, we may say that, for the time being, family welfare service still stands in a position of large importance as an agency for the execution of such prime functions as experimenting with new types of economic adjustment, bringing pressure upon the public agency to assure adequacy and discrimination in its work, and providing residual case work and relief services for which responsibility cannot be lodged elsewhere. But when all this has been said we still confront this fundamental, long-range question: In view of the certainly growing responsibilities of a specifically Jewish nature, the probable shrinking of private giving, and the rapid growth of public social work, must we not plan a changed role for family welfare service

both within its own field of operation and in relation to the total Federation program? Within its own field the change, we believe, should center its activities more upon social standards as they affect all Jewish families rather than exclusively upon the dependent classes and poverty groups for whom governmental responsibility is being extended. In relation to the total community program, Federations should consider shaping their budgetary policy toward making smaller appropriations for family welfare services in order to release larger funds for specifically Jewish work, than have hitherto been available. Such a change in budgetary policy may not necessarily involve a reduction in the scope of family welfare programs. For money of a quasi-public nature has become available for the purpose in a number of communities. Illustrations which come immediately to mind are the emergency funds raised under one name or another through voluntary subscriptions in New York, Boston and Chicago.

Child Care.—Very similar considerations apply to the field of child care. Of course, what might be termed a specific sectarian factor is at work here—the laudable desire of the community to assure the upbringing of Jewish children in the Jewish faith. However, public funds in some communities are already supporting this function to a large extent even when it is conducted under Jewish auspices. In other communities, where the public agency reserves administration of the whole service to itself, the law provides that Jewish children must be maintained in Jewish homes or Jewish institutions. But here, as in family welfare services, the entry of the public agency raises the question of adequate standards. Until the public child-care agency maintains social work standards as high as those of the private, the Jewish community will probably insist upon maintaining dependent and neglected children of the Jewish faith as its wards. A first task of Federations and their child welfare agencies would seem to be, therefore, cooperation with other interested organizations toward achieving desired improvements in the standards of the public agency. Likewise, pressure should be put upon the proper public authorities for better and more adequate

mothers' aid legislation. And within its own child-care fold, the Federation can seek diligently ways for eliminating unnecessary expenditures and performing more efficient service. It should effect mergers where they appear desirable, and close institutions no longer necessary or representative of modern practice. Indeed, it has been suggested in non-Jewish as well as in Jewish groups, that a single case-working agency serving both families and children might produce better results than the separate agencies now working with them as distinct clients. This idea merits careful discussion from the individual Federations.

But again as in the case of family service, a modern program of community responsibility in this field should not be limited to dependent children or to broken homes. Concern for the welfare of Jewish children involves a broad interest in the health, the education, the cultural and vocational training of Jewish youth. The trend in child welfare must be towards that reorganization of community life which will yield an improved environment as well as modernized agencies and institutions to assure a hopeful future for the present generation of children.

Health.—Perhaps more than any other activity of the Jewish community, its health services present striking anomalies and contradictions. In itself the maintenance of health in all its aspects would certainly seem a generalized public responsibility. But two specific needs may be advanced in justification of Jewish hospitals: first, to offer training facilities for Jewish medical men; and second, to provide kosher food for orthodox patients. Experience, however, has demonstrated that, even when these ends are accepted, rapid shifts of Jewish population make difficult, if not impossible, the planned location of Jewish hospitals and clinics so that they will actually serve a Jewish clientele over an enduring period. Indeed, there are instances of Jewish hospitals which, built some time ago, are now serving preponderantly non-Jewish elements of the population in cities where large Jewish areas have no easily accessible Jewish hospital services.

Certainly, in view of the actual and probably continued decline in annual Federation income, Jewish communities

from now on will hardly be justified in launching hospitals. As for the problem of kashruth, the possibility of establishing units which serve kosher food in public or general private hospitals should be explored. In communities where more than one Jewish hospital exists, the possibility of mergers to decrease total expenditure should be canvassed as soon as possible. In other communities, where the burden of supporting the Jewish hospitals has become too great or where Jewish hospitals are serving an increasingly non-Jewish clientele, the possibility of converting them into public institutions should similarly be investigated.

Beyond the problems of hospitals themselves, the Federations should study the findings and recommendations of the Committee on the Costs of Medical Care. Cooperation with other interested groups in encouraging the establishment of group insurance, group practice and other constructive recommendations of the report should then be undertaken. In much the same way, Federations should work to promote a legally established system of compulsory health insurance. The United States has lagged badly behind the industrial countries of Europe in this field.

Care of the Aged.—For all the inadequacy of statutory old-age pensions, the recent progress of the movement for their establishment presages increasing public subsidy for dependent old people. Therefore, despite the growing proportion of older Jews produced by the cessation of immigration and the normal consequences of a stabilized population, the creation of additional institutional facilities for our dependent aged would seem to constitute unwise community policy. In this field, as in all others, it is important that we do not permit the immediate strains of the depression to deceive us. From the long-time point of view, whatever the current appearances, we face excess institutional capacity for the normal aged. On the other hand, we confront a real dearth of facilities for the care of the aged who are chronically ill and in need of hospital or custodial care. Accordingly, Federations should urge that some of the existing facilities for the able-bodied aged be readapted to the needs of the chronic sick who require

such treatment. They should also, of course, cooperate in the movement for providing adequate laws for old age security. Until such laws are generally enacted, they should further such methods for care of the Jewish aged as:

1. Allowances from Jewish agencies for maintenance in their own homes.
2. Placement in family homes.
3. Placement in Jewish institutions.
4. Placement with follow-up service, in other institutions, in those cases for which there is no Jewish institutional provision.

Jewish Education and Cultural Activities.—When we pass to educational and cultural functions, we confront a segment of the community program that cannot be transferred to governmental or non-Jewish auspices. It is a segment also that has long received a relatively small share of Federation funds. Yet the sharpened thrust of anti-Semitism, that dark feature of our present situation, makes more than ever imperative strengthened inner resources among our people. Unless our Jewish youth are brought up to understand deeply the historical experience of their people and the values of their cultural heritage, they lack a rational basis for self-respecting adjustment to the general, and unfortunately antagonistic, environment in which they must live. To refuse one's Jewishness is not to escape its penalties in a period of intense nationalism and confused racial prejudices; it is merely to forfeit its recompenses of spiritual dignity and armor.

If we have to face discrimination and prejudice and even persecution, shall we merely crumble as before some cruel and incomprehensible catastrophe? Or shall we take our stand behind the rich and positive meanings of our inheritance, reevaluated and integrated into our modern life? Here the problem before Federations becomes outstandingly their opportunity. By actively promoting, instead of merely tolerating cultural and educational activities, by stimulating the adaptation of inherited cultural traditions to fit more nearly the needs of modern Jewish life, Federations can both accept and build leadership in the most creative sense for a most trying period.

To recognize the need, however, is by no means to solve the problem. Any attempt to accord educational activities a larger part in the total Federation program cuts across both a rooted concept of what is the best allocation of Federation funds, and the vested agency interests which have long been beneficiaries of that concept. In its early days, educational and cultural activities were not recognized as an essential obligation of the Federation movement. This arose from the very conception of Federation as an instrument primarily of philanthropic aid to the dependent. For Jewish religious or cultural concerns, it was believed other communal organizations, such as the synagogues and congregational groups, adequately assumed responsibility. Even the development of the Jewish settlement and the Jewish center proceeded from this same philanthropic approach; they directed their activities largely towards adjusting newly-arrived European Jews and their children to the prevailing forms of American culture.

However, as the later Jewish immigrants, especially those from Eastern Europe, attained a more secure place in the community, they urged another directing impulse for Federation programs. With the orthodoxy they brought to the side of conservatism and reform, they brought likewise the strong feeling that every Jewish child should grow up not only an American, but also a Jew. To them this meant that every Jewish child should be given a Jewish education. Thus it is important to bear in mind that in the eyes of a large part, if not of a majority of our people, Jewish education performs an all-important and integral function in Jewish life. Federation cannot fail to satisfy this point of view, and at the same time claim that it represents the entire Jewish community.

But we are not yet anywhere near a settlement of this long contested issue—whether Jewish education should be included in the Federation program and to what extent. If anything, indeed, the depression has exacerbated the conflict of ideas over it. Because other organizations possessed prior lien on Federation funds, and because Federation incomes were shrinking while sheer emergency relief demands were mounting precipitately, Federation

executives have had more than ever to strive mightily to convince their boards that Jewish education is so important a function it must be supported, regardless of what seem more immediate claims. But just at this time, Federation supporters cannot afford to forget that, as a matter of historical fact, the Jewish community has always taxed itself to maintain its educational system. Indeed, the divorce of Jewish education from such a primary Jewish organization as the Federation would, if ever consummated, constitute a break with our historic tradition and cultural continuity.

Some of the indifference or actual antagonism of Federation leadership towards the inclusion of Jewish education in the Federation program has derived from the fact that its forms and content as brought here by recent immigrant groups seemed poorly adapted to the needs of the American generation. Experts in the field have themselves been aware of this problem and have given constructive thought to reorganizing Jewish education in terms of modern knowledge, outlook and demands. Federation has the responsibility not merely to support their efforts, but to support them in such a way that the more general viewpoint of intelligent community leadership will be consciously joined with their specialized, professional thinking to formulate the educational program. A promising instrument of such cooperation is the so-called Bureaus of Jewish Education—the organizations of centralized service developed in the field. They have as their aims the training of modern Jewish pedagogues for the general Jewish school system and the coordination and improvement of the curriculum and the school system itself. The responsibility for maintaining this service seems logically to belong to Federations, and most Federations accept it, though at times grudgingly.

The subsidization of the Hebrew schools, the Talmud Torahs and the Sunday schools, appears, however, quite a different matter. From studies thus far made, it would seem that the funds required to instruct the Jewish children of school age may well imply a burden beyond the present resources of the Federation. But this does not justify our

complete withdrawal from the problem. For we know from actual experience that the failure of Federations to finance the schools transfers the responsibility to those elements in the community least able to carry it. It is almost as if the city of New York told the people of its lower East Side that they must support their own public schools while it would undertake to finance teachers' training schools and, perhaps, Hunter and City Colleges. How long would it be before the children of the Lower East Side would attend either no schools at all, or very poor and impoverished ones? A realistic policy for Federations would seem to lie rather in a careful joint inventory of the Jewish educational program with the synagogues, looking toward a division of responsibility with them. Only such schools as receive the endorsement of the central bureau of Jewish education should be included in any financing program, to assure the community that the best in education will be maintained.

As an immediately practical measure, the Federation, in cooperation with the interested agencies, should explore the possibility of bringing more closely together the functions of the Jewish center and Jewish education. In recent years the Center has recognized the necessity for relating traditional Jewish cultural patterns to the American environment and its programs have included activities for the strengthening of Jewish cultural interests. There is obviously, therefore, now so much in common between the two, that closer cooperation ought to result in strengthening and enlarging the whole function of cultural education.

Moreover, Federations have a positive responsibility for studying, evaluating and reformulating, again in cooperation with all interested groups, the complete scope and content of the community program in Jewish cultural and educational activities. For the whole field is in a state of flux, with serious differences of opinion even among the educators. The Federation, as the community agent, has a vital contribution to make in helping shape content and policy.

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL ACTIVITIES AS A RESPONSIBILITY OF THE FEDERATION

Just as the present situation counsels a reconsideration of traditional functions, it counsels also a new attention to Jewish activities of national or international scope which the Federation has hitherto either ignored or touched only incidentally.

There are three classes of Jewish national agencies which perform important service to Jewish communities. The first embraces such organizations of actual aid to local Federations and their constituent societies as the Bureau of Jewish Social Research, the Graduate School for Jewish Social Work, the National Desertion Bureau, and the Jewish Welfare Board. The second, represented by the tuberculosis sanatoria, serve not Federations as such, but individuals in the community. The third includes those organizations, like the Hillel Foundation and the Menorah Society, that pursue dominantly cultural purposes. Though Federations grant subsidies to some extent to the first type of agencies, the others must depend almost entirely on their own money-raising efforts for support. All compete in local communities for funds.

The plight of Jews arising out of the World War, and most recently since the advent of the Nazis in Germany, has brought the international agency dramatically to the foreground of the attention of all Jewish communities. There are three major types of international agencies; although, as in the national field, so here too, institutions exist for education and cultural purposes, outstanding among these being the Hebrew University in Palestine. The first type of international agency makes relief, economic redirection, and colonization its primary functions, and while the Joint Distribution Committee constitutes the outstanding agency functioning in the field, there are others. The second is typified by the American Palestine Campaign which is devoted primarily to the basic purposes entailed by the reestablishment of the national homeland. As such it has a fundamental importance in the Jewish scheme of things beyond any organization established to

handle emergencies that develop from time to time in the diaspora. The third aims to combat anti-Semitism both at home and abroad, and is illustrated by the activities of the American Jewish Committee, the American Jewish Congress and the B'nai B'rith.

The work of these agencies presents unquestioned responsibility for the Federation. In our Jewish communities, relatively large sums of money are asked for their purposes, and large numbers of individuals are naturally concerned with the problems they handle. Two courses are open. In the smaller community, funds for this type of national and international work may be included in the campaign for the support of local Jewish community activities. In the larger community, where such a policy may not be practicable, the Federation should help in uniting fund-raising efforts for all national and international agencies to replace the multiple campaigns now usually launched, with the inevitable wastes and unfortunate competitions that often create disunity where unity is so badly needed. A number of communities have already adopted this practice through their Welfare Funds.

It goes without saying that, in so far as Federations persuade national and international agencies to modify their usual methods of money-raising, they assume a certain contractual responsibility toward them. They cannot very well ask them to stay out of the community on the understanding that a reasonable quota will be given each one, and then arbitrarily reduce that quota when and if the local campaign does not reach a satisfactory total. On the other hand, Federations cannot simply be asked to accept quotas assigned them by national committees. Accordingly it may be desirable that the National Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds be empowered to represent the several Federations in evaluating programs, in helping to shape the policies of these agencies, in determining national and local quotas, in making relevant recommendations, and in general, in attempting to maintain a balance between the local, national, and international needs of the Jewish community.

A RECONSIDERATION OF FUND-RAISING METHODS

Whatever changes may be made in the performance of established functions of Federation, whatever new ones may be added to it, whatever fresh relationships may be created within the whole of community service, the raising and distributing of funds will remain, as it always has been, a central Federation responsibility. Consequently, Federations cannot proceed too early to test their existing methods by the factors of our changing situation. Four considerations suggest themselves:

1. The Federation must achieve more authority over the whole field of Jewish community planning. It must be authorized not only to make changes in existing institutions and services, but also to study new projects in relation to community needs, existing resources for meeting them, and prospects for adequate financing and maintenance.

2. Federations must broaden the sources of their annual money-raising by enlisting as many new subscribers of small and middle-sized contributions as possible, instead of concentrating too exclusively upon the relatively few wealthier members of the community. A number of cities have already made notable progress in this direction.

3. From the experience of those Federations which have already joined community chests, the following appear helpful guiding principles:

- a. A Federation should consider merger with a chest only if, on the one hand, the Jewish community is organized under responsible leadership with a well-established financial and social program; and, on the other, if the chest in question has proved itself efficient over a period of years.

- b. Success can follow merger only if the Jewish group maintains its own organization and solicits the Jewish groups in the general chest campaign. For this is the safest way of assuring a group contribution adequate enough to prevent the feeling on the part of other groups that the Jewish agencies are drawing out of the chest a larger sum of money than the Jewish community is contributing to it.

4. When emergency campaigns are organized during a depression period, as they have been in recent years in a number of communities, Jewish Federations face a clear-cut responsibility to participate both as beneficiaries and as contributors.

COOPERATION IN SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

The social and economic life of Jews is shaped more or less by the same conditions that affect all Americans. It is important for us, as for all Americans, therefore, to realize that deep-rooted, long-developing forces are creating a new frame-work for our American life. We have attained complete economic maturity very different from the expanding, expansive environment of earlier America. Today, in obvious contrast to yesterday, our population approaches not only a stable but perhaps even a declining rate of growth. Today there is no longer a margin of unsettled free land—a western frontier to which hard-pressed Americans can escape, as their forebears did, from the industrial east. Today we constitute a highly industrialized, highly mechanized, exporting, creditor nation. All the evidence indicates, moreover, that industrialization and the development of machine technology will continue apace.

Social policy-making in the future thus confronts, in the United States, a completed appropriation of land and natural resources, and a diminution of once wide-spread industrial opportunities. In mature America, poor boys born in log cabins or city slums are apt to grow up poor men. In mature America, continuing inventions will throw men out of work without a frontier-homestead, small business, or professional opportunity ready at hand as outlets to absorb them. Only social adjustment through shorter hours of work, rising wages, social insurance, new social purposes, and industrial planning, can now care for them.

This new American background, then, presents a two-fold demand upon all concerned with human beings. It demands a program of institutional reconstruction for

adjustment to a changed and continuously changing American scene; it demands also a series of social defences for the men, women and children forced to live in the meanwhile, in the inevitable periods of maladjustment arising during transition from the old to the new.

As Jews, our tradition of social morality, social justice, and group responsibility must keep us constantly mindful of the challenge presented by human suffering amidst resources adequate for a good life for all. Even as we accept the need for fundamental reconstruction, we cannot forget that much must be done before our country will assure to all its citizens the security and abundance potentially possible. The very minimum machinery, long established and functioning in other countries, has yet to be created among us. We have made beginnings, but merely beginnings, towards enacting basic social legislation and towards setting up proper administrative machinery for enforcement. We have moved very tentatively toward erecting a rounded system of social insurance, permanently abolishing child labor, establishing minimum wage standards, providing adequate relief and protective measures. We urge that Federations take active part in all these movements, in the name of the increasing protection they will assure not only Jews, but all people.

We confront in addition special problems of economic redirection arising from our peculiar concentration in certain urban occupations and professions. Rooted though this concentration may be in historic and economic forces, we cannot afford to neglect its implications in the new scene for the continued security of the Jewish group. The best we have available in economic and social intelligence should be devoted to comprehensive planning for a more desirable distribution of Jews within the productive organization of the country.

NECESSARY CHANGES IN FEDERATION STRUCTURE

To act thus for the Jewish community on the totality of Jewish problems, Federations must undergo radical alterations in their basic structure. From an organization typically serving its constituent agencies as a fund-raising mechanism

while guaranteeing them complete autonomy, the Federation must become the authoritative leader of a community program carefully planned and administered as a whole. Revision in By-Laws must be made both in the central and constituent agencies to further the type of operation most effective under present conditions.

But changes in By-Laws represent admittedly mere mechanics. They will be translated into living realities only after deliberation and discussion among all elements of the community have won understanding and consent. The Jewish community must be challenged to choose between authoritative leadership, with its ordered advance and adjustment, and continuing drift, with its inevitable confusion and chaos.

The new type of community organization which may emerge should draw allegiance from all elements of the Jewish population. By and large, the present Federation represents only the wealthier elements. Labor, the middle classes, the professions and various functional groups are not represented at all; or at best, in a very minor degree. But, it would seem axiomatic that, if the Federation wishes to exercise the kind of leadership and authority present conditions increasingly demand, it must represent, in fact as well as in theory, all elements in the community.

BUDGETING

With the uncertainties of present economic conditions, the consequent difficulties of fund-raising, and the continuing shrinkage of Federation incomes, we must face the immediate problem of best allocating resources to secure the objectives presented in this discussion. Obviously, we cannot at this time count upon a rapid restoration to former levels of the community's capacity for financing its essential communal projects. For this is dependent upon many factors, such as returning prosperity and increased interest on the part of contributors in the functions which the Federation seeks to support. We may hope that a more stimulating program will ultimately assure, through voluntary giving, the resources which essential services

require, especially since we know that, even in periods of general prosperity, only a very small part of the income of the Jewish group has been devoted to philanthropic and communal necessities. At the present time, however, we face the immediate problem of budgeting our program of work with inadequate resources.

There is no perfect solution for this dilemma, but intelligent and courageous decisions can help considerably in our budgeting process. Primarily, we must find ways and means of overcoming the obstacles of intrenched institutional interests which have in the past blocked community planning. We must relinquish our interest in agencies as such and emphasize problems and needs in our budgetary distribution. This is not an easy task, since so much of Federation support is derived from personal interest and the habit of attaching that interest to particular institutions. It is necessary that the community express confidence in Federation leadership, to permit it to reorganize and remold agency services. To continue services which are uneconomical or antiquated in character at the expense of more modern programs of social welfare is an undesirable and, in the long run, a suicidal policy for the Federation. The budgetary process should stimulate agency reorganization, and the Federation is the logical instrument to achieve this result. We must, in addition, intensify the tendency toward non-institutional rather than institutional forms of service and thus make our programs more flexible for the changing requirements of Jewish life both here and abroad.

SUMMARY

In the crisis which confronts American Jewry, in common with world Jewry, the Federation stands out as the most representative and influential organization developed in the Jewish communities of this country. If, however, it is to continue as a vital instrument for meeting the problems which are cumulating upon us, careful consideration must be given to a change of emphasis in scope, objectives, functions and structure. These changes may be summarized as follows:

1. In view of the increasing assumption of responsibility on the part of public agencies for relief, the Federation may be expected to give a decreasing emphasis on relief functions as such, and increasing emphasis on: (a) problems of occupational redistribution to help secure a better balance for Jews in the economic life of the country; and (b) those activities which are so specifically Jewish that none but Jews can be expected to support them. From the point of view of budgetary practice, this implies the granting of larger appropriations, than have been allotted in the past, to cultural and educational work, and relatively smaller appropriations to family welfare, child care and health, the three fields which have hitherto received the bulk of Federation funds. Indeed, the impact of anti-Semitism in all its ramifications calls for a strengthening of those agencies which aim to bring to our people the values inherent in the Jewish tradition and experience.

2. The Federation must assume a more direct responsibility for the proper organization of support for national and international agencies. The work of these agencies is as important to the protection and survival of the Jewish people as is the work of local agencies. Their present method of competitive fund-raising leads to disunity and to a minimum of financial results. Where the Federation cannot itself assume responsibility for raising funds for national and international work, it should organize an efficient fund-raising mechanism for the purpose. The experience of welfare funds in operation in a number of communities for central fund-raising for all Jewish needs should be studied for the light it may throw on this problem.

3. The Federations must review their traditional fund-raising methods for the purpose of broadening the sources of their support by enlisting new subscribers of small and middle-sized contributions instead of concentrating too exclusively, as it has in the past, upon the relatively few wealthier members of the community.

4. Since Jews are affected by fundamental economic and social forces that affect all Americans, the Federation, as

representative of the Jewish community, should cooperate in promoting desirable social legislation and governmental action to provide security and a progressively rising standard of living for the masses of people.

5. The Federation must be made the authoritative agency of the Jewish community for studying, planning, reorganizing and creating the type of instrumentality which will best serve the needs of the community. This calls, on the one hand, for a modification of the rights of autonomy of individual agencies, the elimination of antiquated services, and the promotion of amalgamations where desirable; and, on the other hand, for the democratization of the Federation structure so that all groups of the Jewish community will be represented in the governing body.

MINORITY AND REFUGEE QUESTIONS BEFORE THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

INTRODUCTION

Popular indignation against Nazi Germany's race theories and official anti-Jewish program arose spontaneously and immediately on the part of those millions throughout the world who were outraged by its cruelty and ignorance.

It was not long before the popular protest was followed by the expression of the opinion of governments, on the occasion of the discussion of the petition of Franz Bernheim by the Council of the League of Nations, May 26 to June 6, 1933. The text of the Bernheim Petition and extracts from the Minutes of the sessions of the Council of the League of Nations concerning the Petition were published in Volume 35 of the AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK, pp. 74-101. It will be recalled that, with the German representative abstaining from voting, the Council adopted the report of Sean Lester, the representative of the Irish Free State, who had been appointed *rapporteur* on the Bernheim Petition. This report held that, insofar as Upper Silesia was concerned, the anti-Jewish measures put into effect in Germany violated the German-Polish convention as to Upper Silesia of May 15, 1922, and took note of the formal statement of the German government that "the anti-Jewish measures taken by subordinate authorities that were not compatible with the Silesian Convention would be corrected."

Morally, the adoption of this report was a striking demonstration of Germany's loneliness among the nations on the basic issues of human rights, and served to focus public opinion on the Jewish situation in Germany. Besides, several representatives on the Council made it clear that they would bring the question up again, using it as a lever for extending the principle of minority rights to the whole of Germany. The official government declarations made at

Geneva in the fall of 1933 constituted an act of joint international intervention for the Jews on humanitarian grounds, continuing where the Bernheim petition left off.

Such an intervention was not without precedent in international practice. The protest of the United States against Roumania's oppression of her Jewish population, appealing "in the name of humanity" through the famous note of John Hay in 1902, is an outstanding example of such action. In similar fashion, and on similar grounds, the states of the world, in the 1933 Assembly, protested in concert the violation by Nazi Germany of the fundamental rights of man, although no specific minorities treaty guaranteed these rights for the Jews in Germany.* This League intervention was based upon paragraph 2, article 11, of the Covenant, which reads as follows:

"It is also declared to be the friendly right of each Member of the League to bring to the attention of the Assembly or of the Council any circumstance whatever affecting international relations which threatens to disturb international peace or the good understanding between nations upon which peace depends."

*This general right of intervention, however, is implemented by Germany's express pledges to the Allied Powers (including the United States) guaranteeing protection of her own racial minorities according to the same principles established for Poland's minorities and embodied in treaty form. On May 29, 1919, in a supplement to its note to the Allies, the German delegation to the Peace Conference pledged:

"Germany advocates in principle the protection of national minorities. The protection may be settled to the best purpose within the scope of the League of Nations. Germany on her part, however, must demand such assurances as are already fixed by the Peace Treaty for those German minorities which, by cession, will pass over into alien sovereignty. Such minorities must be afforded the possibility of cultivating their German characteristics, especially through permission to maintain and attend German schools and churches, and to publish German papers. A still more extensive cultural autonomy based on national registration would be desirable. *Germany on her part is resolved to treat minorities of alien origin in her territories according to the same principles.*" (H. Kraus, *Das Recht der Minderheiten*, p. 42; Kraus & Rödiger, *Urkunden zum Friedensvertrag von Versailles von 28 Juni 1919*, Vol. 1, p. 456, translated in "International Conciliation" October, 1919, No. 143, p. 30, entitled "Comments by the German Delegations the Conditions of Peace.")

The Allies, in turn, in a declaration of June 16, 1919, stated that they "are prepared to accord guarantees under the protection of the League of Nations for the educational, religious, and cultural rights of German minorities transferred from the German Empire to the new States created by treaty. These guarantees will be placed under the protection of the League of Nations. The Allied and Associated Powers take note of the statement of the German delegates that Germany is determined to treat the minorities within her territory according to the same principles." (H. Kraus, *Das Recht der Minderheiten*, pp. 42-43; also quoted in D. H. Miller, *The Drafting of the Covenant*, 1, 9. 548). Furthermore, there is ground for the assertion that these "pledges" are legally and not merely morally binding. (Cf., J. W. Garner, "The Internationally Binding Force of Unilateral Oral Declarations," *American Journal of International Law*, July 1933, pp. 493-7, where the analogous opinion of the World Court in the Eastern Greenland Case is cited.)

The 1933 Assembly opened in Geneva on September 25th in an atmosphere of profound unrest. The disarmament negotiations had entered one of their periodic critical stages. It is all the more surprising that, under such conditions, the problem of the Jews in Germany received the full attention of the delegates present. Perhaps this was because it was soon realized that the plight of the Jewish minority there symbolized the political crisis facing the world, and the League itself, which needed decisively to be faced. In his opening speech, M. Mowinkel, president of the Council and delegate of Norway, sounded this note when he reminded the diplomats present of Aristide Briand's appeal at the 1929 Assembly. Briand had said:

"When children are taught to love peace, to respect other nations and to look for what men have in common rather than for their points of difference, we shall no longer need to apportion guarantees or to apply Article 8 of the Covenant. *Peace will already be enthroned among the nations.*"

Anticipating the later discussions and Germany's usual claim to sovereign independence in her policy toward the Jews, Salvador de Madariaga, Ambassador of Spain to Paris, said in his opening speech: "It is far less important to respect the line between domestic and foreign politics than the line which separates peace from war." It was just this general realization by all delegates of the crisis in world affairs, and this realistic treatment of the Jewish problem, which gave the 1933 Assembly a color and a vigor quite unusual in ordinary diplomatic conferences.

Even in the opening declarations by the delegates on the annual "Report on the work of the League since the last session of the Assembly," this condemnation of the German racial policies was presaged. The Foreign Minister of Sweden expressed this spirit when he quoted Kant's eloquent sentence, "We are all members of the same humanity," and pointed out that "to proclaim the principle of inequality in the world is, in effect, to renounce the League." M. Lucien Hubert, member of the French Senate, recalled the glorious contributions of Israel to world civilization. M. Frangulis, Secretary-General of the International

Diplomatic Academy, asked the League to consider an international guarantee of the rights of man. Foreign Minister Paul-Boncour of France reminded his fellow-diplomats that "the lesson to be drawn from this Assembly, its object, the watch-word that must be heard throughout its discursive debates, must be sought not in constantly restated formulas of vague hope, nor as an echo of the pessimism of our detractors, but by taking firm resolves." And Jonkheer de Graeff, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands, proposed as a first step "international collaboration" to deal with the refugee problem.

The discussions were then continued in the Sixth and Second Committees of the Assembly, dealing with political and social questions, respectively. The Sixth Committee prepared a draft resolution on the minorities question, and the Second Committee treated the organization of refugee relief. The most important texts of these debates, and the draft resolutions, pertaining to these questions, are given verbatim below.

In addition, however, two proposals on the minority question bear indirectly upon the plight of the Jews in Germany and throughout the world. Poland had for many years demanded that all states be required to assume international obligations toward their minorities. She renewed her plea before the Sixth Committee, and her wishes were incorporated in the final draft resolution presented to the Assembly. This draft, later accepted by all of the states except Germany, renewed the Assembly's recommendation of 1922, "expressing the hope that States not bound to the League of Nations by any legal obligations with regard to minorities, will nevertheless observe in the treatment of their minorities of race, of religion, or of language, at least the same degree of justice and tolerance" required by the minorities treaties.

Likewise, M. Frangulis, Secretary of the International Diplomatic Academy, as Delegate of Haiti, suggested the conclusion of an international treaty guarantying equality before the law to all citizens throughout the world without distinction of race, language, or religion.

The Nazi government refused to accept paragraph 2 of

the final resolution adopted by the Assembly, and prepared by the Sixth Committee, pleading that the Jews could not be treated as a minority and that consequently Germany's policy toward them was a private affair. Also the German delegation soon made it clear that it would not take part in the work of assistance to refugees fleeing from its territory, although it could not prevent international relief action.

In the light of such declarations and the spirit of the general discussions, it is not to be wondered that Nazi Germany found the League's ideals of democracy incompatible with its belligerent *realpolitik*. The withdrawal, a few weeks after the Assembly had closed, of the Hitler government from the League of Nations, from the Disarmament Conference, from the World Court, from the International Labor Organization, and from all other organized efforts to ensure world peace, is indicative of the new foreign policy of Germany. As Foreign Minister Sandler of Sweden boldly put it: "Any effort the object or the effect of which is to divide humanity into separate species necessarily goes counter to the ideals out of which the League of Nations was born."

The states of the world had spoken clearly and unmistakably their condemnation of Nazi policies as a danger to their common civilization. Refusing to heed this warning, Nazi Germany has seen fit to go its own way, despite an aroused public opinion and world-wide governmental protestation.

The following extracts from the discussion of the 1933 Assembly are taken verbatim from the Official Journal of the League of Nations.

A. DISCUSSION BEFORE THE PLENARY ASSEMBLY*

ADDRESS OF M. SANDLER, MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIR OF SWEDEN

Each country remains the master of its fate. It is for each country to give to its own national social institutions the form which accords with its own particular conditions, requirements and intentions. The League of Nations can never set itself up as judge in the conflict of ideas, systems and parties. But there exist nevertheless unquestioned human values, the conservation of which the League, in the interest of peace and humanity, cannot neglect.

Long before the League was set up, it was realised that the victims of war could not be excluded from the rights of man under international law.

* * * *

A problem of the same kind, which has been frequently discussed and is at all times acute, is the problem of minorities, one of the special aspects of which is the position of the Jewish minority. It is desirable to consider the possibility of a thorough discussion of this problem in the competent committee, in which there will be every opportunity of submitting observations. I will here confine myself to saying that my Government would be glad to see a discussion on the possibility and methods of a more general application of the principles of the special treaties as a means of introducing the conception of equality in this connection also.

If I venture to raise these questions here, it is for the fundamental reason that the conception of the equality of men and nations is at the basis of this institution of the League of Nations. The League has not renounced its lofty aspiration of achieving universality. Any effort, the object or the effect of which is to divide humanity into separate species, necessarily goes counter to the ideas out of which the League of Nations was born. To proclaim the principle of inequality in the world is, in effect, to renounce the League.

Two centuries ago, an immortal voice proclaimed that no one had the right to make one man the instrument of another. That categorical imperative is applicable to nations as to individuals. Immanuel Kant, the spiritual founder of the League of Nations, long since gave voice to the truth which is at the very foundation of the League when he said: "We are all members of the same humanity."

* September 29 and 30, October 2 and 7, 1933; *Official Journal*, Special Supplement No. 115, pp. 44, 48, 50-51, 65 and 75.

ADDRESS OF JONKHEER DE GRAEFF, MINISTER FOR
FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF NETHERLANDS

As regards assistance to refugees, also, the League has proved its value. In this field it will, in our opinion, have fresh work to do. A large number of German nationals have taken refuge in neighbouring countries during the last few months. Private initiative, which has hitherto striven to succour them, cannot long continue to do so, and the presence of so large a number of immigrants is bound very soon, owing to the existing unemployment, to cause serious difficulties in several countries. In the circumstances, it will be necessary to organise international collaboration in order to take the appropriate measures—*inter alia*, to place these refugees in different countries without harming the national economy of those countries.

Nothing is further from our thoughts than a desire to interfere in international affairs coming under Germany's sovereignty. We have no wish to examine the reasons why these people have left their country, but we are faced with the undeniable fact that thousands of German subjects have crossed the frontiers of neighbouring countries and are refusing to return to their homes, for reasons which we are not called upon to judge. For us, therefore, it is a purely technical problem, and its solution must be found by common agreement. It is a problem that lies within the competence of the League, which in the past has frequently dealt with questions of this kind.

ADDRESS OF M. FRANGULIS, DELEGATE OF HAITI

This equality of rights so ardently desired for the nations has not yet been given any real international guarantee in the domestic sphere of the different countries. As a result of the absence, in the Covenant itself, of any definition of the rights of the different nations, fifteen small and medium-sized States have been compelled to assume minority obligations, while the remainder of the fifty-six States Members of the League have not assumed any such obligations.

Moreover, although the various treaties of 1919 and 1920 relate to a definite category of citizens in various States, they do not, on the other hand, make any provision from the international point of view for the status of the other citizens. The outcome of this inequality of status has been that those rights which were claimed in the international sphere by the various collectivities composing the League have not been applied within the domestic realm of the States. Thus, more was required of international law than of national law, which had to define the rights and obligations of those citizens whom in fact it was desired to protect.

As a consequence of this inequality, owing to the disturbances which have arisen in the social and economic sphere as the aftermath of the war, the fundamental principles governing human societies have been shaken and the most sacred rights of men and of citizens are no longer respected.

I have therefore the honour to lay before you the following draft resolution:

"The Fourteenth Assembly of the League of Nations,

"Considering:

"That the minorities treaties concluded in 1919 and 1920 by the Principal Allied and Associated Powers bind a certain number of States to respect the rights of men and of citizens;

"That the international protection of the rights of men and citizens solemnly affirmed in the minority treaties is in harmony with the juridical sentiments of the contemporary world;

"That, therefore, the generalisation of the protection of the rights of men and of citizens is highly desirable;

"Considering that, at the present moment, these rights might be so formulated as to ensure that every inhabitant of a State should have the right to the full and entire protection of his life and liberty, and that all the citizens of a State should be equal before the law and should enjoy the same civil and political rights, without distinction of race, language or religion;

"Expresses the hope that a world convention may be drawn up under the auspices of the League of Nations, ensuring the protection and respect of such rights."

This resolution was adopted on November 8th, 1928, by the International Diplomatic Academy, which is attended by the most distinguished diplomats of seventy-three countries. The same resolution, if not textually, at all events in essence, was adopted by the Institute of International Law on October 12th, 1932, at its meeting in New York, and it has been taken up by the International Leagues for the Rights of Man and by the Federation of League of Nations Unions. It therefore represents the very essence of the juridical and moral conscience of the contemporary world.

ADDRESS OF M. SALVADOR DE MADARIAGA Y ROJO,
DELEGATE OF THE SPANISH REPUBLIC

... Side by side with the anarchy of facts there is the anarchy in men's minds. Before entering upon this delicate question, I should not like it to be said that I had forgotten the line which separates domestic politics from foreign politics. I therefore entirely associate myself with the view expressed here at the beginning of the present Assembly by the delegates of Sweden and the Netherlands, who spoke with more authority than I can do, with regard to the undeniable fact that this line is becoming more and more vague and that it is extremely difficult to respect it in the old strict and legal sense, seeing that we are all living in the same world and that the domestic politics of one country react, or may react, most seriously on those of other countries, and also—

which is still more serious—on international politics. In my opinion, it is far less important to respect the line between domestic and foreign politics than the line which separates peace from war.

* * * *

We must respect the right of each country, not exactly its sovereignty—for since the birth of the League this conception is perhaps destined, slowly or rapidly, to fade away—but the right to develop its own personality and to follow its own evolution in accordance with its own genius. There is, however, a reciprocal duty—namely, to adjust this inward evolution to the outward evolution of humanity. At a time when we are endeavouring, in the international field, to ensure the peace of the world by respect for the liberty of each people and by free discussion, it is, to say the least, disturbing, and naturally gives the impression that anarchy among men's minds is increasing, to observe the rise of movements in which the authoritarian element predominates too strongly over the liberal element; such systems can only be regarded as in decreasing harmony with the Geneva system, which believes, and has always believed, in free discussion and in liberty.

* * * *

To-day, when the Jewish question is to the fore, the Spanish Republic turns its eyes towards that great race, to which it is indebted for illustrious men of letters, lawyers, mystics, doctors and statesmen. Spain believes that the attempt to be made in the twentieth century should cover the entire world and—to use the words of a famous French writer—nothing but the world, that it should embrace all men, all races, all religions, all nations...

ADDRESS OF M. PAUL-BONCOUR, MINISTER FOR
FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF FRANCE

... It is precisely because, during this discussion, the League has received a moving request from a number of nations, including some which, for historical or geographical reasons, were spared the recent conflicts, but which nevertheless realise that the threat of new conflicts will not spare them, that I have come to this platform to tell them that France is with them. France is with the first delegate of Norway, who was the first to say what needed to be said; with the first delegate of Austria, in defending the independence of his country against all machinations, external or internal; with the first delegate of Sweden, who, quoting Kant, recalled that man must not be the slave of man; with the first delegate of the Netherlands, in support of the noble initiative he has taken; and, I hope, with you all, in the desire and the determination that, not force, but the League of Nations, its procedure and its verdicts, may remain our common safeguard and the guarantee of a peace which cannot be jeopardised unless we show ourselves incapable of defending it, and defending it here.

The lesson to be drawn from this Assembly, its object, the watch-word that must be heard throughout its discursive debates, must be sought, not in constantly restated formulas of vague hope, nor as an echo of the pessimism of our detractors, but by taking firm resolves.

ADDRESS OF M. LUCIEN HUBERT, DELEGATE OF FRANCE

... In connection with the mandate for Palestine, our eminent colleague, M. Benes, raised quite logically, the question of Jewish refugees—a particularly distressing and delicate problem.

Throughout the ages, the Jews have tended to incorporate themselves in the various nations which have received them; but after the great war it was asked whether the Jewish nation might not perhaps arise from the tomb of centuries and return to Zion. Palestine seemed to be an opening, but Palestine is the cradle of so many religions and so many legends; the thunders of Sinai gave birth to the Mosaic Law. On the banks of the Lake of Tiberias, the gentler doctrines of Christianity were given to the world; while the burning flame of Islam issued forth from the desert of Damascus. In this land of Job and his misfortunes, Jerusalem is the meeting-point of Christianity, of Mohammedanism and of Judaism; and that is the great difficulty.

It might have been thought that, after so many racial quarrels, an indissoluble bond would have been welded between the Jews and the nations which gave them refuge.

When the call to arms came, the Jews, too, rallied *pro aris et focis*. and their loyalty was made manifest on both sides of the battle-line.

That was not enough; and we are now faced with a really mediaeval problem which touches at once our reason and our hearts. M. Beneš was right in linking the problem of the German refugees with that of the mandates of the Levant. But, when the Jews left their native home, it was amply large enough to harbour them. During long journeyings through the world, the family has increased, and now that the question of their returning—or even a minority of them—has arisen, their home has become too small for them, and their neighbours are not in the mood to give up theirs...

B. THE DEBATES IN THE SIXTH COMMITTEE*

RESOLUTIONS OF THE ASSEMBLY, DRAFTED BY THE SIXTH COMMITTEE, FOR THE PROTECTION OF MINORITIES

The draft resolutions are as follows:

"I. The Assembly,

"Reiterating the recommendation which it passed on September 21st, 1922:

"Expresses the hope that the States which are not bound by legal obligations to the League with respect to minorities will nevertheless observe in the treatment of their own racial, religious

*October 3, 4, and 5, 1933; *Official Journal*, Special Supplement No. 120, pp. 23–24, 28, 29, 35–36, 41–42, 48–50, 51–52.

or linguistic minorities at least as high a standard of justice and toleration as is required by any of the treaties and by the regular action of the Council.' "

"II. The Assembly considers that the principles expounded in resolution I, which reaffirms the recommendation of 1922, must be applied without exception to all classes of nationals of a State that differ from the majority of the population in race, language or religion.

"III. The Assembly requests the Secretary-General to communicate to the Council the discussion which has taken place in the Sixth Committee on the question of minorities as a whole."

(The German Delegation refused to accept the Second Resolution because "it tends essentially to tie up the treatment of the Jews in Germany with the application of the first resolution." Since unanimity was required, only paragraphs I and III were adopted).

OPENING SPEECH OF DR. VON KELLER,
REPRESENTATIVE OF GERMANY

... A factor of special importance in any appreciation of the present state of the problem of nationalities is the tendency to proceed to a more or less forcible assimilation of the foreign minorities by the majority population—a tendency which still continues to manifest itself. . . . We call this tendency the avowal of the link with the *Volkstum*—that is to say, the ethnic nationality. This avowal expresses the unity of feeling in all those who are bound by common blood or by a common language, and who enjoy the same civilisation and customs. The members of a nation or an ethnic group living in a foreign environment constitute, not a total number of individuals calculated mechanically, but, on the contrary, the members of an organic community, and it is thus, that, at the bottom of their hearts, they view themselves. They also desire recognition as a group where their rights are concerned. The very fact that they belong to a nation means that the nation in question has a natural and moral right to consider that all its members—even those separated from the mother country by State frontiers—constitute a moral and cultural whole.

It is not by chance, nor yet arbitrarily, that the organic nature of a nation and the close ties which bind the individual to his own people are emphasised with so much insistence. On the contrary, there is a close interdependence between this fact and the general evolution of the conceptions of life in every sphere. Any amplification of the details of a remarkable parallel in evolution might, in present circumstances, be of doubtful value. The point with which we are really concerned is that of human communities. There we find human beings making every effort to escape from the misfortune into which they have fallen as a result of ever-increasing isolation, and regaining a consciousness of the natural ties which bind them to a community, and in particular to an ethnic nationality—the source from which they derive the force

they require for the preservation of their very existence. It is also in that ethnic nationality that their moral and cultural roots originate.

Possibly it is among the German people that the evolution to which I have referred has had a more intensive development than in the case of any other nation; it is thus no chance emphasis that Germans lay upon the significance of the natural ties binding the individual to his ethnic nationality.

The Chancellor of the German Reich has, in several of his speeches, stressed the fact that the German people is devotedly attached to the conception of its ethnic nationality, and is fully aware of the close and indissoluble ties which bind it to all Germans, in no matter what part of the world they dwell. These statements are inspired by a profound conviction of the conceptions of life. That same conviction has also meant that the German people has never ceased to emphasise that the new Germany affords proof of a profound understanding of the similar sentiments and of the vital interests of other nationalities; these we are ready to respect. Hence we have always been prepared to advocate, within the League, not only the protection of the German minority, but that of all other minorities likewise. This we shall continue to do in future. We are opposed in principle to any kind of assimilation, because it is our belief that nations have their own cultural peculiarities and that peoples differ from one another. The idea of "Germanising" is unknown to us. On the other hand, we intend to resist any attempt in denationalise Germans, whatever may be their origin.

It seems to me that many premonitory symptoms exist which suggest that this view is also beginning to prevail in other countries. The only unfortunate thing is that German racial groups abroad frequently have occasion to learn, to their sorrow, that foreign nations are not yet prepared, in principle, to allow the German minorities living among them the same rights as they claim for themselves and for their own minorities living in other countries.

In the course of the public discussion, the Jewish question has frequently been confused with the minority question. The Jewish question is a peculiar problem of race, and must not be connected with the general question of minorities. First and foremost, the Jews in Germany are neither a linguistic nor a national minority. They do not look upon themselves as such, and have never expressed any desire to be treated as a minority. The practice of Judaism is completely free, and the religious question plays no part whatever in the settlement of the Jewish problem in Germany. In Germany, it is primarily a demographical, social and moral problem which has been peculiarly aggravated by a mass migration of Jews from Eastern Europe westwards. It is a problem *sui generis*, for which, accordingly, a special settlement will have to be found. Incidentally, I was interested to note, when listening to the remarks made by certain speakers yesterday on other problems connected with mandates, that it was agreed, outside Germany, that the Jewish question was a special problem for which solutions were being sought in a large number of countries. . . .

OPENING SPEECH OF M. HENRI BÉRENGER,
REPRESENTATIVE OF FRANCE

I will, if need be, submit later, on behalf of France, any further remarks I may have to make on the nature of the racial problem raised by the German delegation. To-day, I propose merely to stress the constancy with which the German delegation, in accordance with its traditional method, has, this year again, brought up the question of minorities for discussion in the Sixth Committee.

If we refer to the discussions in the Council, of which the Minutes provide the principal subject-matter of our study, we might suppose that the German delegation had changed its policy in regard to the protection of minorities. We might feel that it was less firmly convinced—to deal only with the procedure—of the importance of placing the widest possible interpretation on the League's competence in this matter, permitting all minority petitions, even those of a most individualistic character, to reach the League and of giving the widest possible publicity to the measures taken by a State to correct any breaches which the Council might have found to exist. We can, I think, regard the statements just made by M. von Keller as indicating a veritable, but perfectly comprehensible, evolution on the part of Germany—an evolution of which we take note.

Among the minorities questions handled during the year, the Bernheim petition from Upper Silesia deserves special attention, for two reasons which markedly differentiate that case from the majority of those which the Council has had to examine hitherto.

In the first place, the Council was not faced with, so to speak, an indirect breach, due to the tendentious interpretation of a law which is in conformity, in its principles, with the treaties, but with a categorical affirmation of principles which are in themselves at variance with the principles laid down in the Minorities Treaties.

Secondly—and it is this which shows up even more clearly the special nature of the Bernheim case—the Council, which is competent only as regards the protection of minorities in one particular area of a big State, has none the less had to examine a general law applicable also in the rest of the Reich. In finding, therefore, that a breach had been committed in that area, it *ipso facto* established that the general law of the Reich, of which it could only take cognisance in so far as it concerned Upper Silesia, was formally at variance with the principles laid down by the treaties governing the protection of minorities.

The Council was not called upon this year, under the terms of its standing orders, to offer any observations upon this general law. The Assembly, however, as we know, has a far wider mandate, since its competence is derived, not from the Minorities Treaties, but from the general rules contained in Article 3 of the Covenant. On the basis of the principles enunciated in that article, one of our predecessors, the Sixth Committee of the 1922 Assembly, found it possible to lay down the general rules by which the framework of the treaties has been enlarged and which I should like, with your permission, to call to the attention of our 1933 Sixth Committee to-day:

"The Assembly expresses the hope that the States which are not bound by any legal obligations to the League with respect to minorities will nevertheless observe in the treatment of their own racial, religious or linguistic minorities at least as high a standard of justice and toleration as is required by any of the treaties and by the regular action of the Council."

On the basis of this fundamental recommendation, I will for the moment confine myself to asking the German delegation how it reconciles the laws of the Reich, which the Council has had to examine in connection with the Bernheim case, with the treaties on which the League is founded, and more particularly with Article 67 of the Upper Silesia Convention, which reproduces Article 7 of the Minorities Treaties and which I should like to read by way of conclusion:

"All German nationals shall be equal before the law and shall enjoy the same civil and political rights without distinction as to race or religion.

"Differences of religion, creed or confession shall not prejudice any German national in matters relating to the enjoyment of civil or political rights, as, for instance, admission to public employments, functions and honours, or the exercise of professions and industries."

SPEECH OF M. BENES, REPRESENTATIVE OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA

... M. von Keller emphasised the theory of ethnic nationality, without, however, going into the details of the political and legal consequences of such a doctrine within the League of Nations. As I see it, this theory would, if carried to the extreme, overthrow all the legal conceptions upon which not only the Minorities Treaties, but also the international relations between States composed of two or more nationalities, are based. The League's work for peace would be singularly complicated if it were to accept and propagate such theories. I feel that we should hold to our former doctrines, and therefore I cannot support M. von Keller's contention.

Another of his points also affects one of the legal and political doctrines endorsed by the League. I refer to the question whether the Jews do or do not constitute a racial or religious minority.

Without entering into any long theoretical dissertation, I would merely state: (1) that all the Minorities Treaties dealing with the Jewish question and of which the League of Nations is a guarantor consider the Jews to be a racial or religious minority; (2) that any action which has hitherto been undertaken either by the Council, the various organs of the League or the Assembly, and which dealt with the Jews as citizens of any European State, has been based on the legal and political doctrine that the Jews should be considered as a racial or religious minority. Unless we wish to create new problems in international law, insoluble in the present state of affairs, we should hold to this theory...

SPEECH OF MR. ORMSBY GORE, REPRESENTATIVE
OF GREAT BRITAIN

... I must say something about the big issue which was raised before this Committee by the German delegate yesterday, namely, the conception of the State based upon racial homogeneity and the consequent international relations which he opened up by saying that, quite apart from the basis of the State being ethnical, a State having that ethnical homogeneity had a right and a duty to concern itself with the citizens of another State who belonged to the ethnical compost of the State in question. That will carry us very far. I tremble to think of the responsibilities of my Government in respect of every citizen of the United States who claims descent from those who went over in the "Mayflower"—and there are millions—if this idea were put into operation. We reject absolutely this conception put forward by the German delegate yesterday regarding the racial homogeneity of political units and States. How could we do otherwise?

Look at the British Empire: people of every race, every colour, every creed! Why, even in our own little island of Great Britain we have a population of the most mixed stock. Ever since neolithic times there has been an infiltration into Britain of various races and strains from all over the world, and inside our own unit of Great Britain we have three quite conscious nationalities, the English, the Scotch and the Welsh—each, again, subdivided into many races—the dark-haired Welshman, the red-haired Welshman, the Pict and the Scot—one could go on. This Aryan doctrine, and the doctrine of homogeneity quite frankly cannot apply to the British Empire, for the danger of attempting to base our political systems and our national Governments on a purely racial basis and racial conception involves inevitably the conception of ascendancy of the majority race, while it has always been a cardinal principle of the British Empire that no person shall be debarred from holding any office under the Crown, or from occupying posts in any profession or the like, in the famous words of Queen Victoria in her Proclamation as Empress of India, "By reason of race, colour or creed." That is fundamental, and the only thing that holds the British Empire together is equality of status and freedom. If we were to substitute for our present conceptions of the British Empire this conception of the race ascendancy of one element in it,—I presume it would be the Scotch—quite frankly it would be the end. The British Empire does not conceive of itself in terms of racial solidarity, but in terms of the free association of free people, encouraged to develop their national consciousness within the greater unity and, above all, bound together by what is the real guarantee for all minorities all over the world—free self-governing institutions. We have always said "rather self-government than even good government." We believe firmly in the parliamentary system whereby minorities can be heard and can bring their case to a government, and in a free Press. Parliamentary institutions are the cement of the British Empire.

I must allude to the challenge of Dr Goebbels the other day when

he talked about the obsolete character of parliamentary government. We believe that the *liberties* of England are based upon *parliamentary* government. It is an institution that has survived in our country unbroken for 650 years, and neither in the name of democracy nor anything else are we going to abandon our free parliamentary system, whereby no Government shall introduce a law or a decree until it has been discussed in the face of minorities and oppositions and gone through clause by clause and line by line.

I pass from that general subject to a particular subject which was brought forward yesterday by the German delegate. I would not have alluded to it now, because I have already said something on the question of the Jews, had not the German Delegate queried in his speech whether we ought to regard the Jews as a minority in any country. He said, quite truly, that in Germany they do not form a linguistic minority or a national minority, and that in the exercise of their religion they have not been subject to any interference. Let us say at once that Germany has a long tradition of religious toleration and there has never been any interference there; but we must regard the Jews; not merely in Germany but elsewhere, quite definitely as a racial minority. If the German delegate, in connection with Germans in Czechoslovakia and other neighbouring countries, emphasizes the ethnical basis, the racial consciousness and racial homogeneity of the German people, he cannot have it both ways. If the racialism of the Aryan German is emphasized, it must be admitted that the Jew has a racial identity and is bound by those same ties of blood and kinship and history to all the Jews of the world.

Let me give an example of how we must regard the matter in my own country. I belong to what is called the "Tory" party, the party of the Right. Every 19th of April, on Primrose Day, I and others of my party go on pilgrimage to lay primroses on the statue of one who led my party for a whole generation. I refer to Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield, three times Prime Minister of England. The Earl of Beaconsfield descended from Spanish Jews driven out of Spain at the time of Ferdinand and Isabella. He was nationally a devoted and patriotic Englishman. In religion he was a baptised and conforming member of the Church of England and was buried with Christian rites in his own parish church in Buckinghamshire. Nevertheless, throughout his life, public and private, whether as a writer of books or in public and social life, he proclaimed himself the proudest of Jews, a Hebrew of Hebrews as St. Paul. His books are full of tributes to the race, to which he was proud to belong, for the culture, religion, art, and science they have given to humanity. I say definitely that there is among the Jews a sense of their historic continuity throughout their dispersal and that they do form a racial minority which deserves the same treatment everywhere as all other minorities in all countries.

What is that treatment? Above all, equal rights of citizenship and fair treatment as loyal citizens of the nation to which they have been attached. Wherever the Jews have been well and liberally treated, they have been the most loyal and helpful members of the nation.

In view of the attention which this question is attracting throughout

the world, people in England are reading what Chancellor Hitler has written on the subject in his famous book and are trying to understand the German point of view. What we read quite frankly makes us nervous, and I think it is necessary that we should solemnly reaffirm the resolution passed by the Third Assembly in 1922. That is the main thing we have to do...

SECOND SPEECH OF DR. VON KELLER, REPRESENTATIVE OF GERMANY

... The French representative has seen fit during this general discussion to mention the Bernheim case to Germany's disadvantage, and in alluding to it he made certain observations and put to me certain questions for which I can find no warrant. The minorities States have always received in the League a treatment making full allowance for their interests; but it seems that there is a desire to apply a different measure to Germany which, in the sphere of the protection of minorities, is bound only by the Geneva Convention relative to the protection of minorities in Upper Silesia.

I do not, however, propose to dwell over-long on this aspect of the question, which concerns rather the method of the discussion. I will pass at once to the question of fact.

The question of the application of certain German laws in the territory of Upper Silesia under the jurisdiction of the Geneva Convention—the question raised by the Bernheim petition—was settled in the discussions of the Council. The German Government, by reason of its interpretation of the Geneva Convention, did not consider the petition as founded in law. The Committee of Jurists set up by the Council having, however, decided against the German view, the German Government immediately drew the necessary consequences and took all the requisite measures to ensure the proper execution of the Geneva Convention. The Council's Rapporteur was informed to this effect in conformity with the decision taken by the Council in June, and, if I am correctly informed, he immediately notified the fact to all the Members of the Council. I am therefore forced to assume that, in offering the observations he made yesterday, the French representative was fully informed of the facts. The Council considered the Bernheim petition in the full light of publicity. Never once did we raise any objection to the publicity of its deliberations. I do not therefore understand what are the material reasons for which the Bernheim petition should once again be brought into discussion in this Committee.

It is true, of course, that M. Bérenger attempted—and this was obviously his purpose in bringing up the Bernheim affair again—to pass on from the provisions of the Geneva Convention to general conditions in Germany. He made use of the provisions of Article 67 of the Geneva Convention relative to Upper Silesia in order to convert them into a general rule which he endeavoured to apply to German legislation. I must make a vigorous protest against this roundabout attempt to

open a discussion here on German law. The Geneva Convention is an agreement applying solely to a specific territory and contemplating the specific local conditions of that territory. No one is entitled to transform the provisions of that Convention into a general rule applicable to German legislation outside Upper Silesia.

The Sixth Committee has no jurisdiction to consider the laws of Germany. The French representative himself entirely appreciated the accuracy of this view, and that is why he went on to establish a connection between the German laws on the Jewish question and an Assembly resolution of December 21st, 1922. I cannot, however, allow any criticism of German legislation from this standpoint either. In this connection, I need only repeat what I said in my remarks at the beginning of the discussion—namely, that the Jewish problem in Germany is a special problem *sui generis* and cannot possibly be treated here simply like an ordinary minority question. The German Government has already given the world, and also Geneva, a clear explanation of its views on this problem, and I see no reason to make any addition to them whatever.

The observations offered to-day by the United Kingdom representative have not introduced into the discussion any elements that might induce me to depart from this attitude. All that is clear, in my opinion, from his remarks; in so far as they refer to the Jewish question in Germany, is the fact that the United Kingdom representative has failed to appreciate at their true force the conclusive factors characterising the entirely special situation of this problem in Germany as compared with almost all other countries. Disregarding that part of his observations which concerned the Jewish question, I can say with satisfaction that, notwithstanding the opposition in conceptions of principle stressed by him, his practical proposals contain many points which I think deserve attention . . .

SECOND SPEECH OF M. HENRI BÉRENGER,
REPRESENTATIVE OF FRANCE

. . . I am anxious to say a few words in reply to the very courteous explanation which the German delegate made in answer to my previous speech.

M. von Keller seemed surprised that the French delegate had raised in the Sixth Committee, during a discussion on the status of minorities, three questions which he judged to be inopportune and importunate—the first, that of the general laws of the Reich regarding the status of certain classes of its population, described as non-Aryan; the second, that of the race problem in its relation to nationality and the general principles of the League; the third, that of the Jews in Germany.

I venture to say to the representative of the Reich with all courtesy and due deference that I am surprised at his surprise.

Was it not the German delegation which inaugurated the present discussion? Was it not the first to draw attention from this platform

to the three problems in question? Was it not M. von Keller who, speaking in the name of his delegation, first referred to developments regarding the new principles of what Germany calls *Volkstum*, and regarding the situation of the Jews in Germany and throughout the world?

* * * *

Since he took this step and invited our Committee to enter into these controversies—to use his own expression—the German delegation might well expect that others should take up the subject. The right to initiative calls forth a duty to reply. The French delegation fulfilled this duty in throwing light on certain points in the discussion originally raised by the Germany delegation. We did not seek to avoid the invitation issued because we felt that we were doing greater honour to the remarks submitted by the delegate for the Reich than if we had treated them with indifference and passed them over in silence.

This discussion, moreover, was necessary. It was worthy of the international mission of justice and toleration which has always been and should remain the chief prerogative of the League of Nations.

After the powerful speeches made in this Committee both yesterday and to-day by the delegates of various States, and in particular by Mr. Ormsby-Gore, whose eloquent analysis of the principle of the relations of a nation with its component races we applauded, I have no wish to cover afresh ground which has already been covered in such a decisive, witty and conclusive statement. This is no gathering of anthropologists and I am convinced that none of us will regret exoneration from the task of investigating the prehistoric habitat of Neanderthal man.

As I listened to Mr. Ormsby-Gore recalling England's traditions, and the variety of its component elements co-existent with that conception of unity which, maintained throughout the centuries, had made the British Empire what it is, I could not help thinking of all those other nations, old and new, composed of several races; for instance, the Swiss Republic which welcomes us here and whose national force seems to be as strongly welded, as just and as human as that of other nations which flatter themselves—and perhaps somewhat presumptuously—that their national sentiment is founded on ethnical considerations alone. Is not the fundamental aim and the very condition of the existence of our League of Nations the principle that each nation must be left its liberty and its form in a spirit of justice and toleration applied to all?

Are the Jews a minority? Are they not a minority? The question has been much debated, and I believe that the Jews themselves would not be agreed upon the reply. Were you to question the French Jews, for instance, you would find few, if any, who would consent to term themselves a minority; they call themselves French citizens like the rest. And I am fully convinced, with M. von Keller, that if the same question had been put to German Jews some years ago, they, too, would not have wished to look upon themselves as anything but Ger-

mans. I have recently been reading Count Kessler's excellent book on Walter Rathenau. No book could prove more movingly the patriotic feeling for Germany of a Jew who did his utmost to serve his country well. Had this not been the feeling of the German Jews, it is obvious that, in 1919, the Jewish delegations which fixed the first outline of the texts on which the Peace Conference was to base the treaties for the protection of minorities would have asked for this protection for themselves. This they did not do, so idle and so anachronistic did such protection appear in their eyes. They felt themselves assimilated, safe in their position, thanks to the traditions of a century of equality.

However true the facts which I have just recalled, there is no denying the precept accepted by all authors that as soon as there is legal discrimination a minority exists within the meaning of modern law. The Jewish minority as such may not have existed in Germany. It is created when discriminatory treatment is accorded to the German Jews. There is no escaping this dilemma, and, once we find ourselves in this position, the German delegation must understand that we cannot—in this discussion, where that delegation itself brought up the question of minorities in its most general aspect—fail to feel for the Jewish minority that same sentiment of human solidarity, that same spirit of equity which the German delegation asks of us when other national minorities outside Germany are involved, and which, as you know, have been our guiding principles till now, as they will remain in the future.

I would not wish this discussion of principle which has, and rightly, occupied the main part of our debate, to prevent us from considering other statements on points of fact to which the Committee has listened; I refer in particular to M. Beneš' admirable speech. Neither would I wish to fail to recognise—while addressing to the States signatories to the treaties the thanks which M. Beneš regretted to find lacking for the way in which they have helped to execute those treaties—the debt we owe to the States not directly concerned, which, both in the Council and in the Minorities Committees, spend their time ensuring that the minorities shall be subjected to no injustice as regards the rights which they are recognised by the treaties to possess. In this connection, I desire to pay a special tribute to the members of the Council who, owing to the inevitable expiration of their term of office, are obliged to leave the Council, to the Irish representative, who has shown so much impartiality and so much enlightenment in his capacity as Rapporteur to the Council on these matters, and to the Norwegian representative, who has always shown such devotion to the cause of minorities. We ourselves come within this category of States which are not actually concerned, and which try loyally to apply the treaties in that spirit of justice and moderation which M. Briand has so often defined before this Committee. The German delegate gave us great pleasure when he called Aristide Briand to our minds. I am fully aware that I am called upon to continue here his tradition. It is in that spirit that I have the honour, in the name of the French Republic, guardian of the principles at the basis of a Revolution which proclaimed the rights of man and of citizens without distinction of race, religion or origin, to propose a draft resolution, the object of which is to confirm, while defining more clearly its

scope, the recommendation with regard to the rights of minorities, adopted by the Assembly of 1922 . . .

(This draft resolution was incorporated in the Sixth Committee's final proposal to the plenary Assembly, Articles I and II).

SPEECH OF M. NICHOLAS POLITIS, REPRESENTATIVE OF GREECE

First and foremost, it seems to me that a certain confusion prevails as to the actual principle of the problem—I mean as to the definition of minorities. Although the population of no country in the world is absolutely uniform in the matters of religion, language, or even racial origin, there are a large number of countries, both in Western Europe and over a great part of America, which look upon themselves as having no minorities in their territories. At first sight, this is difficult to understand. One cannot see why, for instance, the Jews—who are indisputably a minority in oriental countries—should not be a minority in western countries.

On reflection, however, I think an explanation can be found, and has already been outlined by Senator Béranger in the admirable speech he delivered just now.

In some countries, there is no longer any distinction, in law or in fact, between minorities and the rest of the population. The minorities have become fused in a single and indivisible population, and in those countries they have no desire to be regarded as minorities. Their sole reason for not wishing to be regarded as minorities is that it is not in their interest, and the reason why it is not in their interest is that they possess, not only legally but in fact, exactly the same status as other sections of the population. None the less, they are still latent minorities—sleeping minorities, as one might say—ready to awaken at any moment when their moral union with the rest of the population may be relaxed; and it might be relaxed in either of two ways: either the minorities might seek to secure a special position in the State, or the State itself might treat them differently from the other sections of the population.

That, I think, is how the Jewish question, which has been so much discussed here, can be settled. Either the Jews are a minority or they are not. That depends on the particular case. They are a minority where, whether through their own act or through that of the State, they hold a special position; but they are not a minority where no distinction, legal or in fact, is drawn between them and the rest of the population.

That, it seems to me, is the explanation of the at first sight inexplicable phenomenon that the same people can be a minority in one country and not in other countries. What conclusion is to be drawn? It is in order to decide this that I have enunciated the foregoing premises.

In my view, the unavoidable conclusion is that the division of a people into a majority and a minority is neither necessary nor permanent; and, if you agree with this conclusion, you will at once see a strong light shed upon the aspect of the problem that has received

particular attention here when the question was raised whether the present system for the international protection of minorities is an exceptional system, and, as such, destined to disappear, or whether it is the germ of an improvement which will in due course become general in every country in the world.

C. INTERNATIONAL ASSISTANCE FOR REFUGEES (JEWISH AND OTHER) COMING FROM GERMANY

RESOLUTION DRAFTED BY THE SECOND COMMITTEE

The Assembly,

Having regard to the situation created by the fact that a large number of persons, Jewish and other, coming from Germany have, in recent months, taken refuge in several countries;

Considering that their presence in those countries constitutes an economic, financial and social problem, which can be solved only by international collaboration:

Suggests that the Council should nominate a High Commissioner to negotiate and direct such collaboration, and particularly to provide, as far as possible, work for the refugees in all countries which are able to offer it;

Requests the Council of the League of Nations to invite States and, if it thinks it advisable, private organisations best able to assist these refugees to be represented on a Governing Body of which the duty will be to aid the High Commissioner in his work, the High Commissioner having to submit periodical reports on the development and fulfilment of his task to the said Governing Body, which would forward them to the States likely to be able to assist in the action contemplated;

Suggests further that the expenses of this collaboration and of the High Commissioner's office should be defrayed by funds contributed voluntarily from private or other sources;

Recommends to the Council that, in accordance with Article 33, paragraph 2, of the Regulations for the Financial Administration of the League, it should approve that a sum not exceeding 25,000 francs should be advanced to the High Commissioner from the Working Capital Fund, it being understood that this advance will be refunded to the League out of the funds placed at the disposal of the High Commissioner;

Is convinced that all Governments will assist the High Commissioner to the best of their abilities in the tasks defined above; with this object, the present resolution will be communicated to States Members and to non-members of the League;

Finally, the Assembly expresses the firm hope that private organisations will collaborate in every way with the High Commissioner for the success of this relief action.

(The German delegation finding this action unnecessary, refused in the Second Committee to take any part in the drafting of the resolution or organization of assistance).

DEBATES BEFORE THE SECOND COMMITTEE*
(TECHNICAL ORGANIZATIONS)DECLARATION OF M. DE GRAEFF,
DELEGATE OF THE NETHERLANDS

As he had already said in his speech in the Assembly, nothing was further from the desire of the Netherlands delegation than to interfere in the internal politics of Germany. It did not wish to criticise either the regime under which the internal affairs of that great country were being directed or the steps taken in Germany against large groups of German nationals whose race or political convictions did not find favour with the Government and with the public opinion of the country. The Netherlands delegation merely noted the fact that thousands of these nationals, out of fear for the fate which awaited them if they remained in their country, had taken refuge in neighbouring countries. He would not discuss whether that fear was well founded or not. The fact remained that it existed among the groups in question, that it had caused a mass exodus and that the refugees refused to return to their country.

There were no exact figures as to the number of these refugees. It was estimated, up to the present, at about 50,000 or 60,000. The Netherlands alone had received 6,000 to 7,000 refugees, part of whom had probably in the meantime proceeded to other countries—in particular, to Palestine or France.

In this period of unemployment, it was out of the question that all these refugees could find means of existence in the countries bordering on Germany. As a result of the German Government's provisions for preventing the flight of capital, only very few of them had financial resources of their own. As regards the Jews, Jewish organisations had come to their assistance and had contributed largely to the cost of their maintenance. It was, however, to be expected that, as the funds from private sources became exhausted, a constantly increasing number of refugees would become a burden on public funds.

In order to avoid these unfortunate consequences, an effort should be made, as had been already proposed by the seventeenth General Labour Conference in its resolution of June 29th, 1933, to place the refugees in various countries without detriment to the economic welfare of those countries. This would no doubt not be easy, in view of the attitude adopted by most countries towards immigration. It should, however, be pointed out that the refugees included a large number of persons exercising professions of which there was a lack in certain parts of the world, particularly persons of the medical profession. The possibility might also be considered, as had been pointed out in the Sixth Committee during the discussion on mandates, of widening and promoting immigration into Palestine, due account being taken of the weighty reasons which compelled the mandatory Power to proceed in this matter with great circumspection.

*October 4 and 7, 1933; *Official Journal*, Special Supplement No. 117, pp. 22-24, and 27-28.

For such migration, the refugees needed passports. But many of them had left Germany without valid passports; persons without nationality who had been residing in Germany were unable to obtain passports; German nationals, on the other hand, could apparently only obtain from the German Consulates abroad papers for returning to Germany within a short time-limit.

In order to remove all these obstacles to the finding of employment for refugees, the Netherlands delegation considered that an international organisation should be created. It could not be contended that this was a question which the countries bordering on Germany should settle among themselves, since the solution of the problem demanded the co-operation of other countries. Any attempt to bring about a settlement of this question exclusively by the States into which the stream of refugees had hitherto flowed was doomed to failure. All the cases where the League had intervened on behalf of refugees proved that the universal character of such problems was recognised from the outset and that the League's competence to deal with them was an accepted fact.

The Netherlands delegation did not flatter itself that the methods indicated would be sufficient to find employment for all the German refugees at an early date. A considerable financial outlay would be required to provide for the needs of those for whom no employment could immediately be found. Did this mean that the League of Nations should vote large credits for the purpose? The Netherlands resolution did not contemplate this object. It was merely a question of voting a very limited amount in order to enable suitable measures to be taken to institute the organisation which would deal with this work. The necessary funds for actual relief and the cost of administration of the central organisation must come from other sources. There was a great difference between this case and other cases in which the League had dealt with refugees. In this case, there were, in all parts of the world, organisations and private persons belonging to the same race as most of the refugees, who were able and willing to grant financial help to those who had been compelled to leave their homes in Germany under present circumstances. The Netherlands delegation, for instance, had good reason to believe that the Jewish organisations in various countries would be prepared to place large sums at the disposal of the organisation which was to be created, provided the work was centralised and carried out under the auspices of the League.

The final form to be taken by this organisation must be fixed by the League Council. The Nansen Office might be entrusted with this task. If it was felt, however, that it was inadvisable to impose any further duties on that institution, which was already in course of liquidation, a small special autonomous organisation could be created, under the direction of a League commissioner, which would report regularly to the Council and the financial administration of which would be supervised by the League accountants.

Whatever form was chosen, the Netherlands delegation considered that it was of capital importance to establish a very close link between the organisation to be created and the League. Only if it was connected with the League could the organisation possess the necessary authority and prestige to ensure success in its work. The institution of an inter-

national organisation outside the League would be taken by the world as signifying lack of faith in League methods and would, he thought, be harmful to its future development. By using the available administrative organs both of the Secretariat and of the International Labour Office there would be no overlapping and the expenditure to be incurred by the League could be reduced to a minimum.

If it was found necessary to give the Council instructions as to the manner in which the Assembly wished the assistance to be organised, it might be advisable to appoint a small sub-committee to study the system of co-operation between the autonomous organ to be created for the refugees and the League.

DECLARATION OF HERR RITTER,
DELEGATE OF GERMANY

"The honourable representative of the Netherlands stated at the plenary meeting of the Assembly—and has repeated to-day—that the present proposal in no way involves any criticism of internal measures taken in Germany and that it merely aims at a technical procedure for the settlement of difficulties which have arisen in a number of countries during the last few months as a result of the influx of German nationals into their territories. The German delegation has taken note of this statement. It would, indeed, strongly oppose any discussion exceeding the limits so clearly traced by the Netherlands Minister for Foreign Affairs himself.

"But even within the limits established by the honourable representative of the Netherlands, the German delegation is not in a position, in the circumstances, to take part in a discussion on the substance of the questions raised by the Netherlands proposal.

"The persons to whom this proposal refers proceeded to foreign countries for the most various reasons. Some of them did so because the new position created in Germany by the national revolution no longer assured them the privileged position in the social and commercial sphere which they had formerly occupied in Germany; others left Germany because the conditions of internal politics were no longer in agreement with their selfish desires; lastly, others felt obliged to go abroad because their conscience was not clear. Moreover, it must not be forgotten that, for a considerable time and in particular since the war, Germany has been subject to very great immigration from Eastern regions, and that, in spite of her own distress, she has admitted a great number of foreigners to her territory. Only a very small number of these persons have now left Germany for neighbouring countries. In this connection, it is worthy of note that the persons in question have not returned to the territories from which they came to Germany, but have proceeded to other neighbouring countries which are not even in a position to give them a permanent domicile in their territory.

"If these neighbouring countries now consider that international steps must be taken to regulate the treatment of the persons concerned, the

German delegation must leave it to the delegations of the countries concerned to consider the necessity for such steps. The German delegation does not, however, consider that the achievement of the object aimed at by the Netherlands proposal should be included in the tasks which the League of Nations is called upon to fulfil.

"Whatever decision is taken by the Second Committee in this matter, it should be borne in mind that the measures contemplated should not be such as to give any encouragement to the elements engaged abroad either openly or secretly in a campaign against the German Government. What would be the result if institutions created under the auspices of the League were misused in this manner for political purposes? The German delegation is convinced that this brief observation will be sufficient to draw the attention of members of the Committee to the fact that all Governments are equally interested in preventing such inadmissible consequences from the outset."

Messrs. Kunzl-Jizersky, Czechoslovakia; Yvon Delbos, France; Gwiazdowski, Poland; Kraft, Denmark; Vasconcellos, Portugal, and Hacking, United Kingdom, expressed their approval of the Netherlands Proposal. The delegate of Spain recommended that Palestine be given "serious consideration," for purposes of settlement.

The Committee decided to appoint a sub-committee, consisting of representatives of Belgium, the United Kingdom, Czechoslovakia, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden and Uruguay, to which the Netherlands delegation's proposal would be referred, together with the draft recommendation submitted by the Spanish delegation and any other proposals that might be made on the same subject.

The Chairman, Count Carton de Wiart, Belgium, stated that he had intended to propose that Germany be a member of the sub-committee, but the German representative had stated that the German delegation had no intention of taking part in the sub-committee's work.

NINTH MEETING

M. GUANI (Uruguay), Rapporteur, stated that, after a fresh consultation between the delegates of France, the United Kingdom, Italy, Norway and the Netherlands, he had made the following changes in the text of the draft resolution:

The third paragraph to read as follows:

"Suggests that the Council should nominate a High Commissioner to negotiate and direct such collaboration, and particularly to provide, as far as possible, work for the refugees in all countries which are able to offer it."

The two paragraphs to which the Italian delegation had taken exception and the final paragraph to be replaced by the following:

"Is convinced that all Governments will assist the High Commissioner to the best of their abilities in the tasks defined above, and directs the Secretary-General to communicate this resolution to States non-members of the League;

"Finally, the Assembly expresses the firm hope that private organisations will collaborate in every way with the High Commissioner for the success of this relief action."

The object of these changes was to instruct the High Commissioner, who would be appointed by the Council, to provide as far as possible work for the refugees in all countries which were able to offer it, without making special requests of the States which had not yet received any German refugees. The five delegations in question had accepted the new text without reservation.

* * * *

M. RITTER (Germany) said that, as he had already stated at the beginning of the discussion, the German delegation had no intention of taking part in the debate. He regretted that he was obliged to speak again on account of the procedure followed in the matter. The German delegation in its first statement had made some remarks regarding that procedure; in particular, it had emphasised the fact that it was inadvisable to entrust the League of Nations with such a task. The text of the resolution submitted for the approval of the Committee showed very clearly that the organs of the League would have to undertake very far-reaching action in this matter and take the responsibility for the measures adopted. The German delegation could not agree to this solution. It should frankly state immediately that it would be unable either to accept or to carry out such a resolution.

The German delegation considered that the problem at present before the Committee might be settled in other ways than that which had been followed. It would not make any suggestions on this subject, but wished to draw the attention of the Committee to this possibility.

M. MOTTA (Switzerland) said the Swiss delegation was in favour of the draft resolution. As regards procedure, he felt bound to say that if the rules which applied to the plenary Assembly were also applied strictly to the Committees, the negative vote of one State would be sufficient to annul a resolution voted by a Committee. In practice, however, it was usually considered possible to bring before the Assembly even resolutions which had not been unanimously voted in the Committees; it was therefore sufficient in the present case for the German delegation to vote in the plenary Assembly against the draft resolution in order to annul that resolution.

M. Motta, however, had understood that the German delegation was not opposed to the question with which the Committee was dealing being the subject of discussion between States which were not directly concerned in it. It would appear that the German delegation did not deny the existence of the fact and admitted that this fact called for a solution. In accordance with the instructions which it had received, it merely objected to the League or its organs dealing with a problem which undoubtedly existed and which called for settlement.

In these circumstances, M. Motta wondered whether it was advisable to bring the draft resolution before the Assembly and run the risk of Germany maintaining her opposition and annulling the resolution which might be adopted, or whether it would not be preferable to

consider the possibility of an agreement which would enable a resolution to be voted.

The Swiss delegate considered that the German delegation, which could rest assured of the sentiments of deep friendship on the part of all the Members of the League, should be requested to explain to its Government that there was a very strong current of opinion both in the Committee and in the Assembly in favour of solving the problem by the friendly intervention of the League. It might be possible, by the date when the Assembly would have to pronounce on the subject, to reach an agreement or *modus vivendi* between Germany and all the other States. The problem before the Committee could not be solved without the goodwill of Germany.

* * * *

(M. CASALNI, Italy, and M. FINAT Y ROJAS, Spain, agreed with the delegate of Switzerland.)

M. RITTER (Germany) thanked the Swiss delegate for his efforts to find a solution to such a difficult problem. He would, however, assure the Committee that the statement which he had made at the beginning of the discussion was the outcome of a decision taken by the German Government after a careful and thorough examination of the problem. The German Government was well aware of the position at Geneva when it decided to vote against the resolution. The German delegation would transmit to its Government the appeal addressed to it by the Swiss delegate and would ask that the situation be reconsidered.

(M. LUCIEN HUBERT, France, associated himself with the opinion of the Swiss delegate.)

M. MOTTA (Switzerland) suggested that the Sub-Committee which had already examined the problem might be asked to keep in close touch with the situation, and try to find a solution which could be unanimously accepted by the Committee. If it were found impossible to reach such a solution, the discussion might be brought before the Assembly. It was, however, essential that every effort should be made to avoid a discussion which would have no practical result if the country concerned was determined to vote against the resolution to be submitted to the Assembly.

M. DE GRAEFF (Netherlands) considered it desirable to arrange for the participation of Germany in the Sub-Committee's discussions.

M. RITTER (Germany) said that the German delegation had previously refused to be represented in the Sub-Committee because the German delegation had no intention of taking part in a discussion on the substance of the question. Now that it was a question of solving a technical difficulty, the German delegation was prepared to give its assistance.

The Committee decided to adjourn the discussion.

It further decided that the Sub-Committee should, if necessary, be convened by the Rapporteur and could, if it thought fit, invite the German delegation to give its assistance.

STATUTES OF THE INTERNATIONAL HIGH COMMISSION*

Article 1

In accordance with the resolution of the Assembly of the League of Nations dated October 11th, 1933, and with the decision of the Council of the League dated October 12th, 1933, an International High Commission for Refugees (Jewish and other) coming from Germany (hereinafter called the "High Commission") is hereby created, and shall be governed by the provisions set out below.

Article 2

The High Commission is established for the purpose of solving by international action economic, financial, and social problems that have arisen in consequence of the fact that a large number of persons, Jewish and other, (hereinafter called "refugees"), have left Germany and taken refuge in various countries.

Article 3

The office of the High Commission shall be at Lausanne.

Article 4

The organs of the High Commission shall be:—

- The High Commissioner;
- The Governing Body;
- The Permanent Committee;

Article 5

The High Commissioner appointed by the Council of the League of Nations shall direct the High Commission within the framework outlined by the Governing Body. He shall report periodically to the Governing Body on his activities, including his financial administration.

He shall be empowered to sign the correspondence of the High Commission and to enter into commitments binding upon it.

Article 6

The Governing Body shall comprise:—

- 1) the representatives of the Governments of the Argentine, Belgium, Brazil, the United Kingdom, Denmark, Spain, the United States of America, France, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, and Uruguay;
- 2) the representatives of other Governments which may subsequently be invited by the Governing Body to be represented upon it;
- 3) the High Commissioner.

*Adopted by the Governing Body at Lausanne, Switzerland, December 5, 1933.

The Governing Body shall invite certain private organizations to appoint representatives to an Advisory Council which shall cooperate in its work; and it may summon to any of its meetings members of the Advisory Council, or a committee thereof, in a consultative capacity.

Article 7

The Governing Body shall outline the general framework of the High Commission's activities and assist the High Commissioner in his work.

Article 8

The Permanent Committee shall consist of the Chairman and of the Vice-Chairman of the Governing Body, the High Commissioner, and three members of the Governing Body selected by the latter.

It may invite to any meeting in a consultative capacity members of the Advisory Council, or a Committee thereof, which shall be selected in such manner as may be prescribed by the Governing Body.

Article 9

The Permanent Committee shall act as representative of the Governing Body during the intervals between sessions of the latter, more especially in urgent matters calling for immediate action.

Article 10

The High Commission shall have full power to deal with all matters relating to its administration and activities.

Article 11

The persons forming the organs of the High Commission shall not be responsible either jointly or severally, for any action taken by the High Commission.

Article 12

The resources of the High Commission are constituted by funds contributed voluntarily from private or other sources.

Article 13

The budget of the High Commission shall be fixed by the Governing body.

All the accounts of the High Commission shall be audited yearly by an auditor or auditors appointed by the Governing Body.

Article 14

In regard to questions within his province, the High Commissioner may communicate with the Governments or any other bodies or persons likely to be able to assist in his work.

Article 15

Within the limits of these Statutes, the Governing Body shall lay down the necessary executive provisions in Rules of Procedure and Financial Regulations.

Article 16

These Statutes may be amended, in any way if inconsistent with the resolution of the Assembly and the decision of the Council of the League of Nations referred to in Article 1 hereof, by a two-thirds vote of all the members of the Governing Body, provided that notice in writing of the proposed amendment shall have been given to the Members at least three months in advance.

Article 17

These Statutes and any amendments thereto shall be so construed and interpreted as not to be in conflict or inconsistent with the terms of the resolution and decision referred to in Article 1 hereof.

Done at Lausanne on December 5, 1933

A LIST OF EVENTS IN 5694* UNITED STATES

A. General Events of Interest to Jews

1933

- July 3. New York, N. Y.—A "statement of belief," protesting against the intolerance against Jewish and other minorities in the Hitler Reich, signed by 142 American college and university presidents and by 77 outstanding social scientists, is being forwarded to the heads of every institution of higher learning in Germany by the National Conference of Jews and Christians.
- Chicago, Ill.—"Romance of a People," a pageant of Jewish history is presented in Soldiers' Field before 150,000 people, as part of the program of the official Jewish Day at the Century of Progress Exposition.
10. New York, N. Y.—A Nazi newspaper, *Die Bruecke* (The Bridge), begins publication; its aims are to combat boycott against Germany, and promote cause of the New Germany in the United States.
- New York, N. Y.—Emergency Committee for the Aid of Displaced German Scholars, composed of noted American scholars, protests against the expulsion of German scholars from German universities, and initiates a campaign for funds to provide positions for these educators in American universities.
17. Los Angeles, Cal.—Protest meeting against the Hitler Reich arranged by the United People's Conference against Fascism is attended by 3,000 persons.
19. New York, N. Y.—*America*, a Catholic Weekly, publishes an article by Hilaire Belloc, noted English writer, condemning persecutions of Jews in Germany.
21. Seattle, Wash.—Pacific Coast Theological Conference adopts resolutions deploring the anti-Jewish policy of the Hitler regime in Germany.
27. New York, N. Y.—Alfred P. Sloan, president of General Motors Corporation denies charge made that his firm had made any contribution to the German Nazi Party; Henry Ford's office in Dearborn, Michigan, confirms his denial in London that he helped the Nazis with funds.
29. Chicago, Ill.—Committee in charge of the German-American building at the Century of Progress Exposition declines to act on suggestion of German Consul General that the Nazi

*The period covered by this list is from July 1, 1933 to June 30, 1934. It is based on reports in the Jewish and the general press of the United States and a number of foreign countries.

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flag be unfurled, although his government is not officially represented.

- Aug. 1. New York, N. Y.—In response to requests of the Jewish Welfare Board, the United States Government issues orders granting furloughs to Jews in the various branches of the military and naval services, as well as disabled war veterans, during the High Holy Days.
2. Camden, N. J.—Governor A. Harry Moore of New Jersey, in a letter to B'nai B'rith, announces that he has written to President Roosevelt and to Secretary of State Cordell Hull regarding the persecution of Jews in Germany.
- Detroit, Mich.—The Independent Citizens League, an organization of German-Americans, in celebrating "Deutscher Tag," declare their opposition to Hitlerism.
9. Springfield, N. J.—Plane flies over an open-air meeting of United Singers Society and scatters German pamphlets protesting against the decision of the Society to prohibit representatives of the Friends of New Germany to attend its meetings.
11. Albany, N. Y.—State Senate adopts resolution urging President Roosevelt to protest officially against the persecutions of German Jewry.
14. New York, N. Y.—Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, noted pacifist and feminist announces the formation of the Protest Committee of non-Jewish Women Against the Persecution of Jews in Germany, and that 9,000 women in America have signed a protest which will be sent to the League of Nations and to newspapers bordering Germany.
19. Boston, Mass.—Houghton Mifflin Company denies any anti-Jewish intent in publishing an English translation of Hitler's "Mein Kampf".
- Sept. 6. Atlantic City, N. J.—Annual convention of Maryland State Bar Association adopts resolution condemning the anti-Jewish persecution in Germany.
11. Washington, D. C.—The American Civil Liberties Union presents a memorial, signed by leading American professional men, to President Roosevelt, asking him to lighten the immigration restrictions in order to facilitate admission of religious and political refugees from Germany.
16. Omaha, Neb.—The City Council decides to bar the Ku Klux Klan from use of the city auditorium.
18. Cincinnati, Ohio.—In a letter to Alfred M. Cohen, president of B'nai B'rith on its 90th anniversary, President Roosevelt congratulates the Order on past achievements and extends "best wishes for continued future success."
- New York, N. Y.—German Jewish groups formally secede from the United German Societies because Nazis pack meeting and decide to fly swastika at New York German Day to which Dr. Hans Luther, German Ambassador, is invited as the principal guest.
19. New York, N. Y.—Magistrate Charles Brandt, Jr., President

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- of the United German Societies announces his resignation in protest at the tactics used by Nazi supporters at their meeting.
- Sept. 23. Minneapolis, Minn.—At a public meeting, Dr. David Bryn-Jones, pastor of Trinity Baptist Church, just returned from Germany, declares that a leader of the Hitler regime "told me (him) that its purpose was the humane annihilation of the Jewish people in Germany."
25. New York, N. Y.—Opening production of "The Romance of a People," an historic pageant of Jewish history.
- Oct. 2. New York, N. Y.—New School of Social Research announces opening of "The University in Exile," consisting of ten chairs to be held by professors ousted by the Nazi regime in Germany.
- Washington, D. C.—The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor recommends to Convention of the Federation that they boycott German goods and services as a protest against "the repressive policies and persecution of the Jewish people."
5. New York, N. Y.—Bruno Walter, German-Jewish refugee conductor, receives ovation upon his first appearance with the Philharmonic Symphony since his exile.
9. Philadelphia, Pa.—At the 250th anniversary celebration of the settling of Germantown, the swastika is not flown; Ambassador Luther attends but declines to speak.
10. New York, N. Y.—The International Executive Committee of the World Alliance (representing 37 National Councils of Churches) sends to the Protestant General Synod and other German synods a protest against "Aryan" clause in proposed Church statutes, and general persecution of Jews of Germany, and advises its representative in Geneva to present these views to the League Assembly at the opportune time.
13. Washington, D. C.—American Federation of Labor adopts resolution urging its membership to boycott German products until Reich ends suppression of the German labor movement and persecution of Jews.
16. New York, N. Y.—Headquarters of Fusion Party in municipal election campaign brings to public notice an article written by Joseph V. McKee, candidate for mayor of Recovery Party in the *Catholic World* in 1915, charging Jewish students with lack of moral principles.
17. Newark, N. J.—Riot breaks out at Nazi meeting which is addressed by Heinz Spanknoebel, who claims appointment by Nazi Party in Germany to be the leader of Nazis in America; bodyguard is arrested for carrying concealed weapons.
18. New York, N. Y.—*The Nation*, liberal weekly, carries Samuel Untermyer's advertisement, which the daily press declined to accept, in answer to R. H. Macy's full page advertisement in which department store's policy towards anti-German boycott is explained.

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- Oct. 19. New York, N. Y.—National Conference of Jews and Christians selects three clergymen, Reverend Everett R. Clinchy, Father J. Elliott Ross, and Rabbi Morris S. Lazaron, representing respectively Protestantism, Catholicism and Judaism, to tour the country in a united good-will effort.
20. Dallas, Tex.—State Legislature repeals law requiring applicants for teaching certificates to answer a questionnaire containing inquiry about their religious affiliation.
- New York, N. Y.—Announcement that the B'nai B'rith, the American Jewish Congress and the American Jewish Committee will be represented at the London Conference for the relief and rehabilitation of German Jewry.
21. Milwaukee, Wis.—Court finds sixteen radicals guilty of disorderly conduct for participating in anti-Hitler demonstration during recent visit of German Ambassador Hans Luther.
23. New York, N. Y.—Forty American *halutzim*, members of the Hechalutz and the Ha-Shomer Hatzoir sail to settle in Palestine.
24. New York, N. Y.—Jewish leaders, led by Governor Lehman, in a public statement denounce injection of race and religious issues in Mayoralty campaign. (See October 16 item).
25. New York, N. Y.—Paperhangers of the Brotherhood of Painters refuse to handle German-made wall paper in accordance with decision of Federation of Labor to boycott German goods.
26. New York, N. Y.—Immigration Office at Ellis Island declares Heinz Spanknoebel, Nazi propagandist in United States, is not an American citizen, while German officials in Washington deny he is a representative of National Socialist Party.
- New York, N. Y.—Heinz Spanknoebel does not appear at hearing ordered by Mayor John P. O'Brien and is said to have left country.
- New York, N. Y.—German-day celebration, scheduled for October 29, is called off because Mayor O'Brien bans use of armory by United German Societies.
30. New York, N. Y.—Announcement of acceptance by James G. McDonald, president of Foreign Policy Association, of appointment by the League of Nations as High Commissioner to organize the relief of refugees on an international scale.
31. New York, N. Y.—In address at meeting of Christian Ministers Federation of Metropolitan area, Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman urges that Protestant and Catholic Churches issue official proclamation of protest in defense of "persecuted Jewish brethren" in Germany.
- New York, N. Y.—German-American Chamber of Commerce condemns boycott of German goods as endangering President Roosevelt's recovery program.
- Nov. 1. New York, N. Y.—National Conference of Jews and Christians holds seminar at Columbia University attended by prominent laymen and clergymen, to analyze motives for

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- prejudice and to create mutual aid and understanding between religious groups in the American community.
- Nov. 3. New York, N. Y.—German American Conference, composed of 23 German federations, including German-Jewish bodies, holds meeting, to which Jewish federations are not invited, and passes resolutions: (1) to appoint committee to devise plans to counteract anti-German propaganda and anti-German boycott; (2) to urge Americans of German descent to join the Conference; (3) to carry out plans for German Day Celebration at which German Ambassador will speak.
4. Jersey City, N. J.—Hudson County Grand Jury indicts Reverend Francis Gross on charge of criminal libel as a result of an attack in a pamphlet upon the Jewish people and Samuel Untermyer.
6. New York, N. Y.—The Steuben Society announces that together with leading German-American societies it has decided to sponsor the celebration of German Day on December 6, in Madison Square Garden.
10. New York, N. Y.—Federal Grand Jury indicts Heinz Spanknoebel, chief of Nazi organizations in the United States and fugitive from justice, for violation of United States law.
- New York, N. Y.—Julius Hochfelder, counsel for Jewish War Veterans, announces that his organization has withdrawn its protest against the German Day celebration, scheduled for December 6, as a result of assurances the Steuben Society has given that "nothing will happen at the exercises which will give affront to any American citizen."
11. New York, N. Y.—German-American Chamber of Commerce announces that United States Commerce Department has taken cognizance of their representation against the boycott of German goods and has asked for data to prove the disruption of trade.
13. Washington, D. C.—Sub-committee of House Committee on Immigration, under chairmanship of Congressman Samuel Dickstein, begins investigation of Nazi propaganda activities in this country.
14. San Diego, Cal.—Postal authorities announce that they are investigating the distribution through the mails, of an anonymous leaflet, accusing Jews of "ritual" murder and ascribing death of two local children to this practice.
16. New York, N. Y.—Alfred E. Smith, editor, in *New Outlook*, urges government to facilitate admission of members of groups proscribed in Germany.
17. New York, N. Y.—Hamilton Fish, Jr., ranking Republican member of House Foreign Relations Committee, publicly disavows any connection with American Section of International Committee to Combat the World Menace of Communism, which is distributing. "Communism in Germany" a book in which Jews are alleged to be responsible for the communist movement.

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- Nov. 17. New York, N. Y.—In a letter to Bernard Ridder, publisher of the *New Yorker Staats-Zeitung*, Samuel Untermeyer declares that German-American businessmen who do not sell German-made goods are not included in the boycott being fostered by the American League for the Defense of Jewish Rights.
20. New York, N. Y.—One thousand delegates to third annual convention of the North East Religious Union under auspices of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations denounce Nazi regime and call upon all Jewish and non-Jewish organizations to assist in curbing spread of Nazi propaganda in United States.
21. New York, N. Y.—Richard J. Walsh, President of John Day and Co., publishers, announces that they have decided not to publish Hitler's new book "The New Germany Desires Work and Peace" because of deletions which make the volume mere propaganda.
- Pittsburgh, Pa.—Amateur Athletic Union instructs its delegates to present to next American Olympic Association session request that it notify the German Government and the International Olympic Committee that American athletes will not be certified to 1936 Olympic Games, scheduled for Berlin, until and unless the German Government permits, in theory and in fact, German athletes of Jewish descent or faith opportunities to participate.
22. Washington, D. C.—Convention of American Olympic Association shelves resolution brought by delegates of Amateur Athletic Union, adopts instead resolution protesting the discrimination against Jewish athletes in Germany, and expressing hope that restrictions will be removed before 1936 so that American athletes may participate in Olympiad in Berlin.
24. New York, N. Y.—The Bulletin of the National Council of Y. M. C. A., in its current issue, warns its members not to join Silver Shirts or any similar anti-Jewish organization.
- Dec. 1. Newark, N. J.—The German and Austrian War Veterans League of the United States, assembled in Convention, adopt resolution attacking anti-German boycott as "opposing President Roosevelt's recovery program" and harming German-American relations.
4. New York, N. Y.—Distillers and Brewers Corporation of America and Rishon-le-Zion Wine Cellars conclude contract for importation here of one million bottles of wine and liquor from Palestine within the next three years.
- Chicago, Ill.—Non-sectarian mass meeting, attended by 15,000, pledges support of anti-German boycott and adopts resolution condemning Nazi regime.
6. New York, N. Y.—At German Day Celebration, under auspices of Steuben Society, supervised by police who eject representatives of anti-Nazi societies at demand of officials, Dr. Hans Luther, German Ambassador, demands that

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Germany be given the right to regulate her own affairs, and other speakers attack anti-German boycott.

- Dec. 9. New York, N. Y.—Publication of "The United States and German Jewish Persecutions," by Max J. Kohler, setting forth the aid American Government has extended to persecuted minorities abroad.
14. New York, N. Y.—At a meeting of physicians, dentists and pharmacists, under auspices of Allied Dental Council with membership of 15,000, boycott of German goods is approved.
16. Testimony submitted to Committee on Immigration of the House of Representatives that supporters and agents are in control of employment of a number of American trans-Atlantic vessels and use employees to smuggle propaganda material into United States.
18. New York, N. Y.—The *New York Evening Journal* publishes interview with Henry Ford in which he disclaims being Jew-hater, or having contributed funds to any anti-Semitic activity anywhere.
28. Washington, D. C.—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, issues an official communication to subordinate organizations to make effective boycott against German-made goods and services, as ordered by resolution at last Convention.

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- Jan. 3. Washington, D. C.—Representative Samuel Dickstein introduces in House of Representatives, resolution empowering Speaker to appoint special committee of seven to investigate Nazi and other subversive propaganda in the United States.
4. New York, N. Y.—In public address, James G. McDonald High Commissioner for German refugees, urges Christians to contribute to funds for relief of German refugees.
4. New York, N. Y.—Meeting of lawyers, under auspices of Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League, adopts resolution calling attention of Federal officials, charged with execution of Customs Laws, to violations by German exporters in attempt to defeat boycott, and urging careful examination of incoming goods.
8. New York, N. Y.—Frederick T. Birchall, European correspondent for *New York Times*, states, in a dispatch, that the Nazi party is financing well organized campaign in this country, through press and special emissaries.
9. Washington, D. C.—Senator Millard E. Tydings of Maryland introduces resolution in Senate, calling upon President "to communicate to Government of German Reich an unequivocal statement of the profound feelings of surprise and pain experienced by the people of United States upon learning of discriminations and oppressions imposed by Reich upon its Jewish citizens."
10. New York, N. Y.—High Commissioner James G. McDonald tells public meeting that between twenty-five million and fifty

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million dollars will be required for rehabilitation of German exiles and that this problem is fundamentally a Christian responsibility.

- Jan. 16. Monticello, N. Y.—Sullivan County Medical Society adopts resolution condemning mistreatment of Jewish medical colleagues by Nazi regime and decides to boycott German-made drugs and preparations.
18. New York, N. Y.—Raymond Moley, in editorial in *Today* attacks administration for its "crusty formalism" in barring entrance into this country of many German refugees.
19. Washington, D. C.—The Committee on Immigration and Naturalization files with House of Representatives report on unofficial investigation of Nazi propaganda activities in the United States and recommends action to prevent Hitler followers from subverting and undermining American principles of government by their propaganda, supported with funds from Germany.
- Los Angeles, Cal.—Superior Court Judge Guy L. Bush, at trial to oust pro-Nazi officials from German-American Alliance, announces that he has received threats of bodily harm unless he renders a "right decision," and orders photographs taken of courtroom so as to have available pictures of people present at trial.
23. New York, N. Y.—Committee of prominent Zionists, present Arturo Toscanini, orchestra conductor, with a certificate of inscription in Golden Book of Jewish National Fund, in recognition of his protest against Nazi persecution of artists.
25. Washington, D. C.—Zionist delegation headed by Morris Rothenberg waits upon Sir Ronald Lindsay, British Ambassador, and submits copy of resolution protesting against recent restrictive measures curtailing Palestine immigration.
26. Washington, D. C.—Senator Millard E. Tydings of Maryland introduces resolution in Senate which would have Senate "express its profound feelings of surprise and pain, as representatives of people of United States, upon learning of discriminations and oppressions imposed upon its minority groups, including its Jewish citizens," and express hope of early amelioration of conditions.
28. New York, N. Y.—Under leadership of Norman Thomas, Socialists stage demonstrations before department stores which sell German goods.
- New York, N. Y.—On eve of first anniversary of Hitler's accession to power, American Committee on Religious Rights and Minorities issues public statement condemning Nazi regime and demanding "full equality of standing and treatment" for loyal German citizens of Jewish faith and descent.
29. Washington, D. C.—Government announces that instructions have been issued to consuls in Germany to liberalize requirements pertaining to affidavits and documentary evidence

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required under immigration regulations from persons desiring to come to United States.

- Feb. 4. Minneapolis, Minn.—The Minnesota Federation of Churches adopts report, submitted by its Committee on World Brotherhood, noting "with shame and humiliation the growth of anti-Semitism in contemporary Christendom," and urging churches to repudiate doctrines "opposed to basic democracy of our nation and to precepts of Christianity."
5. New York, N. Y.—American Olympics Committee refers acceptance of German invitation to participate in Olympic Games, in Berlin, in 1936, to an executive committee to be named.
7. New York, N. Y.—Custom inspectors find in cabin of cook of *Este*, German freighter, 40 bundles of anti-Jewish literature, addressed to officers of the League of Friends of New Germany, in Chicago, New York, Detroit, and Cincinnati. George Brewer, Solicitor of the Port, declares that he intends to proceed against North German Lloyd Steamship Company for not declaring 300 pounds of anti-Jewish propaganda on the manifest of *Este*.
8. New York, N. Y.—Avery Brundage, president of American Olympic Association announces that he intends to visit Germany in order to investigate charges that Jewish athletes are barred from competitive sports in Germany.
9. Detroit, Mich.—In address, Sherwood Eddy urges Christians to join in boycott of German goods, and claims that otherwise it will prove ineffective and will do Jewry additional harm.
13. Baltimore, Md.—The Baltimore Federation of Churches unanimously votes to endorse Senator Tydings' resolution and so informs members of Senate Foreign Relations Committee.
16. Oklahoma City, Okla.—Governor William H. Murray of Oklahoma, in his newspaper, the *Blue Valley Farmer*, denounces the Silver Shirts "as a secret political organization, vicious in method."
18. New York, N. Y.—The Non-Sectarian anti-Nazi League announces that Treasury Department, after repeated protests, has made mandatory the marking of all imports with the label of country of origin and not simply with subdivision thereof.
20. Washington, D. C.—"The Committee of Ten," headed by Carrie Chapman Catt, distributes brochure among members of Congress, urging asylum in the United States for German political and religious refugees.
23. Trenton, N. J.—Assemblyman Rafferty of Middlesex introduces bill in State Legislature which aims to apply severe penalties against those who spread propaganda against any group because of their religion, race or color.
23. Washington, D. C.—Representative Frank Oliver of New York introduces resolution in House of Representatives

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- which expresses the feeling of pain and surprise of House at persecution of Jews and other minorities in German Reich.
- Feb. 28. New York, N. Y.—The Non-Sectarian anti-Nazi League makes public names of department stores in New York City which have discontinued purchase of German goods.
- Mar. 7. New York, N. Y.—Under auspices of American Jewish Congress and American Federation of Labor, twenty-three prominent persons, representative of public opinion in America, at Madison Square Garden, accuse Adolf Hitler of crime, in "The Case of Civilization Against Hitlerism," and the "High Court of Humanity" finds his government guilty "by its own acts of a crime against civilization." Participants include United States Senator Millard E. Tydings, former Secretary of State Bainbridge Colby, chairman; Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia, Ex-Governor Alfred E. Smith, Judge Samuel Seabury, counsel for public opinion, Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, Bernard S. Deutsch, Matthew Woll, Vice-President of American Federation of Labor, Rev. Dr. John Haynes Holmes and Michael Williams, Editor of *Commonweal*, Catholic Weekly.
8. Washington, D. C.—Press announces that German Ambassador, Dr. Hans Luther, had officially protested to State Department against the "trial" of Adolf Hitler in New York, but that the State Department had declined to interfere.
- New York, N. Y.—Steuben Society publishes letter to Mayor LaGuardia, protesting against his participation in trial of Hitler and his approval of boycott of German goods, and demanding that he publicly declare his disapproval of boycott.—Office of Mayor LaGuardia reiterates Mayor's stand against Hitlerism and his approval of boycott.
- Boston, Mass.—The Massachusetts House of Representatives and Senate, in memorial to President Roosevelt and to Congress, urge increase of immigration quotas to enable persecuted Jews in Germany to enter the United States.
13. Washington, D. C.—House of Representatives Committee on Immigration decides not to report eight bills, designed further to restrict immigration into the United States.
18. Providence, R. I.—Rhode Island General Assembly adopts resolution, expressing surprise and pain at treatment of Reich minorities and urging Rhode Island delegation in Congress to use their influence for the passage of a similar resolution by Congress.
- New York, N. Y.—Committee of Ten, under leadership of Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, publishes a petition submitted to President Roosevelt, urging liberalization of immigration regulations in the interests of political, racial and religious refugees.
20. Washington, D. C.—House of Representative adopts Dickstein resolution, authorizing nation-wide investigation of Nazi activities in the United States by a special Congressional committee.

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- Mar. 21. New York, N. Y.—New York Central Labor Council and American Jewish Congress announce establishment of Joint Boycott Enforcement Council to make boycott against German goods and services more effective here.
22. New York, N. Y.—James G. McDonald, High Commissioner for Refugees, participates in official launching of united campaign for three million dollars for aid to German Jews.
25. Washington, D. C.—The special committee of forty-eight men and women, under chairmanship of Carleton H. Palmer, appointed by Secretary of Labor, Frances Perkins, to study the immigration situation, reports that present immigration laws are adequate, and recommends that within present quotas and without amendment to the law, asylum be afforded to the persecuted and the re-union of families, some of whose numbers are abroad, be facilitated.
- Newark, N. J.—The State of New Jersey acclaims Professor Einstein at elaborate all-day testimonial in which 10,000 persons participate.
26. New York, N. Y.—United Retail Upholsterers and Interior Decorators Association adopts resolution favoring boycott against German goods.
- New York, N. Y.—Reports in press state that German members of United States National Guard of New York have joined exclusive unit known as "National Guardsmen of German Descent" which army authorities have ordered to disband.
28. Washington, D. C.—Representative Edward A. Kenney of New Jersey introduces resolution in the House of Representatives to admit Professor Einstein "unconditionally to the character and privileges of citizenship of the United States."
29. New York, N. Y.—In current issue of *Today*, Samuel Duff McCoy begins series of articles exposing Nazi propaganda activities in the United States.
- New York, N. Y.—Henry O. Speier, president of United German Societies of Greater New York, admits that ninety German-American groups have joined organization to boycott stores that boycott German goods.
30. New York, N. Y.—Dr. Robert A. Ashworth, executive secretary, announces that the American Christian Committee for German Refugees, with Dr. S. Parkes Cadman as its temporary head, is in process of formation for purpose of arousing "among Protestants and Catholics a sense of responsibility toward the situation of German refugees."
- New York, N. Y.—United States Attorney Martin Conboy declares that Federal Government is investigating the activities of Nazi agents in nineteen key cities where outposts to drill recruits are in existence.
- April 1. New York, N. Y.—National Conference of Jews and Christians recommends to public that Sunday, April 29, be set aside as national "Brotherhood Day" in order "to stress to

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the American people the fact that our energy should be turned into direction of joint constructive efforts among various faiths instead of antipathy and suspicion."

- April 5. Washington, D. C.—Henry T. Rainey, Speaker of House of Representatives, appoints following committee of seven to investigate Nazi propaganda activities in the United States: John W. McCormack of Mass., chairman, Samuel Dickstein, of N. Y., Carl M. Weideman, of Mich., Charles Kramer, of Calif., Thomas A. Jenkins, of Ohio, J. Will Taylor, of Tenn., and Ulysses Samuel Guyer of Kansas.
10. Trenton, N. J.—New Jersey State Legislature honors Professor Einstein with formal reception at which Governor A. Harry Moore is present.
 11. Philadelphia, Pa.—In letter to Governor Gifford Pinchot, Samuel L. Einhorn on behalf of Brith Sholom, calls attention to application of Silver Shirts of America to incorporate in Pennsylvania under non-profit corporation law and asks for public hearing before application is granted.
 12. Harrisburg, Pa.—Richard J. Beamish, secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in a letter to Samuel L. Einhorn of Brith Sholom, declares that he has ordered the Bureau of Corporations to hold up application of the Silver Shirts of America and "to give to those who are protesting an opportunity to be heard on all phases of application."
 18. Asheville, N. C.—The Biltmore Press files petition in involuntary bankruptcy in Federal Court against the Galahad Press, Inc., publishers of *Liberation*, anti-Jewish paper, edited by William Dudley Pelley, head of Silver Shirts.
 22. Asheville, N. C.—*Liberation*, organ of the Silver Shirts, suspends publication pending disposition of bankruptcy proceedings in local Federal Court.
 23. Harrisburg, Pa.—Attorney General Richard J. Beamish announces that Silver Shirts of America have withdrawn their application for a charter.
 23. Nebraska City, Neb.—In public address, Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace condemns propaganda activities in the United States and in foreign countries which seek to arouse race prejudices and class hatreds.
 - Chicago, Ill.—Mayor Edward J. Kelley bans showing of film, "Hitler's Reign of Terror," because of protest of German diplomatic officials; decides to permit showing under title "Hitler's Reign."
 25. Harrisburg, Pa.—Richard J. Beamish, Pennsylvania Secretary of State, publishes "A Declaration of Tolerance," as a supplement to Declaration of Independence, signed by over 100 prominent Pennsylvanians which is "a perpetual memorial against the organization known as the Silver Shirts of America" and against similar un-American groups.
 - New York, N. Y.—B. Charney Vladeck, chairman of Jewish Labor Committee, protests to Board of Education use of

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book "German Youth in Changing World," in German classes of Stuyvesant High School, as Nazi propaganda.

- April 27. New York, N. Y.—Edwin Markham publishes poem: "A Plea for Brotherhood: A Protest Against Hitler's Persecution of the Jews."
29. "Brotherhood Day," celebrated throughout country, stresses need for tolerance and good-will and condemns race hatred.
- May 2. New York, N. Y.—*World Tomorrow* publishes report, based on survey of opinion of American clergy, including 203 Rabbis, showing that American clergy favors modification of capitalist system and is opposed to war even for defense.
3. Providence, R. I.—Rhode Island branch of American Federation of Labor, in convention, adopts resolution condemning Hitlerism and pledging cooperation to boycott of German-made goods.
- New York, N. Y.—Board of Education announces it will investigate B. C. Vladeck's charges that students of Stuyvesant High School were exposed to German propaganda.
7. New York, N. Y.—Samuel Untermeyer, as president of Non-Sectarian anti-Nazi League, in a letter to United German Societies, stresses that his group has "no quarrel with citizens of German birth or ancestry . . ." but with "German goods, ships and shipping."
8. New York, N. Y.—American Jewish Congress publishes names of department stores in New York City which have announced intention to discontinue purchasing of German-made goods.
- Albany, N. Y.—Governor Herbert H. Lehman signs Wald Bill which makes illegal the destruction, removal, or concealment of the mark of origin of foreign goods.
9. New York, N. Y.—In a letter to American Olympic Committee, Bernard Deutsch, president of American Jewish Congress, challenges statement of Dr. Theodor Lewald, German representative on Olympic Executive Committee, that German-Jewish athletes have full scope to train in Reich, and urges American group to instruct its representatives, now in Europe, to investigate the situation.
13. New York, N. Y.—Jewish fraternity Zeta Beta Tau presents Gottheil medal to Pilgrimage Team of National Conference of Jews and Christians: Reverend E. R. Clinchy, Father J. Elliott Ross, and Rabbi Morris S. Lazaron.
14. New York, N. Y.—American Committee for Settlement of German-Jewish Refugees in Soviet Russia decides to send Commission of experts to Russia, under chairmanship of Dr. John T. Madden, Dean of School of Finance of New York University, to negotiate with Government about plans to settle refugees in Biro-Bidjan.
17. New York, N. Y.—In radio address, Representative Andrew L. Somers of New York upholds boycott of German goods and urges "Christian forces to recognize the danger of invasion of Hitler campaign in this country."

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- May 17. New York, N. Y.—The D. A. W. A., (Deutsch Amerikanische Wirtschafts-Ausschuss) German American Protective Alliance holds mass meeting in Madison Square Garden to launch boycott of American firms that boycott German goods.
21. New York, N. Y.—*Jewish Daily Bulletin* reports that businesses in Yorkville district that are not enrolled in D. A. W. A., anti-Jewish boycott have had their front windows marked with swastikas.
- New York, N. Y.—In letter to Felix M. Warburg, national chairman of United Jewish Appeal, Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, states that, at request of James G. McDonald, the American National Christian Committee for German Refugees has been organized, consisting of prominent Protestants and Catholics to extend financial assistance to German-Jewish refugees.
23. Milwaukee, Wis.—Following protests of anti-Nazi groups, Milwaukee State Teachers College abandons projected tour of its band to Germany.
- New York, N. Y.—Office of Ivy Lee, American publicity firm, denies allegations in Yiddish press that concern has been employed to disseminate Nazi propaganda in this country.
- Irvington, N. J.—Police officials announce that, as a result of recent riots, Nazi and anti-Nazi meetings are forbidden.
- Asheville, N. C.—Buncombe County Grand Jury indicts William Dudley Pelley and two of his aides, on charges of fraudulent stock sales.
24. Newark, N. J.—Police Department announces that henceforth Nazi and anti-Nazi meetings are forbidden.
- New York, N. Y.—High Commissioner for Refugees, James G. McDonald, upon his arrival here from Europe, declares that refugee situation is somewhat improved owing to funds made available by relief bodies, but permanent solution is difficult because of general economic depression.
27. New York, N. Y.—American Jewish Congress announces that International Trade Fair will be held in New York City in autumn to guide firms boycotting German goods in proper substitutes produced in other countries.
- June 3. New York, N. Y.—In letter to Treasury officials, Samuel Untermyer, as president of Non-Sectarian anti-Nazi League, protests continued permission to German importers to bring in German goods without exact identification as to place of origin.
4. New York, N. Y.—American Olympic Committee postpones official acceptance of German invitation to participate in Olympiad, in Berlin, and instructs its president, Avery Brundage, to investigate on the spot whether Jewish athletes are discriminated against by Nazi regime.
5. Washington, D. C.—Carl Dickey, connected with Carl Byoir Associates, publicity firm, admits, before Congressional Committee, that the Byoir firm received \$4000 from Dr. Otto

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C. Kiep, then German Consul General in New York City, to conduct good-will campaign here towards Germany, and that his firm pays George Sylvester Viereck, pro-Nazi publicist, commission for German business obtained by him for firm, and salary for services.

- June 5. Washington, D. C.—Rev. Francis Gross alleges before Congressional Committee he was aided by German Embassy and New York City Consulate in publishing "Justice to Hungary, Germany and Austria," pro-Nazi and anti-Jewish booklet; charge is corroborated by John Bado of Hoboken, N. J., printer of pamphlet.
- Albany, N. Y.—Governor Herbert H. Lehman approves amendment to penal law making it a misdemeanor for any person, other than the agent of a religious association or corporation, to sell or offer for sale, tickets for admission to religious services; new law is aimed at "mushroom" synagogue evil.
6. New York, N. Y.—American customs officials padlock recreation rooms and library of seamen on German steamer *Stuttgart* upon discovery of Nazi propaganda materials on board.
- Washington, D. C.—German Embassy issued formal denial that German diplomatic officials have aided in publication of anti-Semitic propaganda here, as charged by witnesses before Congressional Committee.
- Washington, D. C.—Fritz Gissibl of New York City testifies before Congressional Committee he that helped organize Friends of New Germany, after American branch of Nazi party was dissolved, and admits receiving from Germany large quantities of propaganda for distribution in this country.
- Washington, D. C.—Representative Carl M. Weideman, member of Congressional Committee, testifies that "The International Jew," repudiated by Henry Ford and its distribution forbidden by him, is being freely distributed in Germany and in this country, and places on record telegram from H. H. Bennett, aide of Henry Ford, stating that "use of Henry Ford's name on the book ['The International Jew'] is entirely unauthorized."
7. Washington, D. C.—Henry O. Spier, secretary of DAWA (Deutsch-Amerikanische Wirtschafts-Ausschuss) testifies before Congressional Committee that his group has been in communication with William Dudley Pelley, leader of Silver Shirts of America, for purposes of cooperating in distribution and dissemination of anti-Jewish propaganda.
10. Cleveland, O.—Third German-American Congress adopts resolutions condemning injection of racial differences in America as destructive of constitutional rights and internal peace, and resolution requesting United States Government "to take effective steps to stop boycott of German goods."

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- June 10. Boston, Mass.—On occasion of his golden jubilee as priest, Cardinal William O'Connell pays tribute to Jewish people and pleads for all groups and creeds to "dwell together in harmony and proclaim Fatherhood of God and Brotherhood of Man."
14. Washington, D. C.—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, following complaint of German Ambassador, writes to Governor A. Harry Moore, asking him to protect Reich citizens in his state; the Governor advises County prosecutor to investigate the recent Nazi riots in Irvington in which German nationals were beaten.
 21. New York, N. Y.—William May Garland, member of International Olympic Committee, declares that Committee has unanimously admitted Palestine to competition to Olympic games and expresses opinion that German officials will live up to pledges, made in Vienna, according to which Jewish athletes will not be discriminated against.
 24. Harrisburg, Pa.—Annual encampment of Pennsylvania Veterans of Foreign Wars adopt resolution calling on State Department to sever diplomatic relations with Germany because of Nazi propaganda in this country, and upon Department of Justice to prosecute leaders of League of Friends of New Germany.
 26. New York, N. Y.—Board of Aldermen unanimously adopts resolution asking State Department to make representations to nations where persecutions of religious or racial minorities prevail, to cease such persecutions as inimical to free and friendly social and economic relationship between nations.
 27. Washington, D. C.—Representative Louis T. McFadden launches attack on Jews as radicals who undermine American constitutional government.
 28. Washington, D. C.—In note to Dr. Rudolph Leitner, German chargé d'Affaires, in reply to notice of German government of six months transfer moratorium, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, declares that "any transfer situation, including the German situation, is the result of many complex influences including all aspects of the policies pursued by the debtor country," and that the "asserted anxiety of the German government to make every effort to meet its obligations cannot be proved by a mere display of its depleted balances, but must be evident from an examination of the whole trend and operation of German policy."
 30. New York, N. Y.—At meeting at Central Jewish Institute, two hundred representatives of leading Jewish fraternal, religious communal and labor organizations adopt resolution calling upon American public and pledging themselves not to be misled into abandoning the boycott of products made in Nazi Germany, no matter what Government comes into power until complete freedom and equality is restored for all inhabitants in that country.

UNITED STATES (*continued*)B. Jewish Communal Events
1933

- June 25. Bradley Beach, N. J.—Convention of Order Sons of Zion adopts resolutions: (1) Expressing faith in Stavsky's innocence and instructing incoming executive to set aside sum to assist in his defense; (2) urging all camps of Order to assist actively in United Jewish Appeal; (3) and urging constituencies to interest themselves in Hebraic culture.
- July 1. Milwaukee, Wis.—Central Conference of American Rabbis, at forty-seventh annual convention, favors: (1) Recognition of Russia by the United States; (2) President Roosevelt's legislative program; (3) the social control of profits; (4) justice for the Negro; (5) abolition of the private manufacture of war materials; (6) freedom of expression for the rabbi in the pulpit and elsewhere. Also sends message to President Roosevelt and the American delegation to the World Economic Conference pointing out that Germany's promises of peace are insincere as long as political and religious and racial persecutions continue within her borders.
- Atlantic City, N. J.—Delegates from the 70 posts of the Jewish War Veterans of America meet in twelfth annual encampment. Resolutions: (1) endorsement of Samuel Untermyer as representative of all American Veterans to the forthcoming Geneva conference; (2) the withdrawal of American participation from the Olympic Games, in 1936, unless they are held outside of Germany; (3) boycott of German goods; (4) condemnation of American fascism.
5. Chicago, Ill.—Thirty-sixth annual convention of the Zionist Organization of America adopts resolutions: (1) The Zionist Organization and Hadassah will each name ten delegates to the World Zionist Congress on a coalition ticket; (2) the present agreements between the Organization and Hadassah be terminated and a new accord be negotiated; (3) Dr. Chaim Weizmann be elevated to World Zionist leadership under a coalition regime; (4) a fund be set aside for an intensive youth program; (5) Masada Youth Zionist Organization be officially recognized as an affiliated body, and (6) Germany's persecution of Jews is condemned.
16. New York, N. Y.—As result of elections of delegates to the World Zionist Congress, held throughout the United States, Laborite Zionists—the Poale-Zion-Zeire-Zion bloc will be entitled to half of places in the American delegation; General Zionists come out second, and Mizrachi, third. A total of 25,000 votes are cast.
22. New York, N. Y.—Rabbi Jonah B. Wise announces that \$924,000 of the \$2,000,000 required for German relief has been raised up to this date by the Joint Distribution Committee, and states that the funds of the Committee have not been affected by the recent blocking of Jewish relief funds by the Nazi authorities.

UNITED STATES (*continued*)

- July 24. New York, N. Y.—Administrative Committee of the Federation of Polish Jews pledges its support to the boycott of German goods.
26. Cincinnati, O.—The twenty-eighth convention of the Progressive Order^d of the West approves resolutions endorsing President Roosevelt's recovery program, the Palestine Emergency Fund, the Ort Tool Campaign, cooperation with the American Jewish Congress, and support for the World Jewish Congress.
- Aug. 1. New York, N. Y.—The Pioneer Women's Organization announces that the Working Women's Council (Moatzath Hapoaloth) has decided to convert one of its training farms in Palestine into an agriculture school to train young German-Jewish girl refugees.
5. Milwaukee, Wis.—The Federated Jewish Charities decides to affiliate with the local Community Chest, even though Board of Jewish Education and Jewish hospital will not be beneficiaries of the chest.
- New York, N. Y.—Dr. John Slawson of the Jewish Board of Guardians reports that on the basis of a survey of children's court arraignments in the past 11 years, the delinquency among Jewish minors in New York City has decreased from 22.67% of the total in 1922 to 14.6% in 1933.
16. New York, N. Y.—The American Jewish Congress in an open letter, signed by Bernard S. Deutsch, its president, pleads with President von Hindenburg to dismiss Hitler from Chancellorship on ground that, in appointing him, von Hindenburg did not intend that Hitler should "defy the foundations on which the German Republic was built."
21. New York, N. Y.—Executive Committee of American Jewish Congress adopts resolution approving boycott of German products.
29. New York, N. Y.—Protests against the reported deal between Germany and Palestine, whereby 10 million marks in Palestine oranges would be sold in Germany, and twice that amount of German goods imported into Palestine, are cabled to Zionist Congress by Samuel Untermeyer and Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver.
31. New York, N. Y.—Jewish War Veterans of America send radiogram to the Zionist Congress, disapproving Nazi-Palestine trade agreements.
- New York, N. Y.—Emanuel Neumann announces that he has succeeded in organizing a corporation with £250,000 capital to encourage agricultural expansion in Palestine.
- Sept. 6. New York, N. Y.—Assembly of Hebrew Orthodox Rabbis of the United States and Canada, at convention, pronounces a "Herem" (excommunication decree) against Jews who handle, or trade in German-made goods.
25. New York, N. Y.—At a meeting of the American League for the Defense of Jewish Rights suggestions for strengthening the boycott against Nazi Germany are adopted.

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- Oct. 9. New York, N. Y.—The American Jewish Committee publishes "The Voice of Religion," a pamphlet containing editorials of the religious press of 15 denominations and statements of Christian religious and lay leaders, denouncing persecution of Jews by the Nazi regime.
24. Chicago, Ill.—Hadassah, the Women's Zionist Organization, at its nineteenth annual convention, renews agreement for a year with Zionist Organization of America whereby Hadassah retains limited autonomy but is affiliated with Z. O. A.
- Nov. 4. New York, N. Y.—American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee announces that it has so far raised \$1,226,346 for relief of German-Jewish refugees.
13. New York, N. Y.—The United Synagogue of America convokes National Recovery Assembly for purpose of planning spiritual and cultural program that synagogues may utilize in the new leisure that the New Deal envisages.
23. New York, N. Y.—Morris Rothenberg, president of Z. O. A., announces that fund of \$40,000 bequeathed to Zionist Organization by Mrs. Rebecca Zundelowitz, will be used to establish a colony in Palestine for settlement of American members of Jewish Legion who fought, under Allenby, in the conquest of Palestine.
28. New York, N. Y.—Benjamin Brown, chairman of Commission for Establishment of Jewish Farm Settlements announces that 200 Jewish families of unemployed needle workers will be settled on subsistence farms in New Jersey, and that each family is to deposit \$500 for which it will receive a house, an acre of land, and necessary farm implements.
- Dec. 1. Rochester, N. Y.—The seventeenth annual convention of the American Mizrahi (Orthodox Zionist Organization) meets and (1) endorses stand of World Mizrahi Congress of last Fall, calling for world congress of Orthodox Jewry in Palestine in 1934; (2) condemns present methods of collecting funds for Orthodox institutions and advises centralized action; (3) approves N. R. A. five-day week as encouragement to Sabbath observance; (4) condemns present immigration policy of Palestine Administration; (5) calls for campaign of \$200,000 for Palestine work; (6) urges American Mizrahi to fight for their viewpoint within Zionist Organization; (7) demands resignation of Zionist Executive and special meeting of Actions Committee to elect coalition executive; (8) petitions President Roosevelt to intercede with Soviet Russia on behalf of Jewish religion, Zionism and Hebrew there; (9) demands increase in middle-class immigration into Palestine.
4. Cleveland, Ohio—Conference of Midwest Branch of Jewish Culture Society which aims to establish Yiddish as a national tongue decides to form a cooperative publishing company for Yiddish authors.
9. New York, N. Y.—Rabbi Jonah B. Wise, national chairman of the German Relief Fund announces that, of \$1,021,704 which has been collected so far, \$400,000 has been used for

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relief in Germany since April, and \$280,000 for refugee and emigration work; balance is held in reserve for use of Governing Body for German Refugees.

- Dec. 11. New York, N. Y.—Dr. Cyrus Adler, in his annual report to the American Jewish Committee, submitted at twenty-seventh annual meeting, declares that as long as Aryan racial policy is continued by Nazi regime there can be no hope for German Jewry and that Committee "sympathizes with desire and recognizes the right of individuals to refrain from buying goods made in Germany although it reaffirms its definite decision not to endorse or participate in a boycott organized by Jews in America."
13. New York, N. Y.—*The Palestine Economic News*, published by American Economic Committee for Palestine, devoted to encouragement of private initiative in the economic development of Palestine, carries statistics to prove that Palestine is enjoying prosperity which is "almost as miraculous as the miracles of the Exodus," according to Dr. Paul P. Gourrich, consultant economist.
14. New York, N. Y.—Committee on Social Justice of Rabbinical Assembly of America condemns by resolution recent lynchings in California, Maryland and Missouri.
16. New York, N. Y.—Synagogue Council of America issues call to American Jewry to use leisure of five-day working week under N. R. A. for Sabbath observance and Synagogue attendance.
23. New York, N. Y.—Provisional Commission for Establishment of Jewish Farm Settlements, at conference here, discloses that United States Government will loan \$500,000 to corporation, organized to settle 200 Jewish families of needle trade workers on homesteads in Monmouth County, N. J.
26. Chicago, Ill.—Third annual convention of Mid-Western Young Israel, Orthodox youth group, adopts resolution to carry its program to college students, to promote anti-German boycott among its members, and to assist in Palestine upbuilding.
- New York, N. Y.—Israel B. Brodie, president of American Economic Committee for Palestine, announces that Jewish Agency has recognized the Central Bureau for Industrial and Agricultural Information with offices in Palestine, established by his Committee, as central source for economic information regarding Palestine.
27. New York, N. Y.—Benjamin Winter, president of the Federation of Polish Jews in America, announces the organization of an American-Polish Industrial Bureau, with approval of Poland, to stimulate trade relations between the two countries and thereby to divert Polish trade from Germany to American channels.

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- Dec. 29. New York, N. Y.—Hadassah, Women's Zionist Organization of America, announces that 35 German-Jewish refugee physicians have received permission to do post-graduate work in Hadassah medical institutions in Palestine.
- New York, N. Y.—Convention of National Labor Palestine Committee protests against anti-Jewish immigration restrictions in Palestine, demands open door for creative elements, appeals to British Labor Party for support, and adopts budget of \$250,000 for 1934.

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- Jan. 2. Syracuse, N. Y.—Twelfth annual convention of Mizrahi Hatzoir (Orthodox Zionist Youth Organization) adopts resolutions condemning the Left Zionist parties for their tactics at last Congress and declining to participate in collections for Keren Hayesod.
4. New York, N. Y.—500 representatives of Jewish Youth groups meet under auspices of Non-Sectarian anti-Nazi League and adopt resolutions endorsing boycott of German goods and urging use of American-made substitutes.
5. New York, N. Y.—Bernard Flexner, chairman of Board of Directors of the Palestine Economic Corporation announces the first dividend of one per cent for six months ending December 31, 1933.
8. Chicago, Ill.—First annual assembly of National Council of Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds considers various phases of constructive social service essential within the Jewish community and receives data on the required adjustments which Jewish relief agencies must make to new prevailing conditions.
9. New York, N. Y.—Mrs. Sidney C. Borg, chairman of the Administrative Committee of Jewish Board of Guardians, announces results of a survey revealing that the percentage of Jewish criminals in New York City has fallen from 14 per cent in 1921 to 7.1 per cent in 1933.
12. New York, N. Y.—Joseph C. Hyman, secretary of Joint Distribution Committee, in a report of his recent European trip to Executive Committee, says that 69,000 Jewish youths, between ages of 14 to 24, seek training in manual labor and farm work to be equipped for existence in Germany or for settlement in other lands.
22. New York, N. Y.—Under auspices of American Jewish Congress, merchants and buyers establish Merchandising Council to intensify boycott against German goods and counteract Nazi propaganda in this country.
- Feb. 4. New York, N. Y.—Council of Jewish organizations adopts resolutions: (1) to change name to Council of Jewish Organizations of Greater New York Emergency Campaign for

UNITED STATES (*continued*)

- settlement of Jews in Palestine; (2) to support 500 children refugees in Palestine at cost of \$80 per child per year.
- New York, N. Y.—Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society (HIAS), at twenty-fifth annual convention adopts resolutions: (1) to support the Tydings resolution now before United States Senate; (2) to demand protest on behalf of American Government against repression in German Reich; (3) to ask that German refugees be admitted within the quota; and (4) to ask that immigration laws be liberalized to permit immigrants to enter under bond.—Senator William H. King of Utah, in address, condemns Hitlerism and persecutions of Jews in Germany and other lands, deprecates the rise of anti-Semitism in some sections of America, and declares that he believes it the duty of the United States "to raise its voice in protest" against the repressions by Nazi regime in Germany.
7. New York, N. Y.—Professor Morris R. Cohen announces the organization of a group of scholars and professional men to promote research in Jewish problems and make data available to all organizations in order to combat anti-Semitism with facts.
18. Philadelphia, Pa.—Jewish National Fund Conference decides on a budget of \$400,000 in addition to \$100,000 towards project for establishment of Kfar Ussishkin in honor of seventieth birthday of Menahem Ussishkin, president of the Jewish National Fund.
25. New York, N. Y.—Organization of Labor Committee for Jewish Affairs, composed of Jewish laboring elements, for purpose of fighting Fascism, Nazism and anti-Semitism.
- New York, N. Y.—At annual meeting of Jewish Welfare Board, Felix M. Warburg, advises American Jewish youth to enter pursuits "where the brain and the muscle are brought into work for their satisfaction and to their country's health."
26. New York, N. Y.—Because of adoption, at conference of Labor Committee for Jewish Affairs, of policy forbidding its adhering groups from belonging to other Jewish organizations with a general Jewish aim, Nationalist-Zionist labor groups withdraw from Jewish Workers Committee.
- Mar. 4. New York, N. Y.—Joint Distribution Committee publishes report indicating that since rise of Hitler, 125,000 Jews have lost employment and that Committee has allotted \$825,000 for German aid in all countries, two-thirds of which has been spent in Germany.
5. Cincinnati, Ohio.—Senator Alfred M. Cohen, international president of B'nai Brith, in a public statement, denounces Nazi government action in dissolving German B'nai Brith lodges as "exhibition of senseless and wanton cruelty."
11. New York, N. Y.—Joint Distribution Committee and American Palestine Campaign announce they will conduct joint campaign to raise funds for work of both organizations;

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share to be allotted to Joint Distribution Committee to be used for relief work in Germany, and to refugees from Germany, and relief and reconstruction activities in Eastern and Central Europe; share to be allotted to American Palestine Campaign will be applied to program of the central bureau for the settlement of German Jews in Palestine and to the normal budget of the Keren Hayesod (Palestine Foundation Fund)

- Mar 25. New York, N. Y.—In annual report, Robert Szold, chairman of Board of American Economic Committee for Palestine, states that two thousand three hundred seventy-nine European and American families, aggregating ten thousand persons and controlling potential capital of twenty million dollars, received economic guidance from the Committee for settlement in Palestine; fifty-four per cent of the consulting families were from Germany.
- April 1. New York, N. Y.—Morris Rothenberg, President, Zionist Organization of America, announces that, since establishment of Palestine Foundation Fund on April 1, 1921, a total of twenty-five million dollars has been raised through this agency.
10. New York, N. Y.—National Labor Committee for Jewish Workers in Palestine announce that, during first six months of present campaign, they have raised \$65,000 for Palestine Labor, double the amount raised in same period last year.
- May 6. Washington, D. C.—Twenty-second annual conference of the United Synagogue of America opens here with central discussion theme: "What can the Synagogue do to mitigate anti-Semitism in America?"
7. Cincinnati, O.—B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundation Commission announces that a foundation will open at University of Alabama next autumn.
13. New York, N. Y.—Dr. J. L. Magnes, Chancellor of Hebrew University, announces that anonymous donors have contributed \$200,000 to Hebrew University for research into causes and cure of cancer for period of ten years.
- New York, N. Y.—Official opening of "drive" for New York City's quota of \$1,200,000; meeting attended by 2,700 people hears address of High Commissioner James G. McDonald over trans-Atlantic telephone from Rome.
15. New York, N. Y.—American Friends of Hebrew University tender public reception to Dr. J. L. Magnes, Chancellor, at which various American universities are officially represented and at which Dr. Magnes announces that 20 German refugee scholars will become part of faculty of Hebrew University.
16. New York, N. Y.—United Jewish Appeal announces that Polish Government has granted 100,000 *zloty* (\$19,000) subsidy to Jewish free loan societies.

UNITED STATES (*continued*)

- May 23. New York, N. Y.—Mass meeting, sponsored by all Zionist groups, protests against immigration policy of Palestine Government.
31. New York, N. Y.—Bernard Flexner, Chairman of Palestine Economic Corporation, makes public report which shows that economic situation in Palestine is favorable but warns against “undesirable speculative elements.”
- June 3. New York, N. Y.—B. C. Vladeck, as president of Jewish Labor Committee, in letter to Stanislaus Patek, Polish Ambassador to America, demands suppression by Polish Government of Nara (National Radical anti-Jewish party) attacks on Jews.
10. Chicago, Ill.—Extraordinary conference called by American Jewish Committee attended by 293 community leaders from 59 cities in 25 states, considers situation of Jews in all countries.
- New York, N. Y.—First annual convention of Association of Hungarian Jews in America adopts resolutions favoring militant cooperation in boycott of German goods and expressing satisfaction with action of Hungarian government in suppressing Nazism through urging Hungary to eliminate complete *numerus clausus* against Jewish students there.
11. New York, N. Y.—Stavsky Non-Partisan Committee issues appeal for formation of committees throughout country to raise funds for defense of Stavsky (See Palestine items).
13. New York, N. Y.—American Joint Distribution Committee at annual meeting, hears reports of its secretary that \$1,320,000 was distributed during 1933 and first months of 1934, of which \$500,000 was used for aid in Germany, little over \$500,000 was given to various refugee committees, and balance was expended in Eastern Europe.
15. New York, N. Y.—Federation of Polish Jews in America and American Jewish Congress issue public statement, expressing deep regret at assassination of Colonel Bronislaw Pieracki, Minister of the Interior of Poland.
17. Wernersville, Pa.—Central Conference of American Rabbis, in convention, adopt resolutions to combat rising tide of war spirit and to promote social and economic justice.
18. Wernersville, Pa.—Convention of Central Conference of American Rabbis adopts resolutions: (1) urging England to facilitate in every possible way settlement of Jews in Palestine in accord with program of Jewish Agency; (2) hailing United Jewish Appeal as increasing evidence of unity of American Israel, and urging its support.
- Atlantic City, N. J.—Twenty-ninth annual convention of fraternal order B'rith Sholom adopts resolutions: (1) to support boycott of German-made goods; (2) to cooperate with American Jewish Congress; (3) to establish number of fellowships in Hebrew University; (4) to cooperate with Zionist Organization of America in rebuilding Palestine; (5) approving N. R. A. principles; (6) denouncing persecutions of German Jewry by Nazi regime.

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- June 20. Philadelphia, Pa.—At graduation exercises of Gratz College a plaque in memory of William Morris, former president of the College and leader of Mikve Israel Congregation, is presented by his widow, who also sets up, at expressed wish of her husband a trusteeship devoted to Jewish educational or philanthropic purposes.

AUSTRIA

1933

- July 1. Chancellor Dollfuss pledges that his government will take measures against Austrian Nazis if their campaign against Jewish stores does not cease.
8. Austrian Zionists elect two General Zionists, one Poale Zionist, and one Revisionist, as their delegates to the World Zionist Congress.
14. The annual procession of Viennese Zionists to the grave of Theodor Herzl is prohibited by the government because of the danger of Nazi interference.
26. The government issues a statement denying that a *numerus clausus* for Jews is contemplated and gives assurances that no change in status is in prospect.
- Aug. 4. President Miklas appoints four Jews as university professors out of nine new appointments.
- Sept. 15. Addressing the Fatherland Front, Chancellor Dollfuss envisages a "Christian German State on Fascist lines," but repudiates discrimination against Jews.
16. In answer to a query as to his attitude toward the Jews, at a press interview, Chancellor Dollfuss declares that "We must look to the souls of men and not to their race or nationality."
- Oct. 2. Vice-Chancellor Emil Fey further interprets his published interview in a Hungarian paper by saying that the Jewish problem does not exist in Austria, but that if it should arise minority status for the Jews would be the solution.
15. Nahum Sokolow leads the traditional *Jahrzeit* march to the grave of Herzl, which had been postponed because of fear of anti-Semitic attacks, from July 14 (20th Tammuz).
28. In a public address, Gustav Ranzenhoffer, Judge of the Austrian High Court, demands a *numerous clausus* for the professions as essential to check Jewish influence in public life.
- Nov. 15. George H. Earle, American Minister to Austria, tells the press he has warned officials that Austria will forfeit American sympathy if anti-Semitism is encouraged.
21. Leaders of the Upper Austrian Fatherland Front decide to demand the introduction of a *numerus clausus* for Jews in all branches of activity.
- Dec. 11. Pastor Wilhelm Schmidt demands that a *numerus clausus* for Jews be established, as otherwise, force will have to be used to end their "dominance of Austria."

AUSTRIA (*continued*)

- Dec. 15. Vienna.—Conference of Catholic leaders urges Christians to do their Christmas shopping in Christian stores.
20. The newly-formed Aryan Lawyers' Association presents a memorandum to the Minister of Justice asking for the expulsion of all Jewish lawyers.
23. In asking support for the Dollfuss government many Catholic Bishops, in their pastoral letters, condemn the fundamental errors of Nazism, race madness, violent anti-Semitism, and extreme nationalism.

1934

- Jan. 13. The anti-Jewish press attacks the Vienna Industrialists Association for recommending that its members cooperate with the American Non-Sectarian League for the German boycott, headed by Samuel Untermyer, in replacing German goods with Austrian products in the American market.
18. M. E. Tenenblatt correspondent of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency at Vienna is warned by police authorities that he will be expelled if he continues to send out reports unfavorable to the government.
- The government decides to allocate twelve million shillings for the support of Christian religious institutions; no provision is announced for similar Jewish organizations.
21. Government approves the organization of Jewish War Veterans into a self-defense corps to protect Jewish quarters in Vienna from Nazi attacks.
- Feb. 1. The Vienna police forbid the sale of Nazi or anti-Jewish periodicals on the streets.
4. Jewish Students' Union protests against the establishment of a special classification as "guests" for Jewish students in the universities.
11. The Antisemitenbund, principally composed of National Socialists, issues a proclamation setting forth its anti-Jewish program: Jews are not members of the Austrian nation but a "national minority of an alien race;" a *numerus clausus* is proposed; intermarriage is to be prohibited; and the racial principle must be carried out to the full.
13. In response to the government's request that it assist in the suppression of the Socialists, the Union of Jewish War Veterans declares that it is "prepared to stand with the government and with General Sommer, president of the Union."
14. The Jüdische Volkspartei appeals to Jews not to join any other political party but to create a united front for the preservation of Jewish interests.
18. Poale Zionist Organization is dissolved, and its leader, Mendel Singer, arrested.
- M. E. Tenenblatt, Jewish Telegraphic Agency correspondent, is arrested and deported.
19. In public declarations, Chancellor Dollfuss and Vice-Chan-

AUSTRIA (*continued*)

cellor Fey assure the Jews of equality before the law and the protection of the State.

Feb. 26. Prince von Stahremberg, leader of the Fascist Heimwehr, declares that there is no Jewish problem in Austria so far as "national-minded" Austrian Jews are concerned, and that "Utopian race theories" are not for Austria.

Mar. 4. The *Oesterreichischer Beobachter*, leading Austrian Nazi daily suggests that the Jewish problem be solved by excluding Jews from all leading positions as soon as the state is reorganized on a corporative basis.

5. The Christian Socialist Press begins a campaign demanding the cancellation of the citizenship rights of all Jews who came to Austria from the former provinces after 1914, and the dismissal of Jewish physicians from hospitals and sick fund panels.

8. The Jewish Medical Association reports that it has sent official delegations to the police authorities and government to demand that measures be taken against the anti-Jewish press.

13. Mendel Singer, leader of the Poale Zionist Party, is released from prison, but the Party remains under ban.

— Linz.—All Jewish physicians in the municipal institutions are dismissed by Mayor Ornusko, member of the Dollfuss party.

— Association of Aryan Lawyers requests its members to compile and submit lists of firms employing Jewish lawyers.

18. In an address to judges and officials Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg, Minister of Justice, states that Jews naturalized but not born in Austria should not be permitted to take prominent parts in Austrian law or administration of justice.

20. Following representations by the Zionist organizations, police authorities release the leaders of the Hehalutz organization who had been imprisoned.

22. Government announces that Jewish radio artists, will be limited in proportion to the ratio of Jews to the total population (2.93%).

23. Vienna.—The *Reichspost*, a semi-official organ, reports that "Jewish and atheist doctors in Vienna" have been officially notified that their contracts with the municipality will not be renewed.

April 1. According to the new provisional constitution for the city of Vienna, the Lord Mayor must include one Jewish Councillor among the twelve who are to represent the autonomous cultural corporations.

2. According to the reports of the Jewish community in Vienna, 30,000 of the 100,000 Jewish families in the city have received Passover relief.

6. General Sommers resigns from the presidency of, and membership in, the Austrian Jewish Ex-soldiers' Federation, because

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- that organization does not agree with his demand for a restoration of the Hapsburg dynasty.
9. Vienna.—The government prohibits a meeting of the anti-Semitic Association and forbids the distribution of propaganda by the Pan-German association.
 23. The merger of the three remaining large Viennese banks results in the absence of any Jews on the board of the new bank.
 29. In a public statement, Union of Austrian Jews accuses the Zionists of attempting to convert a religious community into Jewish nationality with a resultant injury to the Jewish community in a totalitarian state; in a public reply the Zionists accuse the Union of seeking the favor of the Dollfuss regime in order to make the government forget the connection of the Union with the Social Democrats.
- June 1. Vienna.—Jewish Telegraphic Agency reports that Jewish unemployment is rapidly increasing in Austria due to quiet systematic exclusion from representative positions and that Unemployment Insurance Institute has been reconstituted with one Jew on Board.
6. Salzburg.—Summer home of Max Reinhardt, German Jewish theatrical producer, bombed.
 11. Vienna.—Jewish Telegraphic Agency reports that Neudigger Temple has been partially destroyed by bomb.
 14. Vienna.—At public meeting, David Feuchtwanger, Chief Rabbi of Vienna, approves appeal of Palestine Rabbinate on behalf of Stavsky and urges concerted demand for new trial.
 - Vienna.—Dr. Kresse, city Vice-Mayor rules that only citizens of Christian parentage may hereafter obtain municipal employment.
 24. Vienna.—Owing to police prohibition of annual Zionist march to grave of Theodor Herzl, Zionists of all factions come to cemetery singly and pay their tribute to memory of Herzl.

BELGIUM

1933

- Aug. 11. The sixth international Trade Union Congress decides to continue a vigorous boycott of German goods, and to ask the League of Nations to issue Nansen passports for all German refugees.
- Oct. 10. The Municipality of Brussels notifies all foreign stallholders in the city market including 97 Jews that their licenses are cancelled and that they will not be permitted to trade; Union of Jewish Traders joins in appeal to authorities for revocation of order.
13. On *Simchath Torah* the chimes of Antwerp Cathedral play "Hatikvah" as a sign of goodwill to Belgian Jewry.

BELGIUM (*continued*)

17. Brussels.—On the complaint of merchants, Mayor forbids the opening of clubhouse by Belgian Nazis on one of main streets.
- Dr. Chaim Weizmann is received in audience by King Albert of Belgium to discuss the problems of German-Jewish refugees and Palestine.
- Nov. 10. Government prohibits the Belgian Nazi Organization "Nasso" from holding military exercises in public.
24. Government appoints a commission to inquire into position of German-Jewish refugees in Belgium.
28. Queen Elizabeth visits the Yiddish Theatre to witness "Kiddush Hashem" played by a Vilna troupe.

1934

- Feb. 23. Grand Rabbi Joseph Wiener participates in funeral procession at obsequies for King Albert.
- Mar. 9. Zionist Federation announces that it will establish King Albert Forest on Jewish National Fund land.
- June 3. Brussels.—At request of Antwerp Hilfs Komitee, Government stays temporarily wholesale deportation of German Jewish refugees, provided they can prove that they intend to emigrate later.

CANADA

1933

- July 1. Montreal.—The Metropolitan Commission prohibits the Confederation Day Parade which was planned by the Fascist Federation of Canada.
- Aug. 3. Toronto.—Mayor Stewart orders police to investigate the Swastika Club, an organization that has been placarding local beaches with swastikas.
5. Montreal.—The arrival of Sir Herbert Samuel in Montreal, as leader of British delegation to the fifth biennial conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations, is made the occasion of attack by anti-Semitic newspaper, *Le Patriot*, which charges him with being the emissary of the "Elders of Zion" to open Canada to Jewish refugees from Germany.
8. Regina.—The Jewish Colonization Association prepares statistics for the World's Grain Exhibition and Conference which show that 557,000 Jews in eight countries engage in agriculture and cultivate 5,410,750 acres of land, and that the Jewish farmers in Canada raise 500,000 bushels of wheat annually.
19. Toronto.—Mayor Stewart forbids display of swastika in the city.
26. Montreal.—The *Montreal Star* editorially attacks attempts to organize swastika clubs in Canada.

CANADA (*continued*)

- Aug. 29. A spokesman of the Immigration Department publicly announces that the Government does not intend to amend the present restrictive immigration policy, thus responding to the objections of anti-Jewish groups and a section of the press to the proposed admission of German-Jewish refugees.
- Sept. 2. Representatives of sixty Jewish Women's groups proclaim a boycott against German-made goods.
7. Ottawa.—The ninth annual convention of the Young Judaea adopts resolutions condemning Nazi Germany for ill-treatment of Jews, requesting the League of Nations to aid German Jewry, and stressing the importance of Zionist education among Jewish youth.
- Oct. 3. Montreal.—The Associated Women's Wear Credit Bureau of Montreal, representing 110 manufacturing plants and an annual German trade of five million dollars, officially joins the boycott against Germany.
13. Quebec.—The Municipality adopts a resolution opposing the entry of German-Jewish refugees into the country, on the ground that Jews are not assimilable.
19. Montreal.—City Council adopts resolution demanding the curtailment of immigration from Eastern and Central Europe, but rejects paragraph, proposed by anti-Jewish element, referring to "exclusion of anti-Christian Communistic elements from Europe."
24. Montreal.—Conference for formation of Eastern Division of the Canadian Jewish Congress adopts resolutions to consolidate the boycott movement against German goods, to establish a propaganda bureau to combat anti-Semitism in Quebec, and to assist in the colonization of Jews in Palestine.
30. Ottawa.—The "White Shirts," anti-Jewish and anti-Communist organizations which demand disfranchisement of "non-Aryans," is established.

1934

- Jan. 3. Canadian Government decides to admit Palestine oranges duty-free.
13. Montreal.—The *Montreal Daily Star*, condemns anti-Jewish campaign being waged in Quebec and ends with declaration: "we want no form of anti-Jewish propaganda to gain a foothold among us."
17. Quebec.—Delegation of Canadian Fascists, in interview with provincial Premier L. A. Taschereau, threatens to seize Montreal government if its demand for special election is refused.
19. Toronto.—Police acting on protests of Ukrainian nationalist delegations, forbid a public reception to Sholom Schwartzbard, assassin of Petlura, Ukrainian leader.
21. Montreal.—Francis S. Harmon, general secretary of the International Committee of Y. M. C. A., in address before

CANADA (*continued*)

Rotary Club, states that a third of Jewish funerals in Germany are due to suicides and that the treatment of Jews in Germany is "un-Christian and uncivilized."

- Jan. 29. Montreal.—Canadian Jewish Congress meets and adopts following resolutions: (1) to make Congress permanent with all adults above 18 having right to vote for delegates; (2) to participate in World Jewish Congress; (3) to call upon the British Government to remove restrictions against Jewish immigration to Palestine; (4) to assist Jewish Agency in upbuilding and development of Jewish National home in Palestine.
- Mar. 2. Ottawa.—Hugh Guthrie, Canadian Minister of Justice, announces in Parliament that Dr. Ludwig Kempf, German Consul General in Canada, has given assurances that he will no longer disseminate anti-Jewish propaganda, and that the Government will therefore not ask for his recall.
- April 2. Montreal.—*The Jewish Standard*, weekly, reveals that "the German League" with headquarters in Waterloo, Ontario, is an official Nazi organization under control of Ernest Wilhelm Bohle, head of foreign organization of German Nazi Party.
9. Manitoba.—Winnipeg Provincial Legislature passes a bill introduced by Laborite, Marcus Hyman, amending libel act so that any member of a race or creed may ask for court injunction against the publication and circulation of libelous matter against that race or religion.
10. Montreal.—Hector Charlesworth, Chairman of the Canadian Radio Commission, declares that while there is no censor in Montreal to suppress anti-Semitic broadcasts, the Commission has taken steps to "instruct station CHLP to cancel anti-Jewish broadcasts."
16. Ottawa.—Prime Minister R. B. Bennett, addressing a Zionist meeting broadcast throughout Canada, urges the public to aid in the upbuilding of Palestine as a place of refuge for German exiles.
- May 2. Ottawa.—Premier R. B. Bennett receives a delegation of the Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada who petition him to prohibit mass immigration of German-Jews, and assures them that the existing restrictions which have permitted only 30,000 entrants in last three years will remain in force.
- June 4. Toronto.—First session of Dominion Executive of Canadian Jewish Congress decides to raise \$250,000 dollars for German Jewish relief and to protest to English government against restriction of Jewish immigration to Palestine.
15. Montreal.—Internes of Notre Dame Hospital strike because Medical Board appoints Jew as chief interne. Striking internes are discharged.
17. Montreal.—Jewish Telegraphic Agency reports that internes in all French Canadian hospitals threaten to strike as protest

CANADA (*continued*)

- against appointment of Jew as chief interne in Notre Dame hospital.
- June 18. Montreal.—Dr. Sam Rabinovitch appointed chief interne of Notre Dame Hospital announces that he has resigned to save institution from predicament.
19. Montreal.—Board of Notre Dame Hospital in reinstating striking internes denounces them as deserters.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

1933

- July 14. Press reports that Czechoslovak and German Governments have reached agreement whereunder Czech citizens residing in Germany, who wish to return to Czechoslovakia, will be permitted to take with them all their possessions.
16. In an interview with a deputation of representatives of the Jewish Community of Brünn, President Thomas G. Masaryk declares that the waves of anti-Semitism will not overflow into the country's borders.
- Aug. 14. Prague.—In a public address, Dr. Stephen S. Wise, honorary president of the American Jewish Congress, approves of the boycott against German goods and services.
25. The Maccabiade, international Jewish sports festival, opens in Prague with teams of Jewish athletes from fourteen countries.
- President Masaryk in an interview, declares that the Jewish situation in Germany is not a purely internal question and will be discussed by the League of Nations.
31. Marienbad.—Theodor Lessing, formerly professor at Hanover Technical High School, Germany, a refugee, is assassinated.
- Sept. 2. Marienbad.—Jewish community plans to establish a Lessing Institute for refugee scientists and scholars in memory of Professor Lessing.
- Nov. 9. In reply to a motion introduced in the National Assembly by the Agrarian party to restrict the flow of refugees into Czechoslovakia, Edouard Benes, Foreign Affairs Minister, declares "our pride is to offer German refugees a refuge, just as once America, England and France could pride themselves on offering an asylum to the persecuted."
11. Prague.—Government formally requests Germany to surrender the two murderers of Professor Theodor Lessing, in accordance with an international extradition treaty.
- Dec. 13. Prague.—Government warns Germany that unless secret police in Germany furnish information about Czech citizens in its custody, it will publish the names of the arrested and the known facts about them.

1934

- April 16. Prague.—Dr. Edouard Benes, Foreign Minister, receives James G. McDonald, High Commissioner for Refugees and Norman Bentwich of Commissioner's staff, and assures them

CZECHOSLOVAKIA (*continued*)

that his government is ready to help solve the question of passports and labor permits of German refugees.

19. Prague.—Government prohibits circulation of anti-Jewish book by Gottfried Feder, German Nazi leader, as well as the Munich edition of the "Protocols of the Elders of Zion."
- May 4. Prague.—In announcing the contemplated autonomy of Carpatho-Russia, Foreign Minister Edouard Benes, declares that Jews in that province will "receive guarantees of full minority rights and cultural autonomy as in the entire republic of Czechoslovakia."
- June 3. Prague.—In message to Revisionist headquarters, Foreign Minister, Edouard Benes pledges support to Revisionist petition against Palestine immigration policy.
24. Prague.—Dr. Ivan Derer, Minister of Justice, assures Dr. Angelo Goldstein, Jewish Parliamentary deputy, that he would protect all persons and groups from sectarian or racial agitation, and that necessary measures will be taken against Czech and German papers engaged in anti-Jewish agitation.

FRANCE

1933

- July 1. François Coty, perfume manufacturer and publisher of a chain of newspapers, is found guilty of libelling Jewish war veteran organizations; court orders him to publish the verdict in all of his ten dailies.
10. The city of Metz limits by law the number of German Jewish employees to five per cent of total employed population.
21. Paris.—A Central Committee for Aid to the Refugees in France is organized in Paris to coordinate relief efforts. This body is recognized by the French Ministry of the Interior.
24. Arnold Schoenberg, German Jewish composer, who abandoned the Jewish faith in 1921, is officially readmitted at a ceremony in the Liberal Synagogue.
26. François Coty, French perfumer and newspaper publisher, charges that President Roosevelt has abdicated in favor of Bernard Baruch as a move engineered by the B'nai B'rith in order to further its program to dominate the world.
- Aug. 4. An International Committee for the Protection of Academic Freedom and the Rights of Savants in all countries is formed to help German Jewish scholars and students in jeopardy in Germany.
- Sept. 18. Paris.—The secretary of the Jewish Refugee Committee reports an increase in the number of German-Jewish refugees in France since the beginning of September.
29. The boycott against German goods in France, managed by Comité de Défense des Juifs Persecutées en Allemagne whose president is Pierre Dreyfus, son of the famous Captain Dreyfus, announces that French imports from Germany have

FRANCE (*continued*)

dropped thirty per cent during the past six months and that hosiery imports have practically ceased.

- Oct. 27. Government cancels expulsion orders issued by Lille officials against Jewish refugees from Germany. Government assists in repatriation of German-Jewish refugees who are Polish citizens.
- Nov. 25. Paris.—The League to Combat Anti-Semitism opens its fourth annual congress, with delegates from forty French provinces, Tunis, and Algiers.

1934

- Jan. 11. French citizens raise ten million francs, through La Comité National de Secours aux Réfugiés, to aid German refugees.
12. Paris.—*Le Temps* discloses that Germany has not invited to the Berlin Olympic Games so-called "non-Aryan" countries, such as Soviet Russia, Lithuania, Egypt, Honduras, Persia, Liberia and Ecuador.
13. Paris.—German consulate seizes passports of all German refugees who call at consulate.
16. Paris.—At meeting of Jews of Eastern European Origin, Baron Robert de Rothschild reports that French Jewry has contributed nine million francs for the relief of German refugees, and criticizes wealthy German-Jewish refugees for their indifference to the plight of their unfortunate brethren.
25. Paris.—Weekly, *Je suis partout*, refutes editorially charges made in anti-Jewish press, that Alexander Stavisky was a Jew, and proves that his parents and grand-parents were non-Jewish.
29. Paris.—Comité des Delegations Juives, issues a "Black Book," detailing facts and documents on the Jewish position in Nazi Reich during the year.
- Feb. 2. Paris.—Ort Executive decides to appoint a special committee to determine the availability of Bureya for settlement of non-Russian Jews, in accordance with the recent proposal by Peter Smidovitch, vice-president of Soviet Russia.
25. Paris.—French Senate rejects bill, previously adopted by Chamber of Deputies, which provided for a ten per cent tax on the wages of all foreigners in industrial pursuits, who have been in country less than ten years.
- Mar. 1. Paris.—Chamber of Deputies eliminates tax on ten per cent payable by employers on the wages of foreign workers living in France less than 10 years, on promise of the Finance Ministry that it will later introduce a similar project which will not conflict with international treaties.
- April 23. Paris.—Committee for Assistance to German Jewish Refugees denies in *Le Temps* that it is engaged in anti-German military spying as charged by Berlin *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, and declares that its activities are limited to boycott propaganda and help to refugees.

FRANCE (*continued*)

- May 6. Under the leadership of a group of Jewish ex-officers, the "National Union of Patriotic Israelites" is organized to resist the spread of radicalism among French Jewry.
- June 4. Paris.—Léon Daudet, leader of French Royalists, declares that if his party comes to power Jews will not be molested, but their civil status, immigration, and their rights and duties will be "regulated."
10. Paris.—Executive of World Revisionist Union in public statement charges that conviction of Stavsky "was deliberate miscarriage of justice "to divert attention" from anti-Zionist policy of Palestine government . . ."
12. Paris.—Committee for Defense of the Rights of Jews in Central and Eastern Europe submits memorandum to Jean Barthou, Foreign Minister, pointing out appalling misery of Polish Jewry and appealing to France to act on behalf of Jewish masses in Poland.

GERMANY

1933

- July 1. Branches of Central Union of German Jews have been dissolved in Thuringia "for the protection of the nation and the country;" Jews are forbidden to hold meetings.
- The Reich Committee on German Youth Associations abolishes Jewish student organizations, barring Jewish students from welcome in youth houses and from the privilege of lower railroad fares.
- Berlin.—Jewish Community Journal publishes a complete, alphabetically arranged, list of Jewish businesses in an effort to counteract the effect of the new German directories which omit the names of Jewish firms.
- Tilsit, East Prussia.—Jews are forbidden to appear on the streets after ten o'clock in the evening when a bugle is sounded by a Nazi trooper.
- Berlin.—Conference of housewives decides to expel all Jewish women in order to conform to Aryan principle of the present regime.
- Government promulgates decree providing for exclusion forbids of persons of "non-Aryan descent" married to person of "non-Aryan descent" from service as officials, and dismissal of officials of "Aryan descent" who marry persons of "non-Aryan" descent.
3. An ordinance published in the official gazette provides that statutory religious institutions must not employ Jews.
6. All Jewish lawyers are driven out of court in Koenigsberg. In Berlin, Jewish attorneys receive warning to keep away from the courts for their own safety.
- The Association for Combating Anti-Semitism, consisting exclusively of non-Jews, dissolves after an existence of 42 years.

GERMANY (*continued*)

- July 6. A new educational law limits the attendance of German-Jewish students at universities to 1½ per cent of the total enrollment; the administration of every institution is granted the right to admit less than the legal quota without explanation; East European Jewish students are completely banned, no matter how long their parents may have resided in Germany.
- It is announced that up to July 1, over 6,000 Jewish physicians have been expelled from the sick funds throughout the Reich.
 - 7. The spurious "Protocols of the Elders of Zion" and other anti-Semitic texts are made official text-books of Berlin schools.
 - The Prussian Ministry of Education announces that Jewish students in Prussian universities will not receive their degrees; Breslau University has informed its Jewish students that Jewish graduates will not be awarded diplomas.
 - Dortmund.—Entrances of all Jewish shops are occupied by Nazi troopers who prevent customers from entering; Jewish merchants close their businesses.
 - Political police raid the medical consultation offices established by the Berlin Jewish Community to aid Jewish physicians deprived of their right to practice; thirty physicians are arrested as "Marxists." The offices of the Hilfsverein der deutschen Juden, a Jewish relief agency, are raided and its chief medical officer is arrested.
 - 10. A new interpretation of the Nazi labor law permits those German Jews who have been employed in the state service since August 1, 1914, to continue at their posts.
 - The all-German convention of chess players votes to bar Jews from membership.
 - 11. Berlin.—*Die Deutsche Woche* admits that German agents are spying on Jews abroad "because the boycott against German goods in foreign countries is chiefly initiated by German Jews" who have fled Nazi Germany.
 - 12. An order is issued by the German Government to all banks not to make any payments on the accounts kept by various German-Jewish relief agencies; these accounts are to remain blocked.
 - A motor boat and a sailing yacht belonging to Professor Albert Einstein, gifts from friends, are confiscated.
 - All but two of the thirty Jewish physicians who had been arrested in the mass raids are released.
 - 13. It is announced semi-officially that the reorganized Evangelical Church will not apply the Aryan clause to its membership, and that Christians of Jewish descent will not be expelled from the church.
 - The Rudolf Mosse Company, the largest and most influential publishing house in Germany, asks for a receivership; since April, 1933, when the Jewish owner was ousted, the business was under Nazi control, as the "*Rudolf Mosse Foundation, Ltd.*"
- A new decree against non-Aryans authorizes the Government

GERMANY (*continued*)

to withdraw German citizenship at its discretion from "undesirables" who have obtained it between November 9, 1918, and January 30, 1933. Another decree authorizes the withdrawal of German citizenship and confiscation of property from Germans who are abroad and who participate in anti-German propaganda in foreign lands and who do not return at the Government's request.

- July 17. "Reichsverband of non-Aryan Christians" is organized, consisting of all victims of the Nazis who are distantly related to Jews. To become a member one must be an "undivided German patriot" and accept "the German National Socialist principles."
- The central authorities lift the ban of last week on the withdrawal of funds of Jewish relief bodies on deposit in banks, although the funds of the medical advisory bureau are still blocked.
 - 19. Chemnitz Chamber of Artisans adopts resolution demanding that Jews be expelled from artisan shops and trade and commerce, and that Jewish artisans and merchants be forbidden to employ "Aryan" help.
 - 20. Secret police close Berlin Bureau of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, confiscate all furniture and office equipment, and suppress the daily bulletin published for German subscribers; foreign service of the Agency is not affected.
 - Breslau.—Jewish Museum collects articles of historical value to Jews, so that they may not be lost under prevailing conditions in Germany.
 - 21. Nuremberg.—Nazi Storm Troopers arrest three hundred Jewish shopkeepers and parade them through the streets.
 - At a reception in his honor by the Karl Schurz Society, Sherwood Eddy, American writer and educator, attacks the Nazi regime for its attitude towards the Jews.
 - 22. The Nazi authorities announce the prohibition of the foreign service of the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, an American news-gathering agency owned by American citizens.
 - 25. Nuremberg.—Authorities explain the recent arrest, and later release, of 300 Jews as due to a contemplated plot against the Government.
 - The Jewish Telegraphic Agency is informed by the American Consulate that the German Government has lifted the ban against its foreign news service, although the publication of the German Bulletin of the Agency is still prohibited.
 - The German Geographical Society awards the Richthofen Gold Medal, the highest that can be conferred on a geographer in Germany, to Professor Alfred Philipson, the son of Rabbi Ludwig Philipson, one of the leaders of Reform Judaism in Germany.
 - The Union of Nationalist German Jews issues a statement condemning several prominent German-Jewish writers who plan to publish an anti-Nazi periodical in Holland, blaming

GERMANY (*continued*)

- these men for the troubles the Jews now endure in Germany, and calling them "cowardly runaways."
26. The Ministry of the Interior issues an order forbidding synagogues to select rabbis and other functionaries who are citizens or subjects of other countries.
 - The Government issues an order to all libraries not to destroy scientific books written by Jews, but to lend them only to individuals who can prove that they require them for scientific purposes.
 - Two Jews are arrested and held as hostages so that their relatives abroad will not disseminate anti-German propaganda; one is said to be the head of the Jewish community in Bremen, the other, head of the Hamburg community.
 28. The Nazi political police order the dissolution of the Jewish Students Association of Thuringia. The Association of Thuringian Teachers expels all Jewish teachers.
 29. Race Bureau announces it will issue certificates "that they are actually not of Jewish descent but are illegitimate," to applicants who sign statements to the effect that their non-Jewish mothers, who married Jews, betrayed their husbands and consorted with "Aryans."
 - The Ministry of the Interior announces that the citizenship of all East-European Jews has been revoked, except those who served as German soldiers during the World War and those who "show special achievements in the interests of Germany." The wives and children of naturalized East European Jews who are dead also lose their German citizenship; German-born citizens, guilty, even indirectly, of anti-Hitler propaganda will lose their citizenship and their property.
 - The political police grants permission to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency to reopen its Berlin Bureau for the purpose of distributing news to its subscribers in Germany.
 - *Das Wissen der Nation*, official publication of the Government bureau for racial questions, advances the theory that Jesus was not a Jew but a Galilean and, hence, a pure "Aryan."
 - The London *Times* reports that the Jewish Boy Scouts Association in Pirmasens, the Palatinate, has been dissolved and its funds confiscated.
 31. The Union of National German Jews, headed by Dr. Naumann, makes an effort to approach the Government in order to negotiate a concordat between the authorities and German Jewry, after the Concordat with Rome was announced; Government refuses on the ground that the Jews are not a religious sect but a racial group.
- Aug. 1. The Deutsche Modeamt, a newly-formed Nazi fashion office, announces that Jewish firms will not be permitted to exhibit in the exhibition of men's and women's wear.
- Fritz Rosenfelder, leader and founder of the sports club at Saanstaad, Wurtemberg, commits suicide because he was expelled from the club; in a final letter to his former club colleagues, he wrote: "I am leaving with no hatred. My only

GERMANY (*continued*)

wish is that Germany should be restored to reason . . . How more beautifully could I have given my life for my Fatherland."

- Aug. 1. The Commissariat for Medical Associations issues a decree prohibiting non-Jewish physicians from having any professional contact with Jewish physicians; non-Jewish medical men must not serve as consultants, and must not treat patients recommended to them by Jewish physicians.
2. The Ministry of Justice announces that Jewish students engaged in the study of law or economics will not be permitted to take the final examinations in Prussia, if they intend to become lawyers or university teachers.
- In a public address to foreign diplomats and journalists Dr. Anzesoria, Bolivian minister to Germany, indicates that his Government is prepared to open its doors to German emigrants, provided the German Government is ready to negotiate the transfer.
- *Der Angriff*, a newspaper owned by Dr. Paul Josef Goebbels, Nazi Minister of Propaganda and Enlightenment, carries a story that Jews are organizing themselves into military units to "attack Germany at the first opportunity."
- Breslau.—The *Breslauer Judengemeindeblatt* is closed down by the Nazi state president "in the interest of public security."
3. *Der Stuermer*, Nuremberg daily, begins the publication of a black list of German young women seen in the company of Jewish men.
- Wurzburg.—All the Jewish student homes are occupied by Nazi storm troops to be used for party offices; the Jewish Student Association is ordered to dissolve.
- Breslau.—The Free Students Association, at a mass meeting, decides to boycott lectures by Jewish instructors, and asks the Ministry of Education to expel the Jewish teachers remaining in the high schools.
5. The Nazi Lawyers' Association addresses a formal letter to business establishments threatening them with a boycott if they continue to employ Jewish lawyers.
- Frankfort.—Court imposes a two months' imprisonment sentence upon a Jewish journalist for wearing a swastika, even though he contends that he renounced Judaism in 1922 and had applied for membership in the National Socialist Party.
- Hamburg.—The Heinrich Heine monument is removed from the city park.
- The Nazi Rhine officials issue an order prohibiting the employment of Jews as non-qualified labor in the entire Rhine district. Employers are warned of penalties if they employ Jews who do not produce a special card entitling them to employment.
7. An order forbidding Jews to remain in the towns near Nuremberg is issued; municipality of Nuremberg forbids Jews to use municipal swimming pools and baths.
- New citizenship regulations by the Baden Government

GERMANY (*continued*)

declare that no Jew, no Jewish descendants, and no one married to a person of Jewish blood will be permitted to obtain citizenship; non-Jews applying for citizenship must prove their pure "Aryanism."

- Aug. 7. The Leipzig Fair Management announces that non-Aryans will be admitted to the exposition; and though there will be a "Brown display" of goods limited to Germans only, Jews will not altogether "be eliminated from the bazaar."
8. The German Government explains that those East European Jews who will be deprived of their citizenship in accordance with a recent decree will be given the status of *Staatenlose* (men without citizenship in any country); this explanation is accompanied by estimates that 10,300 East-European Jews had been naturalized in Prussia alone since 1922.
- The All-German Richard Wagner Association, meeting at Beiruth to arrange for the Wagner Festival, decides to amend its by-laws so as to exclude all "non-Aryans," and to instruct its branches throughout Germany to expel Jewish members.
- The Ministry of Labor issues an ordinance which provides that no Jewish physician is to remain associated with any sick benefit association, with the exception of front-line war veterans, and establishes an official list of sick fund doctors, from which all Jews are excluded.
9. Edgar Ansell Mowrer, president of the Foreign Correspondents Association in Berlin, resigns from his post in order to secure the release of Paul Goldman, 68-year-old Jewish correspondent of the Vienna *Neue Freie Presse*, who is charged with "high treason."
11. The Supreme Representative Committee of German Jews establishes a farm near Rathenow, in Prussia, to train unemployed Jews as agricultural workers.
- Because of epidemic of suicides among German Jews of the Rhineland, the Jewish community of Cologne has issued an appeal signed by the lay leaders and the Rabbinate, urging Jews not to despair.
- Hamburg Federation of Grain Merchants, with large Jewish membership, is dissolved and its funds and property are turned over to the "Aryanized" All-German Federation of Commerce.
13. The Jewish Telegraphic Agency publishes a schedule of non-Aryans in Germany which estimates a total of 660,000 non-Aryans; of these 500,000 are "official" Jews and 160,000 of Jewish descent.
14. Government prohibits the circulation in Germany of all Jewish newspapers printed in foreign countries, irrespective of language, and commands Jewish libraries to remove such periodicals from their quarters.
16. Local authorities in East Prussia inform Jews that they must call for their mail because Nazi postmen will be humiliated in delivering mail to Jews.

GERMANY (*continued*)

- Aug. 17. Saarbrücken.—*Freiheit* prints a decision by a court in Berlin that a Jew doing business in Germany cannot hold the State responsible for negligence in failing to maintain order and to afford him protection.
18. Ministry of Propaganda and Enlightenment prohibits the filming of a scenario based on Stefan Zweig's "Amok."
19. The *Jüdische Rundschau*, official organ of the German Zionist Federation, is suspended for six months because it replied editorially to an attack on the Zionist Congress by Alfred Rosenberg, Nazi leader.
22. The *Central Verein Zeitung*, official organ of the Central Union of German Jews, is ordered closed until September 2, without explanation.
24. Official announcement that Dr. Albert Einstein, Dr. Georg Bernhard, famous journalist, and Dr. Bernhard Weiss, former assistant police president of Berlin, have lost their German citizenship.
- Government forbids German-Jewish Maccabee team of 100 athletes to participate in the world Maccabiade to be held in Prague.
30. The *Hessische Volkswacht* publishes a list of 30 concerns in Hessen that have been represented by Jews in court actions.
- In a published declaration the Union of German National Jews protests against the resolution adopted by the Zionist Congress against Nazi Germany, and blames Zionism for the present situation of German Jewry.
- Worms.—The police announce that "a large number of Jews" have been arrested and taken to a concentration camp because of their provocative attitude and degrading remarks against the Nazi regime.
31. The *Jüdische Rundschau*, under suspension for answering, editorially, Nazi charges against the Zionist Organization, is permitted to reappear.
- Sept. 1. Dr. Haldmann, the North-German Health Commissioner, issues an order depriving privileged Jewish doctors (those who fought in the War) of their right to vote in the Medical Associations of which they are allowed to remain members.
- Hamburg.—Telephone authorities notify Jewish businessmen that they will not be allowed to have public telephones on their premises.
- In a Nuremberg speech, Adolf Hitler calls German Jewry "the ferment of decomposition in a nation's life" and voices the determination of the Nazi Party to fight "against the poisoners of the German people until they are entirely destroyed."
8. The administration of Stuttgart State Theatre asks Jewish patrons who are seat owners to abstain from visiting the theatre.
- The Rathenau Society, founded in memory of Walter Rathenau, resolves to dissolve.
9. *Die Wahrheit* urges the Government to compel Jewish

GERMANY (*continued*)

retailers to buy from "Aryan" wholesalers in order to counter-set the anti-German boycott.

- Sept. 11. Wilhelm Frick, Minister of Interior, bans Hebrew as a language for matriculation in Germany, and declares that Jewish pupils will not be permitted to matriculate if they prepared themselves in schools not officially recognized.
12. The Reich Association of German Stockbrokers announces that all Jewish members have been forced to resign.
13. The Prussian Ministry of the Interior announces that Jewish organizations are forbidden to conduct lotteries in order to raise relief funds.
15. The German branch of the Esperanto Association resolves to expel all Jewish members; the founder of Esperanto, Ludwig Zamenhof, was a Jew.
- The Central Committee for Combating Jewish Atrocity and Boycott Propaganda opens a new department of information for the purpose of compiling a special directory of Jewish firms so that they may not be patronized.
- *Voelkischer Beobachter* reports the Church Law passed by the General Synod of the Evangelical Church of the Altpreuussische Union of which these parts are relevant to Jews: (1) Persons, not of "non-Aryan" descent, or married to persons of "non-Aryan" descent cannot be appointed ministers or officials of the Church administration; (2) Ministers and officials of "Aryan" descent who marry persons of "non-Aryan" descent are to be dismissed; (3) Ministers and officials of "non-Aryan" descent or married to persons of non-Aryan descent are to be retired.
- Storm troops again raid the Jewish quarter in Berlin on the pretext of hunting for communist literature and arms, and arrest a number of Jews.
16. The municipality of Erlangen decides to destroy the statue of Professor Jacob Herz, erected in 1875.
- The Southwestern German Milk Dealers Association approves a resolution to exclude from membership all Jews, and all non-Jews who will deal with Jews.
18. Rabbi Hildesheimer, leader of the Agudath Israel, leaves for Warsaw with the intention of prevailing upon the Polish Jewry to abandon boycott against German-made goods.
- The Berlin Jewish community rents 33 theatres and halls to accommodate worshippers for Holyday season, and sets aside eight synagogues for the Jewish youth.
22. Jews are forced to participate in Nazi propaganda films in roles which are defamatory to the Jewish people.
- The Prussian Ministry of Education announces that only "Aryan" photographers are entitled to take press pictures.
23. The Institute of Sea and Tropical Diseases at Hamburg announces that "non-Aryan" students will be accepted only on pledge that they will leave Germany upon the completion of their studies and will practice abroad.

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- Sept. 23. The presidium of the All-German Writers Association orders the exclusion of all Jewish writers.
26. The text of *Kol Nidre* is published in many Nazi papers to prove the alleged charge that Jews do not take their pledges and oaths seriously.
- The Labor Court rules that persons of Jewish extraction may be dismissed on the ground of race, and that firms that consider Jewish employees harmful to their interests may dismiss them without compensation.
 - Two German-Jewish publications, the *Stimme*, a Zionist weekly, and the *Jiddische Presse*, an orthodox organ, are prohibited circulation in Germany.
27. In circulars to local cooperatives the Central Cooperative Association in southwestern Germany demands expulsion of all Jews from employment, abrogation of commercial relations with Jews, and the branding of "Aryan" firms who deal with Jews.
- In an official circular to all German authorities, Ministry of Economics urges that no distinction be made between Aryan and non-Aryan business enterprises.
 - A statement by State Commissar Lintel is published in the German press which apologizes for permission granted to Jews to organize the "Jüdische Kultur Bund" and explains that the activities of the Bund must be strictly private and limited to Jews.
 - The Prefect of Schleswig orders school administrations to delete the story of the Sacrifice of Isaac from the curriculum, "as the idea of God presented in it is un-German."
 - An order revoking the anti-Jewish measures in Upper Silesia is published, following pledge of German representative to League of Nations, in May, that this would be done.
30. The War Veterans Associations announce that Jews may no longer hold membership in any veterans group.
- No Jewish brokers, except war veterans, will be left on the stock exchange as a result of an official order barring one hundred Jewish brokers after October 1.
- Oct. 2. Dr. Hartman, of the foreign political office of the Nazi party, declares that the German army and navy are now "Judenrein" and that in future wars Jews will not be called upon "to defend Germany."
3. All unmarried officials must file proof with proper authorities that their brides are "Aryans" before they will be permitted to marry.
- Commissar of Justice Frank, in an address at the All-German Jurists Convention in Leipzig, declares that further anti-Jewish laws are unlikely, but those enacted will remain.
6. Rudolph Hess, Deputy Leader of Nazi Party, issues order to members of the party to discontinue the anti-Jewish boycott and warns them of disciplinary measures if they violate this order.
- The Ministry of Education issues an order revoking all

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- permits held by Jews or descendants of Jews to conduct private schools, except when the schools are attended entirely by Jewish students.
- Oct. 7. The press reveals that not a single Jewish doctor is left in the Berlin ambulance service.
9. The authorities of Hamburg confiscate, as un-German, the works of Heinrich Heine in a private library.
10. The Thuringian Ministry of Education orders reexamination of public libraries to assure the elimination of all literary and scientific works by "disintegrating Jewish spirits," and prohibits their publication in the future.
13. The Nazi press voices threat that Germany will withdraw from League of Nations if further effort is made to force recognition of German Jews as a minority group.
- Captain Ramshorn, police president, orders discontinuance of anti-Jewish acts in Upper Silesia plebiscite area and threatens with concentration camp those who violate the order.
- The Prussian Ministry of Justice issues a proclamation prohibiting mixed marriages or sexual relations with Jews "to protect the Aryan race."
- The Bavarian Government denounces unauthorized attacks on purchasers in Jewish shops and orders newspapers to discontinue publication of "pillories" (lists of customers.)
14. The *Juristische Wochenblatt*, published by the Ministry of Justice, clarifies the law which permits dismissal of Jewish employees without notice and compensation by making a distinction between Jewish and "Aryan" employers: the law assists the latter, but the former must pay their dismissal compensation.
- "Hagibor" Jewish sports association, is declared illegal and its property confiscated.
16. The Labor Ministry informs the Jewish Front Soldiers Association that war invalids who leave Germany, without permission, will lose their pension, and even when permission is granted, the pension may be revoked without explanation.
17. Authorities publish statistics showing the legal profession in 47 cities, mostly in Thuringia, are "Judenrein."
18. Zionist Federation establishes 100 courses in Hebrew throughout Berlin which are utilized by young people planning to settle in Palestine.
20. Government orders press not to print any item that may be used for Jewish propaganda abroad.
- The Reich Commissar for sick funds orders cessation of boycott against Jewish opticians by Berlin sick fund societies.
- Frankfurt University dismisses 57 Jewish lecturers from its faculties.
- The Ministry of Economics issues a decree, declaring that Nansen passports are not official documents and cannot be used for journeys abroad or for any commercial purposes.
- Two thousand pastors post manifesto at Wittenberg protest-

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ing against "Aryan" clause declaring it a violation of Christian gospel.

- Oct. 20. The Prussian Ministry of Culture publishes order changing the name of the "Mendelssohn-Saal" in the Prussian State Library to "Meistersaal."
- The all-German architects association, the engineers association, and the technical scientists group resolve to exclude Jews from their membership.
 - The Wolff News Agency, a semi-official organization, declares that Germany largely withdrew from the League of Nations because it insisted on discussion of the German-Jewish question, contrary to the wishes of Nazi authorities.
 - The Prussian Government withdraws all subsidies which have hitherto been granted to Jewish social relief.
 - Dr. Marx, representative of Central Union of German Citizens of Jewish Faith, and Ferdinand Muerdel, former head of the local political police, are acquitted of charge of bribery and are released from confinement though both are found guilty of a lesser charge—Dr. Marx for unlawfully receiving secret documents and Herr Muerdel for activities incompatible with his office. (See Nov. 6).
21. Officials of the Saar plebiscite region ban distribution of anti-Semitic weekly *Fredericus* because of an article which calls for extermination of Jews.
23. The Prussian Ministry of Interior officially states that only about 7,000 Jews fell in World War as against Jewish Soldiers Association's Memorial Book listing names of 10,623 Jews, whose identity was known, and a total dead of 12,000.
24. The University of Berlin issues an order to Jewish students, even of German citizenship, to have their admission cards specially stamped by registrar, otherwise they will be forbidden to attend lectures.
- An official announcement declares that Jews are forbidden to change their names, to shorten them or to adopt Christian names.
 - The Nazi student association orders its members to discontinue the employment of Jewish "coaches" to assist them in their studies.
26. The townships of Hildsheim and Lipstadt impose double water and electricity taxes upon Jewish residents.
- Franz Seldte, Reich Minister of Labor, issues circular addressed to German States, urging that "all local laws and ordinances concerning political and economic life should be based on the racial-biological principle."
 - The University of Berlin introduces yellow cards for all Jewish students who are German citizens, and announces that no such student will be allowed to take final doctorate examinations unless he renounces his German citizenship.
27. In an address to teachers, Dr. Wilhelm Frick, Reich Minister of Interior, emphasizes the importance of stressing Nazi race theory in art and education.

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- Oct. 27. Addressing the press, the Reich Minister of Posts, states that Post Office incurred deficit of 518 million marks, "a direct result of the decline of Jewish enterprises," he assures the press, nevertheless, that "the present policy of the Post Office in discriminating against Jewish firms would still be pursued."
31. Werner Janssen, American composer, declines to act as guest conductor of Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra.
- Jewish leaders approach German government to determine course of action for German Jewry at elections on November 12, in which Hitler asks approval for both his internal and foreign policies.
- In a proclamation, the Reichsvertretung der deutschen Juden (the All-German Jewish Representative Body) urges Jews to vote for the Hitler foreign policy in the November 12 elections.
- Nov. 1. Acting upon personal instructions from Adolf Hitler, authorities announce that no discrimination will be practiced against Jews in the distribution of winter relief and order all district distribution committees to appoint special officials to handle Jewish applicants for relief.
- In a political address to the Nazi youth, Alfred Rosenberg, Nazi leader, declares that the German government will recognize German Jews as a national minority when they are isolated in a special territory within Germany.
2. The Reichsvertretung der deutschen Juden submits petition to government to procure clarify of the legal status of German Jewry.
- In an election speech in Weimar, Adolf Hitler rejoices that 60,000 refugees whom he calls criminals are abroad and hopes many will soon follow.
- Government ousts the Ullstein family from the Ullstein Publishing Company, the largest publishing firm in Germany in the process of its "*gleichsschaltung*" (coordination) program.
3. Professor Eugen Mittwoch is invited to resume chair in Oriental and Semitic studies at University of Berlin because authorities were unable to find a substitute for him.
4. The Reichsverband of Christian Citizens of Non-Aryan Descent, which was officially recognized is required to submit a list of its members to secret political police.
- Berlin court rules that Jews cannot become executors of wills even when testators have designated them.
- Official announcement reveals that University of Berlin alone has dismissed 117 Jewish teachers; 64 were expelled from the medical faculty, 49 from the philosophical faculty, and 4 from other departments.
6. The Government announces that Dr. Martin Marx and Ferdinand Muerdel have been transferred from protective arrest to prison to complete the seven months' term imposed upon them by a Frankfort court. (*See* Oct. 20.)
- All Jewish restaurants in Frankfort receive first-class classification so as to force them to pay one mark toward winter

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relief fund for each Sunday dinner, double the amount exacted from other restaurants of the same type.

- Nov. 6. Baldur Schirach, Commissar for Youth Affairs, announces that the Government officially recognizes the Jewish Youth Association of Germany and will negotiate with it concerning Jewish youth problems.
8. Secret police establish special department to control Jewish organizations.
9. Berlin Jewish Community announces that an understanding has been reached with relief authorities whereunder Jewish applicants will be considered by a joint committee of Jewish and Nazi representatives, and Jews contributing toward free meals to unemployed may specify that meals are intended for Jews.
- Authorities issue an order prohibiting a campaign by Berlin Jewish community to raise relief funds, on ground that it would interfere with Nazi campaign for winter relief.
10. Following the example of University of Berlin, the University of Munich orders Jewish students to procure yellow cards from registrar in order to attend classes.
- The Senate of Bremen instructs notaries to report real estate transactions involving Jews in order to determine whether Jews sell their property to aliens and thus transfer their money abroad.
- Ministry of Interior announces that Jews may vote in elections on November 12, "but this right is not to be taken as precedent for the future."
- The Erlangen Theological Faculty announces in its "opinion" that all Christians are one in Christ, yet God does not abolish biological and social differences but confirms each individual in the calling wherein he was called, and concludes that "non-Aryan" Christians are entitled to uncircumscribed membership in the Church but cannot be admitted to office.
- Frankfort.—A new Jewish High School is opened with the participation of Professor Martin Buber and other savants expelled from Frankfort University.
11. Railway administration publishes order applying "Aryan" clause to railway employees and warning "Aryan" employees of dismissal if they marry "non-Aryans."
14. The *Juristische Wochenschrift*, legal gazette, advises publishers that they have right to cancel contracts with Jewish authors, as their writings cannot be sold legally in Germany.
- Ban on Jewish fund-raising for relief purposes is declared not to affect the work of the Central Ausschuss fuer Hilfe und Aufbau, the central Jewish relief body which is partly subsidized by foreign Jewish agencies.
- Leipzig. — Rathenau street, named in honor of Walter Rathenau, is changed to Fritsch street, in memory of late Theodor Fritsch, publisher and author of anti-Jewish books.
17. At an extraordinary meeting of Reichsbank the two remaining

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Jewish directors of Central Board resign, and Reichsbank becomes "Judenrein."

- Nov. 18. The Government approves statute which prohibits retroactively adoption of Jewish children by "Aryan" families and "Aryan" children by Jewish families.
20. On the 450th anniversary of the birth of Martin Luther, 3,000 Evangelical pastors protest against Aryanization program carried on by the German Christian Church, wing of Nazi party.
- In address to newly created "Reichsauchuss Volksgesundheit" (National Board of Health), Dr. Wilhelm Frick, Minister of Interior, states that they must purify German nation of Jewish blood mixture through strict adherence to racial principle.
21. Reich Commissar for Sports announces that the Maccabee and the Schild (Jewish war veterans body) are the only two authorized Jewish sports organizations.
22. The *Reichswarte*, organ of all-European Nazi organization, reports that direct contact between Palestine Arabs and Nazi Government has been achieved, and that an Arab emissary has reported to Dr. Goebbels, Propaganda Minister of Reich, on recent riots in Palestine.
- According to press reports, over 600 Jewish lawyers in Berlin lost their practice before Oct. 20.
23. Franz Seldte, Reich Minister of Labor, issues an order prohibiting Jewish doctors and dentists in cities with population of over 100,000, without exceptions, from accepting patients from sick funds.
- Authorities announce further dismissals of Jewish judges and professors from their posts and prohibition of Jewish law students to serve as legal apprentices, which all lawyers are required to do before being admitted to the bar.
- The Red and White Tennis Club having excluded all Jews, announces the expulsion of members of Jewish origin and those who are married to descendants of Jews, and declares that foreigners, regardless of race, will not be accepted as members.
24. The Wuerttemberg Economic Ministry issues order to authorities: (1) to allow no discrimination against "non-Aryan" workers and artisans; (2) to allow no discrimination in trade or commerce; (3) Jewish artisans are to be allowed to dispose of their wares in public markets and bazaars; (4) police must protect Jewish traders at fairs and markets from attacks.
- Ministry of Finance rules that "Aryan" clause is applicable only to public institutions and not to private bodies, such as the Dog Breeders Association which asked for the ruling in an effort to exclude its Jewish members.
- Authorities notify Prussian criminal police that they will have to take a course in "racial education."
- Berlin.—The memorial meeting in honor of Dr. Leo Motzkin, organized by Zionists, is banned by authorities because of

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Motzkin's activities on behalf of German Jews at League of Nations.

- Nov. 24. The Munich *Landpost*, organ of Nazi peasants, prints a warning to Jews not to train for agriculture because German soil belongs to Germans only, and advises them to leave Germany altogether.
- Hans Frank, Prussian Minister of Justice, orders expulsion from bar associations of all Jews, irrespective of whether they are war veterans or descendants of war veterans, and the inclusion of all bar associations in the National Socialist Juristenbund (Union of Jurists).
25. All Jewish firms are excluded from Brown Fair of Lower Saxony.
- Ministry of Interior announces that during next three years, all dentists, irrespective of years of practice, will have to take new state examinations.
 - At first public meeting of Revival Movement of Jewish Germans, Dr. Bruno Woyde and Wilhelm Graetz, declare that German Jewry is now divided into two groups and neutrality is impossible: One is Zionism, which strives to direct Jewish youth towards "Hebrew language, Hebrew literature and Hebrew song," while the other is the German Jewish Movement which wants youth in Germany to seek "German language, German literature and German song."
28. Dr. Robert Ley, head of the Labor Front, issues an order that only non-Jewish foreigners will be allowed employment and membership in this organization, which includes all labor groups.
- The Railroad Administration officially orders the immediate discharge of all Jewish employees, those of Jewish descent and those married to Jews.
 - Dresden.—Chamber of Commerce announces that Jewish toy-dealers will be forbidden to trade in Christmas toys, and that ban will be made permanent by Government decree.
 - Commissar of Health Wagner announces that Jews are forbidden to practice as osteopaths and as practitioners of nature cure methods, and that three additional colleges for these methods have been established, from which Jews are totally excluded.
 - The Government explains to newspaper proprietors that it intends to limit Jewish physicians, including children of war veterans, to five per cent of the medical practitioners.
29. Mainz.—Authorities order Jewish merchants to refrain from using Christmas decorations or toys in their displays or advertisements.
30. At a special session of the representative assembly of Berlin Jewish Community, Heinrich Stahl, president of the board, reads a statement declaring that his body is cooperating with Reichsvertretung der deutschen Juden, and seeks means to

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maintain and reconstruct German Jewry by changing occupational status.

- Dec. 1. Commissar for Sports announces that sport organizations have been given free hand to accept or reject Jewish members, but are forbidden to elect Jews and foreigners as officers.
2. *Reichsanzeiger*, official gazette, states that political police have confiscated property of Emil Ludwig, writer, and Herman Badt, former ministerial director in Prussian Government, refugees, because they are alleged to have apread anti-German propaganda abroad.
4. Colonel Ernst Roehm, Commander-in-Chief of the Storm Troops and Cabinet Minister, issues new ruling which bars Jews from participation in sport activities.
5. The *Reichsanzeiger* announces that decree which declared children of Jewish women, married to "noblemen" illegitimate and without right to title, has been revised so that it applies only to children born previous to marriage.
- Berlin Association of Retail Clothiers issues circular advising Jewish members to refrain from displaying Christmas decorations and to behave with utmost circumspection.
- The Nazi Party announces a campaign to divert Christmas trade to Aryan firms with slogan "For a German Christmas with German presents."
6. In an official statement to press, Ministry of Interior explains that German race policy aims only at Jews and not at Japanese or Hindus, "ancient nations of high culture."
- Hamburg.—Jewish medical students at the University are excluded from clinics on pretext of insufficient facilities.
- Worms.—Authorities rename famous Rashi Arch, Klaus Selzner Arch, after a "prominent fighter against the Jewish spirit."
7. Ministry of Interior announces establishment of a commission on depopulation of German cities whose task will be to determine on basis of "Aryan blood and soil" the need for evacuation of large population centres.
- Prohibition of *shehita* comes into effect today; the Berlin Jewish Community appeals to Jews to obey the law and to refrain from patronizing shops which violate it.
- Bernhard Rust, Prussian Minister of Education, orders the introduction of *numerus clausus* for Jews in art and music schools, establishes one and one-half per cent as the Jewish norm for these schools, where Jewish students within quota must prove their "close contact sith the German nation."
- Publication of official orders of Ministries of Economics and Posts, forbidding interference with Jewish businesses.
8. The Government confiscates the funds and property of the German Peace Society.
- Breslau.—Labor court declares illegal dismissal of Jewish employees of Blasse department stores because Nazi employers did not prove that Jews wrote inscriptions vilifying the

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- Nazis, and because they should have dismissed the Jews when they took over the business.
10. Hermann Wilhelm Goering, Premier of Prussia, issues an edict barring "non-Aryan" horsemen and drivers from participation in horse shows or tournaments.
 11. The Kammergericht, court of appeals, annuls a ruling of Berlin district court canceling the right of Jews to act as executors in wills filed by Jews, and rules that Jews have right to serve as executors for "Aryans" if so designated in wills. (*See Nov. 4.*)
 12. Reich Insurance Department rules that Jews retiring from state service or from Krankenkassen (Sick Benefit Funds) are entitled to pensions, even if they were dismissed under "Aryan clause."
- The warning of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, president of Reichsbank, regarding Germany's growing inability to meet her external obligations, expressed in an address before the German Chamber of Commerce in Switzerland, is widely printed in the German press which criticizes foreign governments which permit boycott "contrary to their own interests."
15. The Jewish Telegraphic Agency reports that the Reich Government has received twelve drafts of law to define the position of German Jews, including one submitted by Dr. Max Naumann, leader of German National Jews. The Reichsvertretung der deutschen Juden has refused to submit a plan on ground that it is unwilling to be party to any measure which would limit citizenship of Jews.
 18. Delegation from Aachen, including the Mayor and leaders of the Chamber of Commerce, comes to Berlin to petition the Reich Government to permit Jews to participate in the manufacture and sale of new uniforms to be worn by members of the Labor Front.
- Authorities permit for the first time a mass meeting under the auspices of Keren Hayesod (Palestine Foundation Fund).
- Press announces that, in last three months, 2,210,000 marks were transmitted to Palestine from Germany under Zionist-German agreement.
19. Nauheim.—Authorities confiscate records of Jewish community in effort to prove alleged corruption in the building of a new synagogue.
- Government announces that 7200 German Jews, formerly East European, have had their citizenship cancelled in Southern Westphalia, and within two years 13,000 Jewish families will lose their citizenship there.
- Authorities issue a decree enabling needy Jews to obtain *kosher* food when submitting orders to Jewish grocers, and enabling foreign Jewish residents of Berlin to receive relief.
- Berlin.—Storm Troopers in uniform, for the first time, attend meeting called by Jewish community for raising winter relief funds.
20. Bernhard Rust, Prussian Minister of Education, orders estab-

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- lishment of *numerous clausus* of one and one-half per cent for Jewish students in schools for social workers and social pedagogy; applications of "non-Aryans" for admission to these schools must be submitted to him personally for approval.
- Dec. 20. Government prohibits Jews from obtaining, in the future, concessions for trading in lumber.
- Wilhelm Frick, Reich Minister of Interior, instructs all German States to force Jewish children to give the Hitler salute when teachers enter or leave classrooms.
 - *Berliner Tageblatt* reports that German exports of toys to the United States have this year been replaced by Japanese toys, because of boycott of German goods.
21. Ministry of Education declares that the Government disapproves discrimination in medical and dental clinics against Jews; regularly admitted Jewish students must receive same facilities as "Aryans," except scholarships.
- Political police transfer Rabbi Dienemann of Offenbach, arrested for objectionable remark in sermon, to Osthofen concentration camp.
22. Berlin.—Association of Life-Savers expels Jewish members; no Jews may henceforth be engaged as life-savers on any public bathing beach.
- Deutscher Turnverein (German Gymnastic Society) orders all its branches to expel Jewish members.
 - Ministerial Director Hering announces that 10,000 German-Jewish citizens of East European origin have had their citizenship revoked in Prussia.
 - Prussian Government issues a decree prohibiting Jews from holding seats on Boards of Education.
 - *Frankfurter Zeitung* declares that German steamship lines to American and South African ports are suffering heavy losses, as a result of boycott.
23. Government proclamation makes all fairs and bazaars, except Leipzig Fair, "Brown Fairs," thereby excluding Jews from participating in them.
26. Wiesbaden.—Court sentences a Jewish butcher to two months' imprisonment for slaughtering animals in accordance with Jewish ritual.
27. Police order all foreign Jews, living in Germany under unlimited residence permits, to exchange them for limited permits of three to six months.
- The Prussian Ministry of Economics announces the expulsion of all Jewish teachers from industrial and artisan schools, and cancellation of all concessions to private Jewish artisans, effective March 31, 1934.
28. Bavarian political police arrest Jewish visitors and residents of Jewish hotel on alleged charge that they carry on atrocity propaganda.
- Ministry of Education announces that, in 1934, only 15,000 students, who are "physically and spiritually mature and of strict nationalistic reliability," will be admitted to universities.

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- Dec. 29. Minister of Economics Schmitt issues a circular letter denouncing the practice recently instituted by provincial banks of withholding credit from Jewish firms as being harmful to the Reich's economic structure.
- Nuremberg.—In New Year's greetings to his readers, Julius Streicher, publisher of *Der Stuermer*, asks for annihilation of Jews in 1934.
 - *Der Angriff* declares that 23,877 stores in Berlin, a third of the total, are empty as a result of the ruin of Jewish businesses.
30. Essen.—Authorities order all unmarried employees to submit complete proof that their brides are "Aryans" before marrying them.

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- Jan. 2. The Nazi press reveals that Berlin has 30,440 empty apartments, primarily in the Jewish districts of Charlottenburg and Kurfuerstandamm.
- Press reports serious losses to German printing and publishing trades, owing to boycott of German materials abroad, especially in Poland, Czechoslovakia, England and the United States.
4. Authorities announce contemplated compulsory registration of racial descent of all German families and urge all "Aryans," in the interim, to compile descent data and to preserve old photographs of ancestors as proof of their racial origin.
- In an address before Central Union of German Citizens of Jewish Faith which police permit on condition that only members attend, Dr. Bruno Weil urges Union not to negotiate with German Government concerning legal status of Jews.
5. Cardinal Faulhaber in his New Year's sermon at Munich, ridicules ancient Teutons for their dicing and drinking, and states that they were far behind the ancient Jews in civilization and other virtues.
- Franz Seldte, Minister of Labor, orders all labor commissars in Reich to discontinue dismissal of Jewish employees from private businesses, and prohibits Nazi cells from molesting, or forcing dismissal of, Jewish employees.
6. Labor Court of final jurisdiction establishes principle that Jewish employees may be dismissed solely on ground that they are Jews, thus settling controversy that has often recurred since advent of Hitler regime.
9. Bernhard Rust, Prussian Minister of Education, announces that Jewish students will not be permitted to take final examinations, except those who are sons of World War front fighters, and that children of mixed marriages, before April 1933, will be admitted to examinations if one of parents can prove his pure "Aryan" descent.
- Special school is opened for Nazi commissars in charge of Jewish stores to teach them business management.
 - Authorities order that Jewish firms passing into "Aryan"

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- hands be exempted from customary transfer tax, to assure "Germany's national restoration."
- Jan. 10. Authorities order that licenses be granted to Jewish artisans without discrimination, and that "Aryan" artisans may employ "non-Aryans" freely.
- Authorities issue regulations permitting members of the Nazi party to own department stores, but these must not sell food-stuffs.
 - Breslau.—Landesgericht rules that converted Jew may not display the sign, "Christian Enterprise," because the decisive factor is race and not religion.
 - Wilhelm Frick, Minister of Interior, warns state and municipal institutions to discharge all "non-Aryans" by January 31, after that date expulsions will not be permitted.
11. At a meeting of Berlin Jewish Community, called to discuss the situation of German-Jewish Youth, executive refuses Zionist youth leaders permission to address the gathering.
12. In front page article, *Frankfurter Zeitung* reports that "considerable difficulty is being found in filling the chairs vacated by reason of Civil Service Law."
- Government prohibits the admission of "non-Aryans" into Training Colleges for Teachers.
 - Ministry of Interior forbids publishers of calendars and diaries to cite Jewish holidays.
 - Reich authorities grant permission to German Zionist Federation to hold Palestine Exhibition in Berlin of Palestinian fruits, handiwork and Palestinian Jewish statistics.
 - Helmut Nicolai, president of Magdeburg government, publishes his scheme for citizenship in Nazi state, dividing Germans into 4 groups: (1) Full-blooded "Aryan" German citizens; (2) Foreigners residing in Germany; (3) Germans residing abroad; (4) German citizens of alien blood, particularly Jews, Poles and gypsies, of German citizenship, who shall have protection of Nazi state but may not hold public office, intermarry, have sex relations with "Aryans," or practice certain professions.
15. Munich opens racial exhibition, showing photographs and models of alleged Jewish racial traits for purpose of educating population to distinguish between "Aryans" and "non-Aryans."
- Thuringian government orders its officials not to grant naturalization papers until applicant has obtained a certificate of race purity from racial department.
 - *Voelkischer Beobachter*, leading Nazi newspaper, warns Kurt Schmitt, Minister of Economics, that his Department must cease "favoring" Jews, lest high officials in Ministry be replaced by more fervent Nazi members.
 - In a public address in Upper Silesia, Vice Chancellor Franz von Papen declares that Germany intends to proceed with her racial policy and "to make Jews disappear from public life in Germany."

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- Jan. 16. Government publishes new labor law, abolishing entire body of labor legislation enacted under Empire and Republic, dissolving labor unions, prohibiting strikes and lockouts, and vesting dictatorial powers in district trustees whose decision is final in all labor problems and disputes; though not discriminating specifically against Jews, new law provides that only members of the German Labor Front, exclusive Aryan body of employees and employers, may be appointed honorary labor representatives in commercial and industrial enterprises.
17. Prussian Premier Goering issues an order declaring that all German refugees who return to Germany are subject to arrest.
18. Police announce confiscation of furniture belonging to Arnold Zweig and Alfred Kerr, noted Jewish writers, now in exile, as "enemies of the state."
- Dusseldorf.—*Der Brunnen*, an advocate of natural "cures", charges that Jewish physicians are treating their Jewish patients with natural remedies, but Germans with harmful drugs.
19. In an article in *Maerkischer Adler*, Wilhelm Kube, former leader of Nazi fraction in Prussian Diet, declares that Jews must be eliminated from every sphere of German life without exception, and criticizes tolerance of Jews in industry advocated by Economics Minister, Kurt Schmitt.
- Ministry of Propaganda and Enlightenment orders cantors, members of choirs, and organists of churches and synagogues to register with Music Section of Department; synagogue ministrants are required to fill out special questionnaire.
- City Council of Solingen, centre of German steel industry, adopts resolution calling on Government to enact a law prohibiting transfer of any German enterprise abroad.
21. The Superior Church Council of Saxony decides to abolish Christian missions for conversion of Jews, and orders funds collected for this purpose transferred for conversion of Moslems and for Palestine Carmel Mission.
- Nuremberg.—*Der Stuermer*, published by Julius Streicher, Nazi district leader, attacks Jewish enterprises in general, and especially firms which, according to it, have been nominally sold to Aryans, though still controlled by Jews, and urges boycott of such firms even though it may increase unemployment.
23. Jewish Telegraphic Agency reports that Jewish Representative Body submits memorandum to every member of Reich Cabinet, describing (1) anti-Jewish propaganda in German press and in public speeches of officials, (2) anti-Jewish boycott and economic discriminations; (3) what German Jewry expects from Nazi government; and (4) asking for definite status in Reich.
25. Government gives formal approval to Jewish organization, Land and Handicraft, which has for its purpose the economic reorientation of German Jews who intend to remain in Germany.
26. The German Maccabi, Jewish sports organization, announces

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- that negotiations have begun with German authorities to admit Palestine in 1936 Olympiad.
- Jan. 26. In annual report, Jewish Credit Loan Banks state that, with American aid, the Central Office has trebled (now sixty) district banks and has increased its capital to a million marks.
- London *Jewish Chronicle* reports that German Hehalutz, body that trains Jewish youth for Palestine, has increased from 500 last May to 14,000 in November, and has sent to Palestine 700 halutzim.
- Representative Committee of German Jews issues instructions to administrators of Jewish schools according to which children are to receive education in traditional Jewish spirit, in modern problems of Jewish life, in Palestine and its geography as well as in modern Hebrew as a living tongue.
- The twelfth annual Conference of Jewish Women's Federation in Germany adopts resolutions to discourage the separation of Jewish children of school age from their parents and to oppose ostentatious celebration by Jews.
28. Nazi party forces the Association of War Blind to exclude Jewish war veterans by threatening to withhold grants.
- In announcement in *Voelkische Beobachter*, Achim Gercke, chief of racial bureau in Department of the Interior, informs German people that Jews and descendants of Jews are being checked, through his card index system of over 3 million names, and that these card records are filed by 870 investigators who scrutinize local records to establish descent of suspects as far back as 1800.
29. Frankfort.—Rothschild Library is renamed "The Library for Languages and Music."
31. Prussian Premier Goering issues instructions that lists be compiled enumerating the names of emigrants since beginning of Nazi regime, stating whether "the refugees belonged to criminal elements of non-German citizens, or to Marxist circles, and exhorting police to execute orders with despatch so that general program for handling returned exiles may be adopted."
- Feb. 1. Official Gazette of Baden announces that pensions, hitherto granted to all retired clergymen, will not be allowed retired Rabbis.
2. The *Artztblatt* of Berlin states that 284 German-Jewish doctors emigrated from Berlin in 1933, of whom 117 went to Palestine.
- German High Court rescinds fine imposed by a lower court upon a former Jewish lawyer who displayed a sign bearing inscription, "Rechtsanwalt Emeritus" (former lawyer) on ground that there was no German law forbidding former officials from advertising themselves as such.
- School authorities announce that all children in Thuringian schools must produce certificates proving their "Aryan" parentage, otherwise they will not be permitted to enter the higher schools.

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- Feb. 4. Berlin.—Opening exercises of Palestine Exhibition.
6. Stettin.—Property of all Jewish lodges is confiscated by local Nazi party organization.
- In *C. V. Zeitung*, central organ of Central Union of German Citizens of Jewish Faith, Dr. Friederich Brodnitz, head of Federation of Jewish Youth Organizations in Germany, states, "We cannot and we do not surrender the values which German culture and nature have given us . . . But we recognize the claim of German nation to decide, in conjunction with us, the group of German Jews, the limits and the extent of our scope of activity, the form and the contents of our cooperation."
- Officials announce suspension, until March 17, of *Die Wochenschrift*, for attacking other Nazi publications that employ Jewish ex-soldiers on their staff.
- Minister of Interior Wilhelm Frick, publishes order making government officials responsible for securing undisturbed trading by Jews.
7. According to decision of county court upholding opinion of lower court, a Jewish lawyer cannot act as guardian for a Christian child.
8. The Federation of Jewish Front Soldiers issues statement that it will aid veterans barred from "Aryan" organizations because they are not considered "Aryans," and who are barred from Jewish veteran groups because they are not Jews.
9. The Farm Journal features the decision of Cooperative Cattle Dealers Association of Rhein-Main-Neckar, which orders the expulsion from that body of any dealer who does not boycott Jewish competitors.
11. Koenigsberg.—High Court rules that enterprises owned by Jews but leased to non-Jews are not to be considered Jewish.
- Police President Rheydt of Gladback issues order prohibiting all Jewish meetings, except those held in synagogues for religious services.
14. Despite Government prohibition, Nazi commissar for propaganda in Hildesheim and Braunschweig, announces that members of artisans guild who do not buy in German shops will be expelled from guild.
18. *Voelkischer Beobachter* charges that theatres are silently replacing non-Jewish actors with Jewish artists.
19. Bavarian Minister of Education grants permission for formation of Jewish Kultur Bund in Bavaria, with stipulation that no group must have political character or cause disturbance among population.
- Bavarian political police issue order dissolving the Maccabi and the Organization of Jewish War Veterans in Bavaria, the only Jewish sports group tolerated in Reich, and providing for formation of new clubs, under supervision of sports commissar, which may accept into membership individuals of dissolved groups.
20. Jewish Telegraphic Agency reports renewal of financial

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- transfer arrangement of 3,500,000 marks, through which German Jews going to Palestine may take with them German goods to value of 50,000 marks, each.
- Feb. 22. Nazi land commissar for East Prussia announces in *Georgina*, official organ of East Prussian Peasants State Corporation, that farmers need not trade only with "Aryans."
25. Union of Jewish Front Soldiers declines to join Reichsvertretung der deutschen Juden (representative body of German Jews) because Union is interested in work in German homeland only, but promises cooperation in practical work of relief and reconstruction.
- Union of Jewish Front Soldiers issue declaration avowing allegiance to German nation and, in name of 12,000 Jewish war dead, demanding full rights.
26. Cologne.—*Westdeutscher Beobachter*, edited by Robert Ley, head of Labor Front, states that while a single German is unemployed, the entrance of Jews into agriculture is impossible.
28. Hamburg.—At first convention of foreign Nazi organization resolutions are approved to extend Nazi propaganda abroad so as to convert all Germans living in foreign lands to Nazi membership, and to conduct internal political and economic fight against Germany's opponents abroad.
- Federal Court of Labor Arbitration decides that Jews who participated in post-war fighting in Baltic region, in Upper Silesia, in the Spartacist, Communist and Separatist risings, are to be considered as front fighters and "Aryan clause" is not applicable to them.
- In *Voelkischer Beobachter*, Dr. Conti, Director for Medical Affairs in Prussian Ministry of Interior, announces that entire Berlin sanitary and medical system has been cleared of Jews, but that half of 6200 doctors in Berlin in private practice are still "non-Aryans."
- Reichsvertretung der deutschen Juden (Representative Body of German Jews), Central Union of German Citizens of Jewish Faith, Union of Jewish Front Soldiers, the Zionist Federation, and the Berlin Jewish community organize committee to protect and promote commercial interests of Jews in Germany.
- Mar. 1. Dresden.—*Freiheitskampf* derides Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy for appointing Jews to the Italian Academy of Science.
2. Police in various parts of Reich raid B'nai B'rith lodges, confiscate their property, and arrest Benno Walter, vice-president.
- In official circular, the Bureau of Financial Affairs announces that Jews who leave Germany may take their capital with them at a cost of 26% of total, and may never return to the Reich, whereas "Aryans," under same circumstances, may negotiate with government for permission to return.
4. Police raid Berlin headquarters of B'nai Brith and confiscate documents.
- In granting a divorce in an "Aryan-Jewish" union, the

GERMANY (*continued*)

- German Supreme Court declares that such marriages "are not only undesirable, but pernicious, unnatural and monstrous."
- Mar. 5. Stettin.—Authorities return confiscated B'nai B'rith building to Jewish community for use as a school, declaring that building is no longer property of B'nai B'rith.
- Hamburg.—Supreme Administrative Court rules that Aryan clause is valid despite the guarantees of Weimar Constitution.
- Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels, Reich Minister of Propaganda, orders dismissal of all non-Aryans from German stage.
6. Karlsruhe.—Court of Appeals rules that divorces of mixed marriages granted by lower courts are of such importance that they cannot be held binding until question is decided by German Supreme Court.
- Max Orgler, Maccabee runner of Cologne, receives the gold badge, the highest sport distinction in Reich, for his performances on track.
- Frankfurt-am-Main.—Dr. Julius Blau, president of Jewish Community, issues appeal to Jews to abstain from close social relations with "Aryans."
8. Leipzig.—Jewish student, found having list of members of Reichwehr, is charged with intending to send them Socialist literature and is sentenced to 22 months' imprisonment for "preparing to commit high treason."
9. Agudah (the Orthodox group) announces that it has set up a Representative Body of its own because the general Reichsvertretung (Jewish representation for Reich) is incompetent, in view of its heterogeneous make-up, to control the education of children in the Jewish schools.
- Ministry of Labor orders exclusion of Jews and foreigners from student labor service, subsidized by the government.
11. Dr. Bernhard Rust, Prussian Minister of Education, announces that Jewish medical and dental students who can prove that they have procured employment abroad will be permitted to graduate without being compelled to renounce their German citizenship, but must renounce the right to practice in Germany.
12. Bavarian Government orders dissolution of Bavarian Jewish Sports Association, the only sports group tolerated and under government supervision, because "other Jewish organizations are hiding behind the Sports Association."
- The Nazi Trade and Artisans Association proclaims country-wide anti-Jewish boycott to begin on March 23 and to continue until April 7.
13. Darmstadt.—Court sentences Nazi leader and his wife to imprisonment, expulsion from Nazi party, and loss of citizenship for five years, for extorting money from a Jewish merchant.
15. Nuremburg.—Placards are posted in all main streets reading "Don't Buy From Jews," pickets stand before Jewish businesses warning customers not to buy from Jews, leaflets are distributed which read "Whoever patronizes Jews is a traitor."

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- Mar. 16. General Werner von Blomberg, Defense Minister, orders "Aryan clause" applied to officers, petty officers, non-commissioned officers of the Army and Navy.
- The Reich Film Chamber bans the British-produced film "Catherine the Great" because title role is played by Elisabeth Bergner, a Jewess.
- At a meeting of his party, Dr. Max Naumann, leader of German Nationalist Jews, attacks application of Aryan legislation to those Jews who accept Nazi theories in full and are eager to join Nazi ranks.
19. The press of Brunswick carries descriptions of wives of officials who patronize Jewish shops and brands them as "traitors to German people."
- Nazi party in Franconia orders members to sign pledge to boycott Jews economically and socially; pledge violator is to be known as a "scoundrel" and be expelled from party.
20. In response to Chancellor Hitler's appeal to German employers to increase jobs, the Berlin Jewish Community appeals to Jewish employers to respond to call from "highest authority for making work, directed to entire German nation, including themselves."
- Chief of the Bavarian Labor Front overrules order recently issued by Middle Franconian Labor Front that Jews could not be leaders of economic enterprises and must appoint Aryan substitutes.
- At meeting of Nuremberg Industrial Chamber, Dr. Esser, Bavarian Minister of Economics, warns against arbitrary interference with economic developments which might mean the end of Germany's economic life.
23. At a special meeting of Reichsstatthalter, Nazi chiefs of German States, Chancellor Hitler orders them to desist from interfering in economic and financial matters.
- Police release Dr. Benno Walter, the vice-president and administrator of B'nai B'rith in Germany.
25. Report of experts surveying the problem of occupational rehabilitation among German Jewry, under auspices of Central Committee for Relief and Reconstruction, makes available these facts: (1) a total of 6069 Jews are now engaged in reconstruction training in collective and individual centers; (2) 2369 others are being trained by Hechalutz; (3) in addition, 2739 are training for agricultural pursuits.
27. Reports to Prague from Gunzenhausen, Bavaria, indicate a renewal of pogrom terror against Jews, whose attackers are not molested by police.
28. *Frankfurter Zeitung*, in three-column article, urges clarification of "Aryan clause" for commerce and trade, and complains that, though boycott against Jews has been prohibited by central authorities, "the local press is not ready to cooperate."
- April 4. State Ministry of Baden issues new instructions once more banning the slaughtering of poultry in accordance with Jewish

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law and warns that severe measures will be taken against violators.

- April 4. Nuremberg.—Municipal councillor demands that cattle market be divided into "Aryan" and "non-Aryan" zones as in Frankfurt-am-Main, in order to prevent Aryans buying from Jews.
6. Government officially recognizes justification of claims advanced by two Jewish doctors of Upper Silesia, before Mixed Commission of League of Nations, and agrees to reinstate them in the panel system, with pay lost during the period of ouster.
- Leader of Brigade of Berlin-Brandenburg National Socialist Storm Troops issues instructions forbidding troopers to attend any theatre in which Jewish plays or Jewish actors are on the program.
- Upper Silesian Mixed Commission receives deputation of Silesian Federation of Rabbis who protest against prohibition of *shehita* by Reich regime on ground that it violates minority protection clauses of Geneva Convention of 1922.
- The *Deutsche Wochenschau* demands the dissolution of Centralverein (Central Union of German Citizens of Nee Jewish Faith) as an anti-state body, because of its opposition to Nazi party during Second Reich.
- The staff manager of Ministry of Posts announces that 7000 officials have been dismissed from postal service under "Aryan clause."
- Ministries of Education and Justice in Baden orders all high school students to attend at least one lecture on "racial science" weekly as requirement for eligibility for examinations next autumn for higher institutions.
- *Deutsche Rundschau* declares that 870 gynecologists are employed by the racial research department of the Reich Ministry of Interior to establish ancestry of persons desiring to join Nazi party.
9. At direct request of Hitler Youth Movement, Committee of Jewish Yough Organizations warns Jewish youth groups that they are forbidden to wear any kind of uniform, and that they must have special permission of Hitler Youth leadership to make excursions to frontier zones or abroad.
12. Reich Union of German Firm Agents, announces that only persons who can prove their "Aryan" descent will be admitted to membership.
- Bavarian Government appoints Julius Streicher, arch Jew-baiter, government commissioner for Franconia.
- In the *Schild*, its official organ, Dr. Loewenstein, president of Union of Jewish Front Fighters, states that "solution of the Jewish question is possible within our homeland, at least if racial differentiation does not denote racial defamation which we repudiate as unjust on the grounds of our equal-born achievement."
13. The Organization of Traditional Orthodox Jews, in a public

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statement, declares its adherence to Reichsvertretung der Deutschen Juden.

- April 13. The three factions of Revisionists announce the formation of "the State Zionist Organization," a unified Revisionist group, which will work to promote "among German Jews the aims and ideas of State Zionism in a Herzlian sense."
- In an official circular, Prussian Ministry of Justice deprecates "spectacular dissolutions of marriages between Jews and Aryans," though it endorses principle that such marriages are undesirable.
 - Authorities of Lower Elbe prohibit local peasants from allowing *chalutzim*, who undertake to go to Palestine upon completion of farm training, to work on their farms.
 - German film producers announce that Jews will not be allowed to play in German-language films, made in Germany or in Austria, but only in foreign-language films made in these countries.
 - Provincial press continues agitation to boycott Jewish trade and business, and states that declarations permitting Nazis to buy from Jews are false.
 - Report from Prague indicates that agreement between German and Austrian film producers not to employ Jewish actors in German-language films was reached under pressure of Reich that threatened to abrogate reciprocal film trade agreement between the two countries.
 - Reich authorities authorize police to deport any unemployed aliens, even if they have lived in Reich 10 years and have contributed regularly to unemployment insurance funds, who apply for unemployment insurance funds, or for unemployment benefit, or to charitable institutions for relief.
 - The Publishing Company for Popular Nazi Literature issues book of songs for children of 10-12 years of age which contain some entitled "Death to Judah," "March to Berlin to Make Jews Feel Our Strength," and "Hitler is the Germans' Protector from Jews."
15. Dr. Wilhelm Frick, Reich Minister of Interior, issues new regulations which provide that physicians, dentists, and chemists applying for licenses to practice will not be admitted, if a "justified suspicion exists about their national and moral trustworthiness" and that Nazi examiners will be sole judges of these characteristics.
 16. In an article published in the journal of Nazi Jurists' association, Dr. R. Foerer, Nazi Director of State Law Courts, advocates that permission to marry be granted only to "race-pure, healthy, full-fledged German citizens."
 18. Real estate mortgage exchanges in Hamburg and Cologne adopt regulations limiting membership to "Aryans."
 20. Government decrees that all nurses must belong to Nazi Women's Organization, which excludes Jewesses.
 - Freiherr von Peckmann, President of the German Evangelical Church Congress from 1924 to 1930, resigns from the Evan-

GERMANY (*continued*)

gelical Church because of Church's "submission and silence in the face of the great wrongs, misery and sorrow suffered in countless non-Aryan hearts and homes, Christian and Jewish . . ."

- April 20. Office for Racial Enlightenment and Population Policy, reports that Jewish participation in administrative activities and professions before Nazi revolution was 5.94%.
22. Official figures show that from 39% to 73% of "non-Aryan" lawyers and notaries in Prussia have been denied the right to practice during past year.
- According to the interpretation of a recent regulation of Reich Ministry of Education in the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, both the Jewish public and private high schools and colleges are forbidden to accept new students the forthcoming year.
- Official announcement reveals that fifty non-Aryans have been dismissed from the German army.
25. Nazi authorities permanently ban American film "Every Woman's Man," starring Max Baer, American pugilist.
27. As a result of internal disagreements, Maccabi Association forbids relations between its clubs and those of Union of Jewish Front-Soldiers.
- German Peasants League announces that Ministry of State in Oldenburg has refused to permit *halutzim* to train in that province.
- May 1. Authorities of Hesse announce that they have given permission to establish three Jewish private schools, functioning as district schools in Darmstadt, Mainz and Offenbach, and urge Jewish parents to transfer their children to these schools.
3. Nuremberg.—*Der Stuermer* devotes twelve pages to articles on "ritual murder," and charges that Jews are planning the most gruesome "ritual murder" of Hitler and his followers.
- The Reichsvertretung der deutschen Juden (Representative Body of Jews) sends protest to Chancellor Hitler against dissemination of "ritual murder" charges by *Der Stuermer*.
4. The Reichsvertretung der deutschen Juden announces that it has brought about harmony between the Union of Jewish Front Soldiers and the Maccabis.
11. First issue of *Palaestina Nachrichten*, a new fortnightly journal dealing with the economy of Palestine, appears.
- Federation of Liberal Jews, through its president Heinrich Stern, appeals to Orthodox Rabbis to leave *kashrut* question to conscience of individual Jews, and not to condemn eating of *trefa* food as sinful.
- Directors of Economic Aid Department of Berlin Jewish Community reports that there are 60,000 Jewish children of school age of whom 15,000 attend Jewish schools, supported by contributions from Jews; that Jewish schools comprise 70 elementary, and 10 secondary schools, five of which are permitted to grant matriculation certificates; that no more Jewish secondary schools may be opened; that of 1200 Jewish teachers, half are now employed in Jewish schools; 300,

GERMANY (*continued*)

exempted from exclusion under "Aryan clause" are still in State schools, and remainder are reserve for new Jewish schools.

- May 11. At special meeting, Economic Aid Department of Berlin Jewish Community reports that data supplied by 372 communities with membership of 64,000, shows 12.5% of membership changed their residence in 1933; 17.5% of these went to Palestine; 42.5% to other countries and 40% had moved to other parts of Germany; 18,649 foreign Jews returned to countries of origin,—8,804 to Poland, 2,200 to Hungary and 2,000 to Czechoslovakia, remainder to other countries.
17. Nuremberg.—Municipal Councillor Fink announces in *Fraenkische Tageszeitung* that first world anti-Semitic Congress will convene in September in Nuremberg, under presidency of Julius Streicher, Nazi Commissioner for Franconia.
- Reichsvertretung der Deutscher Juden officially protests to Propaganda Minister Goebbels against his recent provocative speech against the Jews.
- Ministry of Interior bans sale of the book, "Protocols of Elders of Zion—Greatest Forgery of Century," published in Switzerland.
22. Ministry of Labor publishes new regulations barring "non-Aryan" physicians, though war veterans, from practicing in sick funds.
27. Before annual meeting of Hilfsverein, Max Warburg declares that German Jews desire "to stay in their homeland, Germany, whose future is theirs . . ." but for economic reasons and future of children, "the need arises to emigrate."
31. University authorities announce that Vandalia, Heidelberg student corps, has been expelled from Federation of Heidelberg student societies and from two general unions of German students because it has "consistently refused to oust Jewish students and those of Jewish descent, and that no Heidelberg student will henceforth be allowed to join the Vandalia group."
- June 1. *Frankfurter Zeitung* reports that thus far during 1934, Palestine exported to Germany goods valued at £373,749, mostly oranges, and imported from Germany £1,193,313.
3. Berlin.—*Der Angriff*, organ of Paul Joseph Goebbels, Minister of Propaganda, chides German Jews for becoming bold and arrogant and sneers at Jewish war veterans who use their war records "to further their business ends."
6. Because American corporation has announced it will not buy German goods, Woolworth Stores are attacked in various parts of country, forcing closing of some.
7. *Der Deutsche*, organ of German Labor Front, commenting on anti-Nazi statement of Samuel Untermyer, New York City, states that "it will open eyes of all those Germans who have hitherto not wished to admit that Jewry is and remains our enemy to the death."

GERMANY (*continued*)

- June 11. Reich Labor Exchange for Public Insurance and Unemployment announces that henceforth Jewish youths will not be admitted into so-called Landhilfe.
- Berlin.—Prussian Ministry of Education sets July 31 as final date for elimination of Jews from staffs and ownership of private schools, with usual exceptions for war veterans and sons and daughters of soldiers who were killed in World War.
17. Special Supplement of *Juedisches Familienblatt*, refuting ritual murder accusations spread by *Der Stuermer* and other Nazi publications, is confiscated on ground that it would arouse disquiet among population.
20. Berlin.—Authorities confiscate, without explanation, property of Jewish Labor Association of Prussia, which is not connected with official Jewish institutions.
24. Berlin.—*Die Deutsche Wochenschau*, Nazi organ, attacks American Christians and Jews for raising funds for refugees, declaring that this effort is another anti-German atrocity campaign.
- Berlin.—*Katholische Kirchenblatt* publishes letter from Cardinal Bertram of Breslau in which he condemns Nazi race theories and particularly their application to religion and ethics.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRISH FREE STATE

1933

- July 1. London.—Following appearance of statement in the *Manchester Guardian*, conveying the impression that "International Jewry," as an organized unit, was convoking a conference to boycott German products, Board of Deputies of British Jews publishes an open letter, emphasizing that an organization responsible for united political action does not exist among the Jews of the world, nor is such a body contemplated.
4. London.—*Jewish Chronicle* publishes an interview with General O'Duffy of the Irish "Blue Shirts" in which the General states no Jews in the Free State are communists, and that Jews are excluded from his National Guard because that organization is limited to Christians. This is done in order that "this Christian country [the Free State] should be run in accordance with Christian principles."
5. London.—At the annual dinner of the Religious Board for Jewish Education Neville Laski, president of Board of Deputies of British Jews, voices opposition to street march of protest against Germany and to demonstrative boycotts.
- London.—In House of Commons, George Lansbury and Sir Austen Chamberlain condemn German Government for its treatment of Jews.
6. London.—In course of debate in House of Commons on Nazi treatment of Jews, Colonel Josiah Wedgwood, Laborite, urges that Great Britain and the United States send a note

GREAT BRITAIN (*continued*)

- to Germany protesting against its actions; R. H. Bernays describes the systematic persecutions and urges England to emulate France in relaxing the immigration restrictions for the benefit of the refugees; Sir John Simon, Foreign Secretary, concludes discussion with statement that the Government is sympathetic toward the refugees.
- July 10. London.—Intercession service, under the auspices of all religious segments in English Jewry, is held in Albert Hall on behalf of German Jews.
- London.—In an article in *Daily Mail*, the newspaper with the largest daily circulation in England, Lord Rothermere its publisher, justifies Hitler's anti-Jewish policy.
14. London.—Memorial service for the late Joseph Rosenblatt, noted New York City cantor is held in Great Synagogue; Dr. Moses Hyamson of New York delivers the eulogy.
15. London.—American delegation to the Jewish Economic Conference, summoned by Lord Melchett but postponed by him until the Fall, decides to convene a preliminary conference in Amsterdam on July 20. The delegation consists of Samuel Untermeyer, Dr. A. Coralnick and J. George Fredman, head of Jewish War Veterans (of the United States).
- London.—Lord Alfred Melchett becomes an official convert to Judaism.
- Cambridge.—Several representative organizations of Cambridge University publish a letter in *Manchester Guardian* protesting against the anti-Jewish policy of German Government.
20. London.—Enlargement of the Joint Foreign Committee to include representatives of the leading Jewish organizations is approved by the leaders of the Board of Jewish Deputies.
- London.—Thirty thousand men, women and children march in a demonstration against the persecution of Jews in Germany.
- London.—Academic Assistance Council organized to help expelled Jewish savants, is active.
21. London.—Conference of the Federation of Polish Jews in Great Britain; Polish Ambassador is guest of honor.
- *— London.—The Council of the United Synagogue contributes £10,000 to Central British Fund for German Jewry, to be used in the inauguration of a printing and publishing enterprise in Palestine to publish the works of German-Jewish scholars.
- Portsmouth.—Protest meeting against the persecution of German Jewry, held in the Guildhall, is addressed by the Bishop of Portsmouth, the Lord Mayor and other prominent representative Christians.
- London.—At special meeting, Board of the Federation of Synagogues decides to instruct its representatives on the Board of Deputies of British Jews to vote for the boycott of German goods.
- London.—Lord Alfred Melchett, Dr. Nahum Sokolow, Chief

*Indicates date of report.

GREAT BRITAIN (*continued*)

Rabbi Joseph H. Hertz, Major H. L. Nathan and other leaders becomes members of the Joint Foreign Committee, the representative Anglo-Jewish body in matters of foreign policy.

24. London.—The Executive of the Maccabees announces that its Sport Meet has been transferred from Czernowitz, Roumania, to Prague, Czechoslovakia because Roumanian Government refused to guarantee the safety of Lord Melchett, the honorary president of World Maccabees.

— London.—The Board of Deputies of British Jews votes against official sponsorship of anti-German boycott.

26. London.—Commander Oliver Locker-Lampson introduces a bill in the House of Commons which would give Palestine citizenship to all Jews deprived of their citizenship elsewhere.

— London.—In statement to the *Daily Herald*, Henry Ford, denies charge made by Johannes Steel in book "Hitler as Frankenstein" that he gave money to any foreign political organization, though he admits that he had been approached for funds by the German Nazis.

31. London.—Several influential Sunday newspapers laud the Hitler regime in Germany in special articles: Lord Beaverbrook's *Sunday Express* compares Hitler to President Roosevelt for fighting against unemployment; Lord Rothermere's *Daily Mail* features a despatch by the former German Crown Prince, lauding the Hitler program; the *Sunday Referee* publishes an article by Paul Joseph Goebbels, German Minister of Propaganda, entitled "Perish the Jew;" the *Sunday Chronicle* praises Hitler's elimination of women from the labor market.

Aug. 2. London.—In a public address, Sir Oswald Mosley, head of the British Union of Fascists, declares that, under Fascism, British traditional policy of religious and racial tolerance would be preserved.

4. London.—The World Union of Progressive Judaism holds a Round Table Conference on "Jewish Public Worship," attended by delegates from Austria, France, Germany, the United States and Sweden.

*— London.—Announcement of opening of Medical Advisory Bureau to assist German-Jewish doctors, dentists, and druggists who have been displaced in Germany.

*— London.—The International Conference of the World Union of Jewish Students is held.

*— London.—*The National Worker*, new pro-Nazi periodical published by Colonel Graham Seton Hutchinson, appears.

- *11. London.—The International Congress of the World Union of Jewish Students is held here with thirteen countries represented. Resolutions are passed dealing with "Economic Reorientation," the Hebrew University and Zionist Development. The Executive is to sit in London, and a Bureau is to be established in Palestine.

Aug. 11. London.—The office of Dr. Reiter, a German Jewish lawyer,

GREAT BRITAIN (*continued*)

- and the London representative of *Das Neue Tagebuch*, German anti-Nazi paper, published in Paris, is raided by Nazi hooligans.
- Sept. 9. London.—Viscountess Erleigh, daughter of the late Lord Melchett and daughter-in-law of the Marquis of Reading, is formally admitted into Judaism at a private ceremony in the Liberal Synagogue.
13. London.—In a letter to *The Times*, Bronislaw Huberman, noted violinist, reveals that he, Yehudi Menuhin, Fritz Kreisler and Arthur Schnabel have refused to give concerts in Nazi Germany despite assurances by Herr Furtwanger that their dignity will be upheld.
15. London.—The Society of Friends states that it has been notified by the German Embassy that its request to visit the concentration camps in Germany has been denied on the ground that the Government cannot allow foreigners to visit these camps.
- *—London.—Following refusal of Board of Jewish Deputies to sanction officially the anti-German boycott, the Jewish Representative Council is organized "to undertake the effective organization of the boycott throughout the country."
18. London.—*British Medical Journal* denies that there is an influx of German refugee doctors to England and points out that the number of refugee physicians does not exceed 180, of whom less than 100 are studying for examination to enable them to practice.
19. London.—The British Central Fund for German Jews reports that 6,000 German Jews settled in Palestine in the past six months and that it has raised £185,000 (\$890,000).
- *22. In an interview with representatives of *Jewish Chronicle*, G. K. Chesterton denounces Hitlerism and Hitler's attitude towards German Jewry.
- Manchester.—In a series of articles, *The Manchester Guardian* shows that officials of the plebiscite area in Upper Silesia violate promise that Germany gave to League of Nations not to restrict rights of Jews.
- *—London.—In a statement to the press, Dr. Einstein declares: "I never favored Communism, and do not favor it now . . . In my opinion, any Power must be the enemy of mankind which enslaves the individual by terror and force, whether it arises under a Fascist or Communist flag. All that is valuable in human society depends upon the opportunity for development accorded to the individual."
- *29. London.—A League of Jewish Women Shoppers is organized for the purpose of "forwarding the boycott of German goods."
- London.—*Daily Herald* reports that crews of German ships arriving in British ports are being used as agents to distribute Nazi propaganda among dock-workers and seamen.
- Oct. 13. London.—Under auspices of the Refugee Assistance Fund, an anti-Nazi meeting is held in Royal Albert Hall, in which

*Indicates date of report.

GREAT BRITAIN (*continued*)

- Dr. Albert Einstein and British scientists and statesmen participate.
- Oct. 13. Manchester.—A group of Manchester citizens in cooperation with the Academic Assistance Council make available research fellowship at Manchester University for dismissed German scholars.
19. London.—The Jewish Refugee Committee establishes first agricultural center to train German-Jewish youth refugees for settlement in Palestine.
- *27. York.—The Archbishop of York is principal speaker at protest meeting against ill-treatment of German-Jewry; the Lord Mayor presides.
- *— London.—European headquarters of B'nai B'rith are transferred from the Continent to London.
- Nov. 4. London.—Miss Barbara Hutchinson, engaged to marry Victor Rothschild, heir to Lord Rothschild, is converted to Orthodox Judaism.
5. London.—5000 Jewish ex-Service men from every part of Great Britain join in annual National Remembrance Service.
6. London.—Conference of Anglo-Jewish organizations, convoked by the Jewish Representative Council, an opposition group to Board of Deputies of British Jews, approves official boycott of German goods and elects a council of 50 to coordinate the anti-German boycott movement in England.
10. London.—Captain George Webber's Boycott Organization rejects plea of German-Jewish firms not to boycott their products.
- London.—Conference of Agudath Israel World Organization takes place and adopts resolutions: (1) urging relief bodies for German-Jewry to assist orthodox institutions; (2) calling upon Jews everywhere to remember the tragic situation of Jews in Soviet Russia; (3) urging England to open Palestine doors to Jewish refugees, and Agudah Executive to secure certificates for thousands of orthodox *chalutzim* to enter Palestine.
- London.—A conference of former importers of German goods, under auspices of Capt. Webber's Boycott Organization, decides to organize into a Council with pledge to have no dealing whatsoever with German business until civil rights are restored to German Jewry.
11. London.—German-Jewish manufacturers are establishing plants in Britain to make articles hitherto imported from Germany.
14. London.—The fourth Biennial Conference of Society of Jews and Christians holds sessions at which Reverend Percy Young, Dean of Exeter and Rabbi I. I. Mattuck discuss the common ideals of Judaism and Christianity.
- Dec. *1. London.—British Foreign Office informs *Jewish Chronicle* that it has been banned from Germany by Reich Minister of Interior "on account of its general tendency."

GREAT BRITAIN (*continued*)

- Dec. 2. Liverpool.—Vandals desecrate the Prince Synagogue, damaging the building and painting swastikas on its walls.
8. London.—At first annual meeting of Zebulun Seafaring Society, Viscountess Erleigh reports that work to train young Jews in seamanship has begun with establishment of training centres in Haifa and Tel Aviv.
- London.—Huge meetings, under auspices of Captain Webber's Boycott Organization take place.
12. London.—Archbishops of Canterbury, Wales, and York issue joint appeal to all creeds to extend the hand of fellowship and unite in assistance to German refugees.
21. London.—*Jewish Chronicle*, in editorial, appeals to Government to take steps to stem the anti-Semitic tide that is sweeping England.
24. London.—The thirty-fourth annual Conference of the Zionist Federation of Great Britain and Ireland adopts resolutions declaring that "this Conference views with grave concern the recent enactments and developments in administrative policy in Palestine which, in its opinion, manifest an inadequate appreciation of the special position of the Jews in relation to Palestine, and of the situation which the establishment of the Jewish National Home in that country is designed to meet," and urging upon the British Government "the necessity for its renewed sympathetic and practical support for the policy embodied in the Balfour Declaration and the Mandate for Palestine."

1934

- Jan. 4. London.—*Jewish Chronicle*, in editorial, blames lack of unity in American-Jewish leadership for failure in concrete results of London Conference for relief of German-Jews, and points out that English-Jews have contributed as much money for relief as American Jewry, despite the fact that there are 12 times as many Jews in United States as in England.
5. London.—P. Horowitz, chairman of Jewish Representative Council, announces a formal "Boycott Week," from January 14 to 21, during which every Jewish home in Great Britain is to be visited in interests of boycott of German goods and services.
15. London.—Organization of a third Fascist anti-Jewish group in Great Britain, the United British Party, is announced by its leader, Captain Edward Skeels, who has returned from Germany where he toured the country on behalf of Nazi Party.
- *19. London.—Captain Webber Boycott Organization announces the creation of syndicate with capital of £100,000 to assist German-Jewish refugees to establish factories for goods formerly imported from Germany.
- London.—The *London Financial News*, in article, points out danger to capitalism in Reich's policy of abolishing sanctity of

GREAT BRITAIN (*continued*)

- private property for Jews in that "ghost of expropriation once conjured up, may easily become the master of its conjurer."
- Jan. 24. London.—British Medical Association issues decree instructing colleges and universities in the Dominions to raise entrance requirements of medical students of Third Reich from one to three years, which will discourage German-Jewish medical refugees from settling in British Dominions.
- Feb. 4. London.—Fiery cross with inscription "Perish Judaea" is set ablaze in a park.
- London.—Reports from Leeds and Manchester indicate that anti-Jewish activities are becoming bolder and that leaflets and posters are distributed, demanding the expulsion of Jews from England.
- Mar. 2. Dublin.—Eamon de Valera, president of Irish Free State denies, in Irish Parliament, that there is "Jewish blood in his veins."
9. London.—In address before Anglo-Palestine Club, Sir Austen Chamberlain declares that all the best elements in the world stand with the Jews "in the face of the assault of Hitlerism upon them."
19. London.—Oxford correspondent of the *Sunday Referee* reports that British University students are being circularized with invitations to come to Reich this summer to study Nazi *Kultur* and are offered reductions in ship and railroad fares.
22. London.—Central Relief Fund for German Jewry issues report, showing that British Jewry gave £203,800 (over \$1,000,000) for German relief last year.
- London.—Official announcement that British Jewry will launch its second united campaign to help German Jewry on March 27, under chairmanship of Lord Melchett.
- April 8. London.—Jewish Association for Protection of Jewish Girls and Women reports to Committee on Traffic in White Slaves that despite severe economic poverty in East-European Jewry its intervention on behalf of victims of trade has been "even less necessary than in more normal times."
13. London.—The Committee on Administration, appointed by Board of Deputies to devise a plan of reorganization, publishes its report with recommendations that the work of Board be divided into two departments—home affairs, and foreign affairs—with independent secretaries; that the Executive Committee consist of officers and the Chairmen of the Law and Parliamentary Committee, the Joint Foreign Committee, the Press and Information Committee, and two members elected by the Board and that the concordat in foreign affairs between Board and Anglo-Jewish Association be not disturbed.
15. London.—In an address before the Board of Deputies, Leonard Montefiore, declares that Berlin Jewish Community has aided 23,000 destitute Jews in 1933, that only 15,000 of 60,000 Jewish children of school age attend Jewish schools, hence need for more Jewish schools to protect children from indignities to which they are exposed in German schools, and that

GREAT BRITAIN (*continued*)

Nazis have established agencies throughout world to spread propaganda against Jews.

- April 15. London.—In public address before Jewish Representative Council, Herbert Morrison, Laborite, chairman of the London County Council declares that is duty of all British citizens loving liberty to boycott German-made goods.
17. London.—In an article on newly formed anti-Jewish, National Radical party in Poland, *The Times* states that its nucleus is the academic youth and that it embraces the entire Nazi program with all that it implies for the three million Polish Jews.
- London.—According to a dispatch in the *News Chronicle*, the Nazi government has authorized the opening, in England, of 18 German factories, making women's clothes, to evade boycott against German goods.
- London.—*Daily Telegraph* reports that German Nobles Association has expelled over 200 members because they are "Jew-tainted."
19. London.—Officials of German Embassy deny charge made in *Pariser Tageblatt*, Paris, that funds are being collected to establish "Brown House" in London, and insist that purpose is to establish a German society, non-political in character, as social centre for embassy servants.
- London.—Bishop of Worcester issues call to all Christians to pray for persecuted Jews on Whitsunday, May 20.
22. London.—Sir Oswald Mosley, English Fascist leader, in his first public address in London, declares that English Jews must put England's interests before that of Jewry or suffer the consequences.
- May 1. British press rebukes Julius Streicher, publisher of *Der Stuermer*, particularly his "ritual murder" edition; the *Sunday Referee* reminds readers that "in report on the state of his mind the police surgeon stated that he was, owing to progressive paralysis, not fully responsible for his actions, and was a paranoiac and victim of hallucinations."
4. London.—Central British Fund for German Jewry announces receipt of gift of £10,000 from a Christian who desires to remain anonymous.
6. London.—In article in *The Times*, Lord Ernest Rutherford, president of British Academic Assistance Council, reports that 178 exiled German scholars are carrying on their work in British Universities, and states that exiles have already made several notable scientific discoveries during their short residence in Britain.
11. London.—Two members of House of Commons introduce order that House views with grave regret action of Dr. H. Fritz Randolph, attaché of German Embassy in London, in making Nazi propaganda in his address at Birmingham Rotary Club, dealing "with matters on which the strongest feelings exist in this country . . ."
14. London.—Joint Foreign Committee announces that Baron

GREAT BRITAIN (*continued*)

Leopold von Hoesch, German Ambassador in London, has refused a request of London Anglo-Jewish community for interview regarding current anti-Jewish attacks of Nazi press.

- June 1. London.—House of Commons authorizes Palestine government to float loan of two million pounds which will be guaranteed by the British Treasury.
4. London.—In House of Commons, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, Secretary of State for the Colonies expresses opinion that no Nazi propaganda is being spread in Palestine and no Arab papers are subsidized by the Reich.
6. London.—Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, Colonial Secretary refuses to permit a Parliamentary inquiry into immigration policy of Palestine Government.
8. London.—In reply to query in House of Commons, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, Colonial Secretary, admits that British government had advance knowledge of the visit to Palestine last spring of Dr. Wilhelm Frick, Nazi Minister of Interior.
10. London.—Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, Secretary of State for the Colonies, receives deputation from Board of British Jews who present following resolution passed by the Board: "The Board of Deputies of British Jews has noted with very deep regret the decision of the Government of Palestine in regard to the number of certificates to be granted under the current Labor Schedule. The ever increasing shortage of labor in Palestine had already made clear the inadequacy, in the face of the very great economic expansion now taking place, of previous labor schedules which had been granted by the Government. It is the more to be regretted, therefore, that the present schedule is again wholly insufficient to meet the urgent need for additional workers. This grave deficiency of workers has assumed such proportions as to give rise to deep anxiety as to its effects on the whole structure of Jewish colonization in that country.
- "The policy of the Government in this regard is felt to accord neither with the needs of Palestine itself, nor with those of the great masses of the Jewish people, including many now suffering discrimination and persecution in Germany and many others who have been forced to flee therefrom, to whom it is of vital importance that the doors of Palestine should be opened to the widest possible extent. It is the earnest hope of the Board of Deputies of British Jews that the Government will take into consideration the requirements of the Jewish National Home, as also the condition of the majority of Jews outside that country, and will in the fullest measure implement the established principle that immigration into Palestine shall be permitted to the extent to which that country is able to absorb fresh immigrants."
- Secretary for Colonies tells delegation that absorptive capacity of the country" can best be determined by the High Commissioner, on the spot; he agrees to forward to High Commissioner report of discussion.

GREAT BRITAIN (*continued*)

- June 14. London.—Dr. J. H. Hertz, Chief Rabbi of England, issues statement deploring participation by Jews in attempts to disrupt Fascist meetings.
17. London.—In an editorial, J. L. Garvin, editor of *The Observer*, states that Nazi persecutions of Jews is "economic imbecility and blunder detrimental to Germany in all international trade and credit matters."
27. London.—In debate in House of Lords on Palestine policy, Lord Snell contradicts statement of Lord Templeton that Arabs have grievance against Jewish immigration. Lord Reading urges more liberal immigration policy because shortage of labor is handicapping Palestine development.
28. London.—English notables greet enthusiastically "Ohel," Palestinian theatrical group, in their performance of Zweig's "Jeremiah" in Hebrew.

GREECE

1933

- July 2. Salonica.—The Liberal Party of former Premier Venizelos permits the use of anti-Jewish propaganda in the election campaign; resignation of important public men from the Liberal bloc and protests of others causes order for cessation of anti-Jewish agitation.
3. Salonica.—Although not a single Jew was elected to Parliament, the Jewish community is satisfied because special Jewish *curia*, the "political Jewish Ghetto" was abolished.
30. Because Jews were prominent in opposing the Liberal Party in the recent elections, the Venizelist press begins a virulent anti-Jewish campaign; Governor-General of Salonica warns the press that this must cease; Communal Council convenes a meeting of Jews and non-Jews to combat the anti-Jewish attacks.
- Sept. 25. Salonica.—In address to a Jewish deputation, M. Dragoumis, Economic Minister of Greece, expresses hope that Greece will emulate Turkey in inviting German-Jewish doctors and scientists so as to create a medical centre of the type that Constantinople is becoming.
- Athens.—In an interview with a correspondent of *Hestia*, an Athenian daily, Philippe Dragoumis, Governor-General of Macedonia, declares that the Government desires Greek Jews to remain in Greece and not to migrate, for the sake of Greece as well as that of the Jews.
- Oct. 3. Salonica.—The Government orders the dissolution of "E. E. E.," the Greek nationalist anti-Jewish organization which is responsible for most of anti-Jewish agitation in the country.

GREECE (*continued*)

20. Salonica.—Statistics, gathered by the Jewish Community, show that out of a population of 50,000, a total of 35,000 are on the relief rolls.
- Nov. 11. Salonica.—Greek Government confiscates literature of anti-Jewish organization "E. E. E.," which has adopted Hitler political program.
20. Salonica.—At public meeting, General George Kondylis, Minister of War, assures Jewish population who are in fear of repetition of Campbell Quarter riots of 1931, owing to Premier's declaration of Yom Kippur as official holiday, that his administration will not tolerate anti-Jewish disturbances.
23. Salonica.—Greek Jewish communities meeting under presidency of Chief Rabbi Koretz, adopt resolution demanding free Jewish immigration into Palestine and protesting against measures of restriction and deportation.
28. Salonica.—Commandant of local garrison prohibits officers and soldiers from joining "E. E. E.," a secret anti-Semitic group which evaded suppression by becoming a political party with Nazi platform.
- Athens.—Ministry of Economics announces revocation of Senate decree making Yom Kippur legal holiday for all, and decrees that closing of businesses on that day is compulsory for Jews only.

1934

- Jan. 12. Salonica.—Official Gazette carries decree, under signature of President Alexander Zaimis, ordering strict observance of Sunday laws; Jewish stores, though closed on Saturday, must also remain closed Sunday.
15. Salonica.—Publication of new civil code which permits inter-marriage between members of different religions, forbidden under the old code.
24. Salonica.—In letter to Jewish Senator, Eleutherios Venizelos, former Greek Premier and leader of Liberal Party, demands that Jews surrender franchise and accept "electoral college" in return for cessation of anti-Jewish campaign by Liberal press.
- Feb. 5. Salonica.—Anti-Jewish attacks occur during mayoralty elections; police restore order with difficulty.
- Mar. 17. Salonica.—In interview with press, Philippe Dragoumis, Macedonian Governor, declares that unless anti-Jewish newspapers cease their agitation against Jews, their editors will be punished.
- April 10. Salonica.—*Makedonia*, party organ of former Premier Venizelos, renews anti-Jewish attacks and charges that present Greek government ceded 185,000 square metres of land in Campbell quarter of Salonica to Jews in order to curry favor with Grand Rabbi Koretz.

GREECE (*continued*)

- April 17. Salonica.—Ascher Mallah, president of Greek Zionist Federation, announces that he has obtained a reduction of fifty per cent in railroad fare for groups of 25 or more Jews using Greek railroads to Greek ports on way to Palestine, and a reduction of fifty per cent in taxes on passage between Greece and Palestine.
23. Salonica.—*Drassis*, organ of anti-Semitic "E. E. E.", announces suspension for one month.
- May 1. Salonica.—In interview with deputation of Jewish leaders, Ex-Premier Eleutherios Venizelos repudiates "E. E. E.", attacks on Jews and promises to work for harmonious relations between Greek Jewry and Venizelists.
13. Salonica.—Owing to intervention of Chief Rabbi Koretz, Revisionists and General Zionists withdraw 105 suits pending in courts, which resulted from clash of two groups on April 7 at Zionist meeting.
15. Salonica.—Two hundred Jewish families are homeless as result of hurricane and are being cared for in army tents by Government.
- June 8. Salonica.—Acting Governor of Macedonia instructs police to inquire into attacks on Jews in Kastoria, and, if necessary, to dissolve responsible political party.

HUNGARY

1933

- July 30. Minister for Home Affairs prohibits the further publication of the *Nemzet Szava* (Nation's Voice), the official Nazi paper.
- Sept. 11. Budapest.—An order issued by Franz K. Fischer, Minister of the Interior, prohibits the use of the swastika on the ground that it is the emblem of an alien state.
14. Budapest.—Only six of the sixty Jewish applicants for admission to medical faculty of the University are accepted; 155 non-Jewish students are admitted.
15. Ministry of War issues an order facilitating the observance of religious holidays and attendance at services on the Sabbath by Jews in the Army.
- Oct. 2. Three Hungarian Nazi leaders are sentenced to imprisonment for anti-Jewish incitation.
13. Jewish tombstone discovered in Esztergorn, dating from the third century C. E., antedating the Hungarian conquest of the country by six centuries.
- Nov. 6. Budapest.—Police raid annual conference of Hungarian Nazis and arrest its leaders.
8. Budapest.—Rector of University orders investigation of attack upon Jewish students by mob which expelled them from the university grounds.

HUNGARY (*continued*)

- Nov. 13. Budapest.—In a public address, Premier Goemboes, declares that equal rights for all citizens, Catholics, Protestant and Jews, is a cardinal principle of his Government.
15. Debrecen.—Students of University, closed because of anti-Jewish disturbances, stage demonstrations.
16. Budapest.—Authorities dissolve Swastika party in Berettyo region.
17. Szeged.—Jewish community unveils memorial to Jewish soldiers who fell in World War.
21. Budapest.—Student organizations threaten Government with strike in universities unless authorities comply with these requests: (1) *numerus clausus* for Jewish students; (2) limitation on issuance of licenses to practice to Jews who studied abroad; (3) control of Jewish immigration into Hungary; and (4) limitation of granting of artisans' licenses to Jews.
- Debrecen.—Police arrest one hundred thirty students for participation in anti-Jewish outbreaks.
22. Ministry of Education publishes figures indicating that Jewish students in universities constitute only 9.5% of total student population, and warns that if student disorders are not checked Government will take action.
23. Budapest.—Minister of Education rejects the demands of student organizations for the further restriction of Jewish students.
24. Jewish students at various institutions of higher learning are attacked.
28. Budapest.—Government closes University of Budapest and threatens to close all Hungarian universities for remainder of term unless disturbances cease.
30. Budapest.—Jews at University refuse demand of anti-Jewish students that they be segregated in classrooms.
- Budapest.—Student corporations of University decide to support anti-Jewish boycott and despatch ultimatum to Government to re-open colleges, closed because of disorders.
- Dec. 11. Budapest.—Ministry of Education reveals that agreement has been reached between Government and anti-Jewish student groups whereunder former pledges strictly to enforce *numerus clausus* against Jewish students and to permit small number of Jews to pass final matriculation examinations in the secondary schools, while students promise to maintain peace.
13. Despite agreement effected between Government and anti-Jewish student bodies, disturbances continue, and Government closes Polytechnic Institute at the University of Budapest.
20. Minister of Education appeals to Jewish delegation to aid in providing work for university graduates in order to lessen effect of Nazi propaganda, and assures it that Government will provide full protection to Jewish students during next semester.

HUNGARY (*continued*)

1934

- Jan. 6. Ministry of Interior prohibits number of Nazi meetings.
9. Budapest.—Student corporations call upon all non-Jewish classmates not to register for new university term and to strike until Government strictly enforces *numerus clausus* against Jews in all universities.
10. Rectors of provincial universities ask for police protection for students who desire to register but are prevented by anti-Jewish student bodies.
11. Debrecen.—Senate of University expels thirty students, leaders of student strike now in progress in Hungarian universities, because they attacked Jewish students who attempted to register.
- Owing to strike of students only fifty have thus far registered in all Hungarian universities.
19. Pesc.—Government announces that it intends to close the University because only 190 students registered.
- In reply to charges, made in Parliament, by Jewish Deputy that anti-Semitism is becoming intense because of Nazi propaganda, Minister of Interior admits that "social scum" is joining Nazi movement, and declares that Government will punish all disturbers of peace.
- May 13. Szegedin.—Hungarian Government notifies Juedische Kultusgemeinde (Jewish Religious Community) to change its name to "Israelitische Kultusgemeinde" because, since emancipation of Jews, government recognizes only Israelites.
31. Budapest.—"Jesajas," a group of newly-formed Jewish intellectuals, submits memorandum to local Jewish community asking for religious reforms, such as curtailment of Hebrew in services, family pews for men and women, and hatless worship.

ITALY

1933

- Sept. 11. Rome.—Premier Mussolini's newspaper, *Il Popolo d'Italia*, editorially advises Hitler to permit German Jews to "export at least part of their capital to Palestine."
- *29. Italian Jewry continues campaign to raise a million lire for relief of German Jewry; of this amount 700,000 has already been raised.
- Oct. *27. Florence.—Premier Mussolini, speaking to local Fascists, declares his opposition to Nazi race theory and his belief that Latin race is able to mingle with non-Latin blood.
- Nov. 10. Rome.—The *Giornale d'Italia*, an official Fascist organ, severely criticizes German Nazism because of its race theory

*Indicates date of Report.

ITALY (*continued*)

- and declares that it is contrary to principles of Fascist State to place race theories in the foreground.
17. Heads of leading universities express themselves in favor of offering facilities for study to students from Central Europe who have been banned from their own universities on account of race or religion.

1934

- Jan. 12. Rome.—In article in *Comunita Israelitica*, Dr. Angelo Sacerdoti, Chief Rabbi, writes, "anti-Jewish boycott in Germany was suspended after one day (April 1, 1933) in consequence of friendly intervention of an eminent political personage of world fame, especially dear to every Italian heart."
- Feb. 26. Rome.—Deputy Eugenio Coselschi, in interview with representative of *Jewish Telegraphic Agency*, declares that Fascism in principle is opposed to exclusion of any people or race from State.
27. *Jewish Telegraphic Agency* reports that Premier Mussolini of Italy advised Dollfuss Government of Austria not to curb the rights of Austrian Jewry.
- Mar. 9. Rome.—Premier Mussolini receives Dr. Chaim Weizman and discusses with him various phases of Zionist problems.

LATIN AMERICA

Argentine

1933

- July 2. Buenos Aires.—A seventy page pamphlet exposing anti-Jewish propaganda, is published by the local committee against anti-Jewish persecution in Germany.
- Sept. 12. Buenos Aires.—At first convention of the Argentine League for Working Palestine, resolutions are adopted inviting the Argentine Jewish colonists to visit Palestine as a mark of unity with Palestine labor, and thanking the colonists for setting aside 118 cultivated acres for the Palestine Labor Fund.
- Dec. 8. Buenos Aires.—News report that special committee is working to organize boycott against German goods and services throughout Argentine.

1934

- Jan. 2. Buenos Aires.—Jewish community launches campaign to raise half million pesos for the settlement of German Jews in Palestine.

LATIN AMERICA (*continued*)

- Feb. 5. Buenos Aires.—Government makes public new immigration regulations which allow relatives of residents as well as agricultural colonists to enter without tax and without restriction.
- Mar. 31. Buenos Aires.—Following bombing of local synagogue police arrest six men and declare that frequency of anti-Jewish outbreaks is due to organized plan by Argentine Legion, Fascist militia organization.

Brazil

1933

- July 1. Rio de Janeiro.—With approval of government, Committee for German refugees prepares for settling a number of German Jewish exiles in Brazil; the plans call for a survey of positions which exiles could readily fill so that their absorption will be facilitated.
- Aug. 3. Rio de Janeiro.—Brazil Socialist Action, whose membership is not known, publishes an appeal to intellectuals in which the Jews are abused as coming to "Brazil to rob the poor Brazilians."
4. São Paulo.—Jewish Community presents Dr. Silveira Bueno, a non-Jewish journalist, with an album containing expression of thanks for his efforts to combat anti-Jewish agitation.
10. Rio de Janeiro.—The Ministry of Labor virtually stops Jewish immigration by ignoring affidavits which would enable Jews to bring members of their families into the country.
- Sept. 10. São Paulo.—Conference of Brazilian Jewish institutions and fraternal groups decides to make a complete census of Brazilian Jewry.
- Oct. 2. Rio de Janeiro.—First group of Jewish refugees from Germany arrives, having been given permission to enter despite virtual standstill in immigration.
- Dec. 28. São Paulo.—In a night raid, equipment of *Die Deutsche Tribuene*, anti-Hitler German newspaper, is wrecked.

1934

- Jan. 26. Rio de Janeiro.—At a public meeting the All-Brazilian Labor Party appeals to Socialist International for aid to procure free Jewish immigration into Palestine.
- Mar. 1. Minister of Labor refuses to admit Jewish immigrants because their papers fail to comply with new regulations requiring the direct authorization from Minister of Labor in addition to consular visas.
- April 2. According to Jewish Telegraphic Agency, the Integralists, Fascists of São Paulo province, are waging, without interference by the police, a systematic anti-Jewish agitation.

LATIN AMERICA (*continued*)

25. Rio de Janeiro.—Introduction of measure in Constituent Assembly, limiting immigration to 5% for each nationality on basis of 1920 census.
- Rio de Janeiro.—Despite protest of German Ambassador, the State of Rio Grande del Sul deports 25 Nazis, for black-listing propaganda against anti-Nazis.

Chile

1933

- Aug. 19. Santiago.—Zionist-Socialist party is organized in connection with the campaign for Labor Palestine that has raised 15,000 pesos.
- Nov. 3. Santiago.—The English Embassy here, and Consul-General in Valparaiso refuse to receive representatives of Zionist Federation on anniversary of Balfour declaration.
- Dec. 2. Santiago.—Announcement is made that Chilean Jews contributed over 25,000 pesos to Keren Kayemeth, Jewish National Fund, during past year.

1934

- Mar. 16. In official announcement, Foreign Minister explains Government policy towards German-Jewish immigrants: (1) The government regards with sympathy the applications it has received concerning the immigration of German Jews to Chile and is investigating the matter; (2) With regard to request from Spain to admit 2000 Jews it must decline request because of unemployment in Chile; (3) 12,000 Jews in Chile are valuable and industrious group.

Cuba

1933

- Aug. 11. Havana.—Owing to civil war, Jewish businesses are looted; appeals for aid are sent to American bodies.
- Oct. 9. Havana.—In police drive against communists many Jewish homes have been searched and many Jews arrested.
10. President Grau San Martin assures Jewish delegation that his Government is friendly and will protect their interests and will free the arrested Jews.
28. Minister of Interior announces that twenty Jewish tailors, arrested at a workers' meeting, will be deported without trial, under authority of presidential decree.
- Nov. 11. Grau San Martin regime executes Dr. Vasili Tziwas, Jewish resident for seven years, and arrests five Jews accused of participating in recent riots.

LATIN AMERICA (*continued*)

- Nov. 16. Adjutant General Valesco of army promises juridical committee of Jewish community to look into cases of Jews accused of manufacturing arms for opponents of Grau San Martin regime.
24. Through intercession of Jewish Center of Cuba in cooperation with French Embassy, three Jews, falsely accused of firing at troops from housetops, have been freed.

1934

- Feb. 5. Havana.—Cuban students and workers, in organized demonstration before German Consulate against Hitler regime, are dispersed by police, after tearing swastika from consulate building.

Mexico

1933

- July 7. Mexico City.—All Jewish institutions united to initiate a campaign for fifty thousand pesos to help establish German Jews in Palestine and to combat anti-Jewish agitation in Mexico.
26. The German Minister protests to Mexican Government, against the anti-German boycott being carried on by the Jewish Chamber of Commerce; anti-Jewish agitation is intensified as a result of protest.
27. The Jewish Chamber of Commerce and Industry in Mexico City informs the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, that the Hitler government is supporting anti-Jewish propaganda in Mexico; influence is being brought to bear on the authorities to close the Chamber and to expel it from membership in the Mexican Confederation of Chambers of Commerce.
- Aug. 8. Mexico City.—Anti-Jewish propaganda has abated here following recall of German Minister; Jewish community is debating dissolution of the Jewish Chamber of Commerce.

Peru

1933

- Dec. 20. Lima.—German Swastika banners are publicly burned by Peruvians who resent the flags in the port of Callao.

1934

- Mar. 5. Lima.—Jews petition government to forbid exhibition of anti-Jewish films, brought from Germany or at least to delete the anti-Semitic parts.

LATIN AMERICA (*continued*)

Uruguay

1933

- Aug. 20. Montevideo.—In response to an appeal by the Jewish Community through the Jewish Immigrant Aid Society, Dr. Gabriel Terra, President, issues a special decree, permitting 500 Jewish families, fleeing from Germany, to enter the country.
- Montevideo.—*Vos Hebres* (The Hebrew Voice), a Spanish-language newspaper, is published by Jews to defend themselves against attacks which follow permission for immigration of 500 German-Jewish families.

LATVIA

1933

- Nov. 11. Riga.—Referendum submitted to electorate by Nazis to deprive Jews of citizenship rights and trade licenses fails.
- Riga.—Student Council of Latvian Music Academy adopts resolution demanding *numerus clausus* for admission of Jews.
- Dec. 22. Dwinsk.—Orthodox Jewish Conference resolves to prohibit the use of abridged Bibles in Hebrew schools.
- Riga.—Conference of Jewish teachers discloses that 40% of 11,920 Jewish pupils are being educated in Hebrew schools, as compared with 11% in 1921.

1934

- Jan. 22. Anti-Jewish press demands expulsion of German-Jewish refugees, and warns Minister of Interior of campaign against him if he fails to heed demand.
- Feb. 7. In memorandum to German Government, Valdemar Salnais, Minister of Foreign Affairs expresses the objection of Latvia to application of "Aryan clause" to Latvian citizens residing in Germany.
20. Parliament rejects motions by anti-Jewish deputies to abolish cultural autonomy enjoyed by minorities under constitution, and to end government subsidies for secondary and artisans' schools maintained by minorities.
- June 5. Riga.—Premier Karliss Ulmanis, now dictator, assures delegation of Jewish representatives that his regime will not limit rights of Jews.
8. Riga.—Leaders of *Bund*, Jewish Labor Party, who have been arrested in recent round-up of Socialists are placed in isolation camp.

NETHERLANDS

1933

- July 20. Amsterdam.—Preliminary session of the Jewish Economic Conference to intensify the world-wide anti-German boycott opens with thirty delegates from various countries, including the United States.
27. Ministry of Justice permits Committee for Jewish Interests to issue 60,000 lottery tickets to assist German Jewish refugees.
- Aug. 1. The Dutch Society of Sculptors and Artists responds to appeal on behalf of Jewish refugees from Germany by donating many objects of art which will be used in a lottery sanctioned by the Government.
10. Amsterdam.—A total of 225 German-Jewish children, chiefly from the Rhine region, arrive to stay with Dutch Jewish families.
- Sept. 8. Arrangements are completed for the establishment, near The Hague, of a school for children of German-Jewish fugitives.
14. Parliament approves law prohibiting the use of uniforms by political organizations hostile to the government and empowering Ministry of Education to establish a *numerus clausus* in Dutch universities restricting the number of foreign students on the basis of their race.
- Oct. 20. Christians in Amsterdam, on the Day of Atonement, assemble in church to pray for the preservation and salvation of Israel as a token of sympathy with Israel's suffering.
- Nov. 17. Amsterdam.—With a fund of 100,000 guilders, Dutch Committee, in association with existing Jewish organizations, is providing facilities for transfer of Jewish youth, from fifteen years of age upward, from Germany to Palestine and to train them there in branches of industry.
- Amsterdam.—A section of East European Jewish element secedes from community and organizes its own community under the name of Machzike Hadas.

1934

- Jan. 2. Amsterdam.—Professor Leopold Jessner, exiled German-Jewish theatrical producer, organizes troupe of refugee actors, who are touring Europe in classical German drama.
- Zandam.—Government orders municipality to cancel recently proclaimed boycott of German goods on ground that political subdivision cannot be allowed to maintain hostile attitude toward friendly country.
10. Government declares that public officials belonging to outlawed Dutch Nazi party will be discharged.
23. Amsterdam.—*Het Volk*, states that American Olympics Committee has been deliberately misled by Germans with regard to the question of the participation of Jews in the Olympic Games in Berlin in 1936.

NETHERLANDS (*continued*)

- Amsterdam.—The Jessner troupe of exiled German-Jewish actors, under direction of Professor Leopold Jessner, suddenly dissolves without public explanation.
- Feb. 22. Amsterdam.—Court sentences Heinz Liepmann, German Jewish refugee author, to one month's imprisonment for having libelled "the head of a friendly state," in his book, "Murder—Made in Germany."
- Mar. 20. Amsterdam.—After serving a month's imprisonment for libelling "the head of a friendly State" in his book, "Murder—Made in Germany," Heinz Liepmann is deported to Belgium.
- April 13. Groningen.—Local branch of the Jewish Academic Assistance Council announces that it has procured sufficient funds to enable three German-Jewish scholars to continue their researches at the Groningen University for three years.
- 29. Premier Hendrikus Colijn declares in Parliament that government is opposed to settlement of Jewish refugees in Dutch East Indies and in Surinam.
- May 18. Second Chamber of Parliament passes law making incitement against any group or section of public, in press or on platform, or ridiculing or fostering hatred against any sect for reasons of race, a criminal offense.

PALESTINE

(See also "Zionist Movement," *following*)

1933

- July 5. London.—The General Meeting of the Palestine Electric Corporation is held and a dividend of 8% is declared for the year 1932.
- 7. London.—At Annual Meeting of the Friends of Palestine Museum, under the chairmanship of Sir Robert Mond, it is reported that Society has obtained, chiefly by gifts, a collection of paintings by well-known artists for the Tel Aviv Museum, and has also organized the Archaeological Section of the Anglo-Palestine Exhibition.
- 10. Warsaw.—Vladimir Jabotinsky, president of the Revisionist party and head of Brith Trumpeldor, declares publicly that he feels "sure that Abraham Stavsky is innocent" of the murder of Chaim Arlosoroff (June 16, 1933), with which he is charged.
- Jerusalem.—Jehuda Mintz, a member of the Revisionist Youth Group, Brith Trumpeldor, is detained in connection with the murder of Dr. Chaim Arlosoroff.
- Jerusalem.—The Keren Kayemeth (The Jewish National Fund) announces that it has set aside 1000 dunams of land in the Wadi Hawareth area for settlement of fifty families of German Jews.

PALESTINE (*continued*)

- July 11. Hebron.—Cornerstone of new Yeshiva is laid in the presence of representatives of the Palestine Government and Jewish institutions.
- Jerusalem.—The Labor Party designates I. Ben-Zevi, a Palestine labor leader, as its representative on the Palestine Executive of the Jewish Agency, to succeed the late Chaim Arlosoroff.
12. Jerusalem.—Twelve of the Revisionists arrested in recent police raids throughout Palestine, are retained in custody on the charge of membership in alleged revolutionary league.
13. Tel Aviv.—Announcement is made that during the period January-May of this year permits for 902 buildings were issued by the municipal Technical Department. These permits provide for 3097 rooms and 88 stores, covering an area of 103,654 square meters.
14. Organization in Transjordan, of a new political party to promote friendly relations with Jews.
- London.—The Federation of Synagogues invests thirty thousand dollars in land in Palestine through the Jewish National Fund.
- London.—Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, Colonial Secretary, outlines a plan in the House of Commons for a loan of £2,000,000 for Palestine, to be guaranteed by the British Government and be used for an extensive public works program. (*See* May 11, 1934.)
- London.—Government unexpectedly publishes the French Report, unfavorable towards Zionist development of Palestine. Its chief findings are: (1) There is no Government land available for Arab or Jewish settlement; (2) any lands for settlement must be purchased in the open market; (3) land transfers and purchase should be placed under Government control; (4) the Arabs in the hills require special protection from the Jews and the effendis; (5) the proposal for an agricultural and settlement bank for Jews is rejected because there is not sufficient security for such an enterprise.
- London.—The Jewish Agency register exception to the French Report and reasserts its conviction that Jewish resettlement is a common benefit to all in Palestine.
15. Jerusalem.—An official statement declares that the income of the Government for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1933 exceeded expenses by about a half million pounds.
- Tel Aviv.—A film company is organized to produce cinemas of modern Jewish life in Palestine as well as pictures of general Jewish interest; both Hebrew and Arabic will be utilized.
- Jerusalem.—Palestine contributes £14,600 for the relief of German Jews, as the Education Commission of the Relief Committee prepares to place 1000 German-Jewish children in the Palestine school system.
- Tel Aviv.—Municipality adopts a budget of £175,000 for the year 1933-34; of this amount £32,000 is to be applied to education.

PALESTINE (*continued*)

- July 17. Jerusalem.—The French Report for the development of Palestine is rejected by the Arab Executive on two grounds: (1) that the Report recognized the McDonald letter to Dr. Weizmann which reaffirmed Britain's purpose to facilitate Jewish settlement, and (2) that Jewish immigration is not completely prohibited.
21. Jerusalem.—Jewish Agency Executive and the Palestine Government agree that Government is to allocate for Jewish workers a third of the total sum to be spent on labor in public works.
- Haifa.—The new harbor is opened to traffic.
- Jerusalem.—The Conference on Land Settlements decides to bring to Palestine 2000 German Jewish youths, aged between 17 and 20 years.
- Jaffa.—Preliminary hearing of evidence against Abraham Stavsky, accused of participating in the assassination of Dr. Arlosoroff.
23. Jerusalem.—The first rotary press in Palestine, a gift of various American Jewish labor organizations, is installed in the premises of *Davar*, the daily labor newspaper.
24. Jerusalem.—Police arrest a score of Jews in various parts of Palestine for questioning as to affiliation with the Revolutionary Zionist League.
25. Jerusalem.—Publication of a government ordinance providing that any tenant who occupied land for no less than a year cannot be ejected from it unless he is supplied with means of subsistence in an area approved by the High Commissioner.
28. Jerusalem.—Abdul Hadi, the leader of the extreme Arab party, declares that the Palestine Government had no right to arrange for the Palestine loan without consulting the population.
- Jerusalem.—Dr. Judah L. Magnes, Chancellor of the Hebrew University, declares that the University has a student body of 200 and a teaching staff of about 60; the budget for the current year is about £38,000, whereas in 1929 it was £70,000; and that with proper support a student body of 2,000 is a possibility in the near future.
- Aug. 3. Jaffa.—The three Revisionist Zionists under arrest as suspects in the murder of Dr. Arlosoroff are formally charged with conspiring to assassinate the Zionist leader.
5. Jerusalem.—An ancient synagogue, dating from the sixth century C. E. is discovered by archaeologists of the Palestine Exploration Fund near Nahalal.
11. Palestine.—The Annual Report of the Health Department shows that while smallpox raged in Syria and Egypt there was not a single local case.
- Jerusalem.—Official announcement that, in view of the bad winter crops, the High Commissioner is cancelling £105,150 in tithe debts out of a total of £157,505 due.

PALESTINE (*continued*)

- Aug. 17. Tel Aviv.—High Commissioner and other officials participate in the laying of the cornerstone for the Levant Fair to be held here in 1934.
18. Jerusalem.—Press reports that Mrs. Sarah Levi of Singapore has set aside her fortune of £100,000 to rebuild Safed, which suffered during the 1929 riots.
- Jerusalem.—Aba Achimeir, a Revisionist, is the third Jew to be charged with having conspired to assassinate Dr. Chaim Arlosoroff.
- Jerusalem.—High Commissioner issues an order that in all towns of mixed population a third of the wages spent in public works shall be assigned to Jewish labor.
20. Jerusalem.—The Jewish National Fund announces that it has reclaimed 300,000 dunams of land (75,000 acres) in the Emek since 1923, and that 10,000 people are settled on it.
24. Jerusalem.—A delegation of leading Jews urges the High Commissioner to issue regulations governing the daily closing of shops and Sabbath observance in Jewish localities.
31. Jerusalem.—Rabbi Joseph Zvi Dushinsky becomes the Chief Rabbi of the Agudath Israel (orthodox Jewish group), in presence of government and diplomatic officials.
- Sept. 1. Berlin.—Announcing the full text of the decree for the transfer of Jewish property to Palestine, Minister of Economic Affairs, declares that the agreement was made between the Ministry and "interested Jewish quarters," whereunder two accounts to the amount of three million marks are set up with the Temple Society (a small German Bank in Palestine) in favor of the Anglo-Palestine Bank, to assist in the transfer of investments in the form of German goods.
- Berlin.—Herr Kintz, Director of the fruit section of the Nazi Land Trade League, reveals that George Halperin, a director of the Anglo-Palestine Bank, together with three representatives of Palestine orange-growers, negotiated the trade agreement and that final agreement will be reached in Tel Aviv with German agents who are on their way to Palestine.
2. Prague.—S. Hoofien, manager of the Anglo-Palestine Bank, denies reports from Berlin that George Halperin, prominent director of the Bank, negotiated the orange deal with Germany.
11. Jerusalem.—In a clash between members of the Palestine Labor Federation (Histadruth) and members of the Revisionists in Hedera, five persons are injured.
15. Jerusalem.—Chancellor Magnes of the Hebrew University announces that degree courses in chemistry and agriculture have been instituted.
- London.—In an official communique, the Executive of the Jewish Agency for Palestine emphasizes that none of its institutions participated in the three million mark trade exchange deal with Germany.
19. Tel Aviv.—With the approval of the Government, the municipality of Tel Aviv decides to float a five-year loan of £350,000.

PALESTINE (*continued*)

- Sept. 20. Tel Aviv.—Mayor Dizengoff announces the establishment of a symphony orchestra, under the name of "The Palestine Philharmonic Society, Ltd."
29. Jerusalem.—The Supreme Moslem Council submits to the Palestine Government a memorandum asking the restriction of Jewish immigration into the country.
- Oct. 2. Tel Aviv.—Executive Council of Histadruth Haovdim reports that £16,000 has been raised up to date to establish colony in memory of the late Dr. Chaim Arlosoroff.
3. Jerusalem.—Aaron Zuckerman is imprisoned for 14 days for blowing the *shofar* at the Wailing Wall during the *Neilah* service on Yom Kippur in contravention of regulations.
- Jaffa.—Seven Revisionists are held for trial in the next assizes under the Seditious Acts Law, for illegal membership in a terrorist organization.
13. Jerusalem.—Intervention of police frustrates contemplated Moslem demonstration against Jewish immigration and sale of lands to Jews, which had previously been prohibited by police authorities.
24. Jerusalem.—In public statement Vaad Leumi, Jewish National Council, pleads for peace with Arabs by pointing out benefits to them of Jewish immigration.
25. Chicago.—Health Welfare Committee reports to Hadassah Convention that trachoma has been reduced in Palestine from 35% in 1918 to 7% in 1932; that 4,000 lunches are served daily to Palestine school children at a nominal cost, and that four Hadassah hospitals cared for 12,000 patients last year.
26. Jaffa.—High Commissioner Wauchope and District Commissioner Robert E. H. Crosbie warn Arabs not to carry out protest demonstration against Jewish immigration, ordered by Arab Executive; latter body decides to proceed with demonstration despite governmental prohibition and police announcement that demonstration will be dispersed.
27. Jaffa.—Arabs attempt to hold demonstration; participants resist efforts of police to break up demonstration; in mêlée police and rioters suffer death and injuries.
- Jaffa.—Police arrest three members of Arab Executive who participated in the forbidden demonstration.
- Tel Aviv.—The Orient Film Corporation prepares the first Hebrew-speaking cinema.
- Jerusalem.—Opening under the leadership of Emil Hauser, of the Jerusalem Conservatory of Music and Dramatic Art, with a faculty consisting of famous German-Jewish artists.
28. Disorders occur in Haifa, as a repercussion of Arab riots in
30. Jerusalem.—Palestine High Commissioner establishes censorship of newspapers in order to halt incitations by Arab press to further rioting.
- Nov. 2. Jerusalem.—Authorities announce that Government will

PALESTINE (*continued*)

publish daily Gazette in Arabic to replace Arabic newspaper on strike against established censorship.

- Nov. 2. Jerusalem.—Arab Executive decides to suspend general strike and orders resumption of work.
3. Jerusalem.—Chancellor Magnes of Hebrew University announces that Italian Government has granted the University a subvention to strengthen the Romance Language Department, and particularly the study of Italian language and literature.
4. Jerusalem.—In address at opening of ninth academic session of the Hebrew University, Chancellor Magnes declares that fourteen new posts have been created on the various faculties which will be filled by German-Jewish scholars.
8. Jaffa.—Abba Achimeir, one of three men charged with murder of Chaim Arlosoroff, is cleared of charge of conspiracy to murder but is held on two other counts.
9. London.—Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister announces in House of Commons that tourists to Palestine from certain countries will be required to deposit sixty pounds as surety that they will not overstay, and that other measures will be taken to stop illegal immigration.
15. London.—In House of Commons, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, Secretary of State for Colonies, denies charge by Col. Wedgewood that Moslem Supreme Council inspired recent riots or that Arab landlords provoked them.
- Paris.—At a Revisionist press conference Vladimir Jabotinsky denounces the measures used by officials to apprehend illegal settlers in Palestine.
- Jerusalem.—After an interview with six Arab mayors, the High Commissioner issues a communique outlining nine methods that are used to curb illegal settlement of Jews in Palestine: deportation, fines, imprisonment, confiscation of tourist bonds, demand for presentation of return tickets, and withholding of visas on Nansen passports.
16. Jerusalem.—Jewish Agency reports that Palestine Government has returned to National Fund 3,000 dunams of land in the Wadi Hawareth, leased two years ago to accommodate temporarily a group of landless Bedouins.
17. London.—On behalf of Palestine Va'ad Leumi, Henrietta Szold, reports to Palestine Committee of Board of Deputies that 800 Jewish children attend Christian schools with missionary intent; that there are more girl pupils than boys because Orthodox Jewish parents prefer missionary girl schools to co-educational Jewish schools.
- Jerusalem.—Government announces appointment of a commission of Inquiry to investigate recent Arab riots and methods used by police in suppressing them.
21. Jerusalem.—David Ben Gurion announces that the Jewish Agency is fighting the deportation of seized immigrants who settled in Palestine illegally because of the shortage of labor, and denies that Jews seek supremacy over Arabs in Palestine.

PALESTINE (*continued*)

- Nov. 22. Jerusalem.—High Commissioner tells Jewish deputation, who protest against government immigration policy, that suffering and hardship of world Jewry cannot affect Palestine immigration policy, which must continue to be based on absorptive capacity of country.
23. London.—In House of Commons, Sir Cunliffe-Lister, Colonial Secretary declares that Palestine Legislative Council, without limiting powers of British Government, will be established, in order to give various sections of Palestine public opinion opportunity to express themselves in representative assembly, and that the immigration of Transjordanian Arabs into Palestine is unrestricted.
- London.—Anti-Zionist meeting organized by the pro-Arab groups, adopts resolution asking justice for Arabs in Palestine.
24. Jerusalem.—Government issues statement that one policeman and 24 civilians died, 28 policemen and 205 civilians were wounded during recent Arab riots.
- Jerusalem.—German-Jewish refugee-scientists now in Palestine organize a Psychoanalytical Association, an Institute, and a clinic.
25. Jerusalem.—The Va'ad Leumi, the Jewish National Council, adopts resolution denouncing Administration's hunt for Jews illegally in the country, and calls on Palestinian Jewry to oppose systematically the government's restrictive immigration policy.
27. Jerusalem.—In an article in *Palestine Post*, M. Novomeysky, managing director of Palestine Potash Ltd., attacks Administration's immigration policy and argues that it is bound to precipitate an economic crisis.
28. Jerusalem.—General strike of Arab population, called by Arab Executive as protest against arraignment of arrested rioters, collapses.
29. New York.—Jewish National Fund Bureau of America announces that the Board of Directors has decided to insert, in all leases and contracts with settlers on its land, clauses for observance of Sabbath so far as it affects field and garden work.
- Dec. 1. Iraq government requests group of botanists and geologists of Hebrew University, under leadership of Dr. Alexander Eig, to make soil researches in Iraq.
5. Jerusalem.—Two members of Arab Executive, found guilty in instigating disturbances in Jerusalem on October 13, are sentenced to a month's imprisonment, and third member is bound over for one year.
6. Jerusalem.—Va'ad Leumi submits memorandum to Palestine Government requesting increase in educational and health grants, pointing out that government contribution in 1933 for Jewish public health was 2.6% of Jewish Community budget for this work, and for Jewish education about 18% of total community budget.

PALESTINE (*continued*)

- Dec. 8. Jerusalem.—Dr. Arthur Ruppin announces that the Central Bureau for Settlement of German Jews in Palestine has organized first group of 200 families of German Jews for settlement in a Haifa suburb on Jewish National Fund land.
9. Tel Aviv.—While parading in streets with placards denouncing the policies of the Government, 23 members of Brith Trumpeldor clash with police, who arrest 18 participants.
11. Tel Aviv.—In a public statement, Mayor M. Dizengoff condemns rioting and police methods in arresting over-staying tourists and urges patience on part of all concerned.
12. Jerusalem.—In a note to Police Commandant, the Executive of the Jewish Agency deeply deplores the Tel Aviv disturbance and justifies the police in using strong measures to quell disturbers.
- Tel Aviv.—*Derov* (Liberty) an illustrated Hebrew weekly under the editorship of Ben-Avi, appears here in Latin characters.
16. Jerusalem.—District court grants an appeal to mitigate the prison sentences of two Arab leaders found guilty under seditious ordinances act, and reduces their sentence from month's imprisonment to deposit of £100 as security for good behavior for one year.
18. Jaffa.—Because Moslem boatmen and tradesmen declined to participate, Arab Executive cancels general strike in Jaffa, scheduled as protest against trial of 18 Arabs arrested in recent Jaffa disturbances.
26. Jerusalem.—Three Jews, about to be deported for having entered country illegally, are taken from police automobile by crowd of sympathizers.

1934

- Jan. 3. Tel Aviv.—German Jewish settlers open metal-artware factory which will produce flat table, and tea and coffee, services.
- Haifa.—With aid of British and Italian subventions, the Trade School employs three German-Jewish refugees as teachers for year 1933-34.
5. Jerusalem.—World Executive of Mizrahi expresses its satisfaction with directorate of Jewish National Fund for insertion of Sabbath observance clause in lease contracts. (See Nov. 29, 1933.)
8. Jerusalem.—The Jewish Agency announces that Bank of Manufacturers Association, and Bank Zerubabel, central financing organization of Jewish cooperative societies in Palestine, will extend credit to German Jewish immigrants planning to establish businesses.
9. Jerusalem.—Arab Executive issues proclamation call for general Arab demonstrations in all cities, on January 16, as protest against Jewish immigration into Palestine, and notifies Government of proposed demonstrations.

PALESTINE (*continued*)

- Jan. 11. Jerusalem.—Administration grants permission for Arab demonstrations throughout country on January 16, along definitely restricted lines.
12. Jerusalem.—Palestine government promulgates Municipal Corporations Ordinance, establishing 23 municipalities whose mayors will be appointed by High Commissioners; in Tel Aviv, all residents of 12 months' standing, both men and women, over 21, may vote.
15. Jerusalem.—Dr. Arthur Ruppin, announces that nearly 8000 German Jews are now in Palestine and that, in addition to their own capital, Jewish Agency has available £125,000 for their settlement.
- Haifa.—Labor clash between Revisionist workers and members of Histadruth in Hadar Ha-Carmel, Haifa suburb, results in arrest of 48 workers and wounding of several; offer of Va'ad Leumi to mediate accepted by both factions.
17. Jerusalem.—Arab demonstrations against Jewish immigration into Palestine, in various cities, pass off peacefully and fail to bring out large numbers.
20. Jerusalem.—*Al Jamea Al Arabea*, an Arab Nationalist organ, prints report that, at a meeting, sheiks of Kalkilia, Arab town near Petach-Tikvah, decided to oppose any demonstrations by Arabs and to refrain from participating in them.
23. Jerusalem.—Fifteen Revisionist youths are sentenced to four month's imprisonment for unlawful assembly, as a result of illegal demonstration in Tel Aviv against immigration policy of Palestine government.
- Feb. 9. London.—In reply to a question in House of Commons, representative of Colonial Office, states that in 1922 Arabs cultivated 30,000 dunams of oranges and, in 1932, 75,000 dunams; in 1922 Jews worked 11,000 dunams and, in 1932, 102,000 dunams.
- Warsaw.—British Consulate announces that Polish Jewish tourists to Palestine, traveling first class, are not required to post £60 as deposit to guarantee their leaving Palestine within prescribed time; others must post this deposit, and in addition all will be required to show £40 at point of entrance.
- Jerusalem.—Palestine government officially confirms report that commission has been appointed to study the advisability of introducing an income tax into Palestine fiscal system.
14. Jerusalem.—The Misr Airwork Ltd. announces air service between Port Said, Egypt, and Haifa with stops at Gaza, Jerusalem and Jericho.
- Mar. 4. Tel Aviv.—As a result of altercation between Labor Youth and Revisionist Youth here, Purim celebration is marred; 24 persons are wounded and three are arrested.
7. Jaffa.—District Court here confirms conviction of 14 Revisionists, arrested for participation in illegal demonstrations in Tel Aviv, on Dec. 12; court reduces some of the sentences.
- Jaffa.—At close of preliminary hearing, Magistrate Ralph

PALESTINE (*continued*)

- B. Bodilly, commits the three Revisionists accused of murder of Arlosoroff for trial in the criminal assizes court,
- March 8. Haifa.—Magistrate gives 14 labor leaders choice of ten pounds fine or month's imprisonment for participation in labor disorders, and declares that he intends by heavy punishment to stop clashes and disorders.
9. Jerusalem.—According to report from Rehoboth, police are forced to interfere in labor dispute between Revisionists and Laborites and arrest two Laborites.
10. Jerusalem.—Reports of Commission to investigate Arab riots on Oct. 27, 1933, is published; it exonerates police of charge of undue violence and puts blame for riots on Arab Executive.
- Haifa.—A total of 384 Jewish children, including 43 from Germany, arrive here to settle in Ein Harod colony.
- Jerusalem.—Chamber of Commerce, intersectorian body, adopts resolution opposing introduction of income tax.
13. The Jewish National Fund reports that 20,500 Jews live on its settled areas and that 1,341,847 trees have been planted in 19 districts by the Fund.
14. Tel Aviv.—Palestine Labor Federation's Theatre Guild, Ohel, leaves for European tour, with repertoire of Bible plays.
- Jerusalem.—Jewish Agency announces that it is helping to organize, and will afterwards supervise, a Palestine water supply company with £25,000 capital, to supply rural water installations.
19. Jerusalem.—At meeting of Keren Hayesod, Dr. Chaim Weizmann denounces the internal strife among Jews in Palestine as suicidal.
- Jaffa.—Magistrate Ralph B. Bodilly sentences 20 Arab leaders of riots of October 27, 1933, to varying terms in jail.
22. Jerusalem.—Education Department of Palestine Jewry announces that 27,652 Jewish children attend schools under its supervision, that other Jewish schools have 11,000 Jewish children, and that about 800 Jewish children attend Christian mission schools.
23. The Executive Committee of the World Revisionist Union orders its members in Palestine to refuse to participate in representative bodies of *Yishub* until they are reorganized so as to exclude possibility of "domination by Socialists or any other party."
26. London.—Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister declares in House of Commons that Arabs from Transjordan are allowed to enter Palestine freely but they are not able to settle there and work without registering under the Palestine immigration ordinance.
- April 2. Jerusalem.—Palestine Government announces that it has issued permits to sport organizations of Labor and Revisionists to hold meets in Tel Aviv, provided no demonstrations precede or follow them.
3. Kfar Saba.—Police arrest 28 Jewish workers for picketing

PALESTINE (*continued*)

- orange groves owned by Jews who employ Arab labor.
- April 3. Jerusalem.—Actions Committee of World Zionist Organization meets here officially for first time since origin of Zionist movement.
4. Jerusalem.—Rhageb Bey Nashashibi, Mayor of Jerusalem, pays official Passover visit to Moshe Shertok, of the political department of Jewish Agency; hitherto he had refused to meet with high Zionist officials.
6. London.—In response to question in House of Commons, Government spokesman announces that the following States are to be officially represented at Levant Fair: United Kingdom, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, France, Italy, Japan, Poland, Sweden and Switzerland; the following also contemplate representation of some sort: Czechoslovakia, Cyprus, Denmark, Finland, Holland, Lithuania, Norway, Roumania and Jugoslavia.
8. Jerusalem.—Jewish Telegraphic Agency reports that Dr. Wilhelm Frick, Nazi Minister of the Interior, recently visited Palestine without making known reasons for visit.
- Jerusalem.—Arabs, convicted of participation in Jaffa riots in October 1933, appeal to higher court on ground that they believed that demonstration was legalized.
11. Jerusalem.—High Commissioner signs decree aiming to check real estate speculation and excessive rentals in Palestine: (1) maximum rent per room must not exceed thirteen dollars; (2) tenants cannot be ejected at expiration of their lease unless they have not paid rent or have broken agreement; (3) commissioner is to be appointed to arbitrate dispute between landlords and tenants.
- Jerusalem.—Report, submitted to annual meeting of Palestine Wine Growers Association, indicates an increase of 30% in wine exports this year, owing chiefly to repeal of prohibition in the United States.
13. Rehoboth.—Daniel Sieff Institute for Agricultural Chemistry, of which Dr. Weizmann is the head, is opened as part of the Hebrew University.
19. Jerusalem.—High court grants request of authorities to transfer to Jerusalem, trial of three Revisionists accused of murdering Dr. Arlosoroff.
20. Jerusalem.—Jewish Agency will be held responsible to the Government that German Jewish children will not become public charges, and a bond of £48 for 17-year-olds, £96 for 16-year-olds, and £144 for younger children is required.
- Tel Aviv.—Mayor Dizengoff announces that one of the streets of Tel Aviv has been named for Dr. Leo Motzkin.
- Jerusalem.—Chief Rabbi Kook issues statement urging Orthodox Jews to refrain from participating in World Jewish Law Congress, scheduled for Tel Aviv on April 22, because initiators are unqualified to carry through such an undertaking.
23. Jerusalem.—Trial of the three Revisionists, accused of the murder of Dr. Arlosoroff, opens here with Horace Samuel

PALESTINE (*continued*)

- of England as counsel for defence, and Harry H. Trusted Palestine Attorney General, in charge of prosecution.
- April 23. Jerusalem.—*Haaretz*, organ of General Zionists, urges subscriptions to defence fund being raised by Revisionists on behalf of the three accused of killing of Dr. Arlosoroff.
- Jerusalem.—Conference of Palestinian Rabbis convoked by Chief Rabbi Kook, issues appeal for collection of defence fund in behalf of accused Revisionists, and proclaim day of fasting and prayer for their acquittal.
26. Tel Aviv.—High Commissioner formally opens the Levant Fair, which occupied 120,000 square yards (25 acres) and will continue to May 26.
- Jerusalem.—After testifying at trial of three Revisionists, accused of murdering her husband, widow of Arlosoroff is booed by crowd outside of courtroom.
29. Tel Aviv.—Sixteen Jews, arrested for attempting to force motorists out of their automobiles on the Sabbath, refuse being bailed and decline to promise authorities to refrain from repetition of their action.
- May 3. Jerusalem.—President Charles Debbas of Lebanese Republic, part of Syria under French Mandate, declares that Jews legally in Lebanon may buy as much land as they desire, but not along the Palestine border.
6. Jews protest the official announcement that Government has granted only 5600 immigration certificates to Jewish Agency, and the ordinance prohibiting Jews from picketing Jewish enterprises employing Arab labor.
7. Jerusalem.—Central Cooperative Bank announces that it has set aside £10,000 to lend to German Jewish refugees for productive purposes; loans to be limited to £100.
8. Jerusalem.—World Mizrachi and Hapoel Hamizrachi issue proclamation protesting against government immigration and picketing measures.
- Jerusalem.—Two Jewish laborers are sentenced to one month at hard labor for picketing a farm in Kfar Saba where Arabs are employed.
9. Jewish Agency for Palestine publishes report which indicates that 14 out of 25 Jewish colonies, devoted to orange raising, employ Jewish labor exclusively; at end of February there were 1044 Jewish-owned orange groves, 6900 Jews and 4548 Arabs employed in this industry.
10. Tel Aviv.—Police authorities prohibit protest meeting against restriction of Jewish immigration.
11. London.—British Government publishes White Paper explaining financial resolution proposing to authorize Treasury to guarantee principal and interest on loan of £2,000,000 to be raised by Palestine Government for following purposes: £250,000 for settlement of displaced Arabs; £933,000 for water supply and drainage systems for Jerusalem, Haifa and elsewhere; £200,000 for agricultural credits; £210,000

PALESTINE (continued)

for oil-berth and reclamation scheme in Haifa; £407,000 for public buildings.

- May 14. Jerusalem.—A giant wave inundates old city of Tiberias with heavy property damages and with loss of life.
15. London.—In House of Commons, Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, Colonial Secretary, declares that he has received official report of Tiberias disaster, giving 19 as dead, and unknown number as missing, and reporting that Government is effectively relieving the homeless.
- Torrential rain sweeps down on Tiberias completing ruin of old city.
16. Tiberias.—Mayor announces that, as a result of the flood, 5000 are homeless and property worth \$500,000 has been destroyed.
- Jerusalem.—At end of prosecutor's evidence, the court trying men accused of killing Dr. Arlosoroff dismisses Aba Achimeir, on ground of insufficient evidence, but orders case to proceed against Stavsky and Rosenblatt.
17. Jerusalem.—Police rearrest Aba Achimeir, acquitted of complicity in murder of Dr. Arlosoroff, on charge of being leader of Brith Habiryonim, secret Revisionist terrorist society; he is held without bail.
18. Jerusalem.—Abraham Stavsky and Zwi Rosenblatt, accused of murder of Dr. Arlosoroff, on witness stand in their own defense, declare, that Revisionists do not favor terror, particularly against Jews.
- Jerusalem.—Closing session of Assefath Hanivcharim, representative assembly of Jewish Palestine, decides to proclaim general strike on Wednesday, May 23, from noon till 7 o'clock in evening, as protest against immigration policy of Palestine government.
20. Tel Aviv.—In dispersing Revisionist demonstrations against continued incarceration of Aba Achimeir, police injure five demonstrators.
21. Jerusalem.—Court sentences 11 Jewish labor leaders to two months' imprisonment for picketing Jewish enterprises employing Arabs, and states that Government will decrease Jewish immigration into country if picketing does not cease.
23. Tel Aviv.—Local police break up demonstration against government immigration policy; 45 Jews are injured.
- Jerusalem.—Seven hour general strike against immigration restriction.
- June 1. Jerusalem.—*Commercial Bulletin* reports that Palestine now has 1015 kilometres (63 miles) of good roads.
3. Jerusalem.—Arab Executive issues statement demanding "independent Palestine within Arab federation," establishment of parliamentary government, and rejection of Zionism.
4. Jerusalem.—Jewish Telegraphic Agency reports that Palestine government has discontinued relief to victims of Tiberias flood, though many families still require aid.

PALESTINE (*continued*)

- June 4. Jerusalem.—High Commissioner receives Mizrahi delegation who protest against immigration policy and ask that Jews, employed on Haifa harbor project, be excused from working on Sabbath.
5. Tel Aviv.—Levant Fair, sixth Palestine and Near East Trade Exposition, closes after five weeks; Fair was attended by over 600,000 people.
8. Jerusalem.—Court of three judges sitting in Arlosoroff murder trial frees Zwi Rosenblatt and, by majority vote, convicts Abraham Stavsky; verdict shocks Jews who had expected acquittal of both.
- Jerusalem.—In connection with Stavsky conviction, Chief Rabbi Kook and representatives of all factions of Palestine Jewry issue appeal asking for peace and serenity, with assurance that justice will finally triumph.
10. Jerusalem.—Government warns newspapers will be suppressed if they incite disturbances in connection with Stavsky conviction.
11. Jerusalem.—Chief Rabbi Kook sends cablegrams to Jewish leaders in many countries and to Archbishop of Canterbury, expressing conviction of Stavsky's innocence and urging steps on his behalf.
- Jerusalem.—Congress Court of World Zionist Organization, while upholding Zionist Executive in withholding certificates from this group because of its separatist policies, rules that B'rith Trumpeldor is entitled to immigration certificates again.
12. Jaffa.—Seven leaders of Revisionists are placed on trial in District Court, accused of advocating and encouraging overthrow of government by force and violence.
13. Jerusalem.—Delegation of Polish Jews visits Polish Consul and expresses anxiety with regard to continued wave of anti-Jewish outbreaks in Poland.
14. Jerusalem.—Under signatures of Chief Rabbis Kook and Meir, Palestine Rabbinate issues appeal to world Jewry for assistance for Abraham Stavsky, convicted of killing Chaim Arlosoroff.
19. Jerusalem.—Mizrahi officially withdraw from membership in Va'ad Leumi, alleging that it is in fact entirely under control of Histadruth (Labor Federation) and because Assefath Hanivcharim (Jewish Elected Assembly) has not succeeded in bringing entire *Yishub* within its purview.
- Jaffa.—District Court convicts and sentences to imprisonment for various terms, four of the seven Revisionists arrested on charge of sedition and encouraging overthrow of government, frees one, and postpones decision as to sixth, because of illness; one had been previously discharged.
20. Jerusalem.—High Commissioner officially opens Kadoorie Agricultural School for Jewish students built in Tabor by Palestine government, with funds bequeathed by Sir Ely Kadoorie.

PALESTINE (*continued*)

- June 24. Jerusalem.—High Commissioner suspends, for month, *Hayarden*, Revisionist daily, for four objectionable articles on Arlosoroff murder trial.
25. Jerusalem.—Labor groups condemn affirmation of Stavsky innocence by rabbis and Jewish leaders, on ground that it creates tension between Jewish factions.
- Jerusalem.—At conference with Rabbis Kook and Meir, J. E. F. Campbell, District Police Commissioner, informs them that their appeal for Stavsky involves contempt of court, and asks them for written explanation of their action.
29. Tel Aviv.—Police notify *Yitow Meyuchod*, independent Hebrew daily, that it will be closed down if it continues to publish "inciting" articles on Stavsky case.
- Jerusalem.—Association of Polish Jews submits to local Polish Consul memorandum asking assistance of Polish government in Stavsky case, as he is Polish citizen.
- Jaffa.—District Court, acting as Court of Appeals, rules that British subject who voluntarily acquires Palestinian citizenship does not thereby lose his British nationality, and that same principle applies when Palestinian citizenship is acquired by British woman upon her marriage to a Palestine citizen.

ZIONIST MOVEMENT

(See also "Palestine", *above*)

1933

- July 4. London.—Mr. Nahum Sokolow, president of the World Zionist Organization, announces that the official language of the proceedings of the coming Zionist Congress at Prague will be Hebrew and not, as heretofore, German.
- July 11. New York.—The Zionist Organization issues a manifesto to the Zionists of America urging support of the General Zionist Ticket in the elections of delegates to the World Zionist Congress. Its program: (1) four year plan to settle 250,000 Jews in Palestine; (2) a coalition Zionist Executive with Dr. Weizmann as part of the leadership; (3) a progressive economic policy in Palestine; (4) dignified cooperation with the Mandatory Government.
21. Warsaw.—Central Zionist Committee in Poland cables to the London Zionist Executive urging Hebrew as the language of the forthcoming Zionist Congress instead of the usual "Congress-Deutsch."
- Aug. 15. Prague.—Conference of the Women's International Zionist Organization (Wizo), attended by 103 delegates from 19 countries, closes after hearing that its membership is now 50,000; adopts budget of £47,000, and approves resolutions encouraging immigration into Palestine of German-Jewish youth, especially those of the middle classes, urging more certificates for girl immigrants, and equal rights for women.

ZIONIST MOVEMENT (*continued*)

- Aug. 18. Prague.—Official announcement that out of a total of 297 accredited Zionists delegates to the Congress, 139 are Laborites, 79 General Zionists, 47 Revisionists and 32 Mizrachi.
- Krakau (Poland).—International Congress of Mizrachi closes after deciding to oppose, at the Zionist Congress, either a Weizmann or a Left administration, and to favor a coalition Executive; to favor the reorganization of the Jewish Agency; and to convoke in Jerusalem, not later than in 1935, a world orthodox religious congress.
20. Prague.—Report of the Keren Hayesod (Palestine Foundation Fund) reveals that it has collected in the past two years £400,077; of which the United States contributed one-third (£133,545); during the 12 years of its existence, the Fund has raised £4,821,510 of which the United States contributed one-half (£2,409,392).
- Prague.—It is officially announced that 828,682 shekolim (voting certificates signifying membership in the Zionist Organization) were bought.
23. The Palestine Bureau of the German Zionist Federation officially announces that an agreement has been reached between the Anglo-Palestine Bank and the Reich Minister of Economics whereunder German-Jewish immigrants to Palestine will be permitted to place their capital in a special account in the Anglo-Palestine Bank, to aggregate not more than three million marks, against which German goods to that value will be shipped to Palestine.
24. In address on the status of the Jews in the world, Nahum Sokolow, criticizes Soviet Russia for outlawing Zionism and the Hebrew language.
25. Congress rejects resolution committing the Organization to the boycott of German goods and services, and adopts a resolution of solemn protest against the persecution of German Jewry.
26. Berl Locker, a member of the Zionist Executive informs the Congress officially that the Executive did not participate in the negotiations which resulted in the agreement between Anglo-Palestine Bank and German government.
- Congress adopts a resolution, presented by the Actions Committee, to send a committee to Palestine to investigate the alleged use of violence and terroristic methods by members of the Zionist Organization; committee is not to deal with question of the murder of Dr. Chaim Arlosoroff.
- Council of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, in its initial session, although objecting to proposed plans to modify the constitution of the Agency at this time, appoints a committee of five Zionists and five non-Zionists to consider the issue.
27. Prague.—The economic development of Palestine is outlined in a report of the Zionist Executive to the Congress, which reveals the following: During the past two years £3,252,000 has been invested in Palestine, of which £1,350,000 or 42%

ZIONIST MOVEMENT (*continued*)

went into agriculture, mainly citrus planting, £1,400,000 or 43% went into building, and the remainder into industry and handicraft. A survey of 213 immigrants of the capitalist class shows that 54% of their total capital of £697,000 was invested in agriculture. During this period 21,767 immigrants came into the country; 11,384 workers on labor schedule, 3,122 capitalists, 2,697 certificates went to relatives of residents and 4,168 people came under unspecified classifications.

Aug. 28. Berlin.—Deutsche Landhandelsbund, the Nazi department for agrarian trade and industry, informs the Jewish Telegraphic Agency that an agreement has practically been concluded between Germany and the Palestine Government whereby the Reich will import oranges to the value of eight million to ten million marks for which it will pay with exports of its goods to Palestine valued at twice that amount plus transportation in German ships. The Palestine Government, British Colonial Office, World Zionist Organization issue denials of the German report.

— Warsaw.—The Central Organization for the German Boycott wires protest to Zionist Congress against the reported trade agreement between Germany and Palestine.

29. Dr. Chaim Weizmann definitely declines to accept the presidency of the World Zionist Organization, though he agrees to head the campaign for funds to settle German Jews in Palestine.

31. Professor Brodetsky declares before Congress that Zionist Organization has inaugurated conversations with Arab leaders of Syria and other neighboring lands for the extension of Jewish colonization.

— The Council of the Warsaw Jewish Community sends a protest to the Zionist Congress against agreements for exchange of goods between Nazi Germany and Palestine.

Sept. 1. The Zionist Congress adopts three resolutions relative to the Jewish National Fund: (1) One-third of all funds raised for the settlement of German-Jews in Palestine are to go to the Jewish National Fund; (2) funds in possession of Jewish communities or organizations may be deposited with the Fund, which undertakes to guarantee the loan and the interest; (3) lottery be launched whose income is to be applied to Palestine upbuilding, one-third of it through the Jewish National Fund.

— Mr. Hoofien, the manager of the Anglo-Palestine Bank, appears before the Political Committee of the Zionist Congress with the explanation that the Bank, under the agreement, collects the money for the goods sent to Palestine from Germany and holds it till the German Jews to whom it is due, arrive in Palestine.

2. The Council of the Jewish Agency for Palestine approves agreement that present proportion of Zionists and non-Zionists be kept and that a committee of four work out a plan for the reform of the Agency in other directions.

ZIONIST MOVEMENT (*continued*)

- Sept. 5. The following resolutions are approved by Zionist Congress: (1) creation of an economic board to draft a five-year development plan for Palestine; (2) expressing the desire of the Jewish people to live in peace with Arabs; (3) instructing the Executive to continue efforts towards an understanding between Jews and Arabs in Transjordan; (4) urging relief work for persecuted Zionists in Russia; (5) demanding that Zionist banking institutions make more credits available for artisans and small industries; (6) condemning real estate speculation in Palestine and (7) condemning Palestine Government for its unsound fiscal policies. A budget of £175,000 is adopted, not including funds for settlement of German Jews in Palestine.
- Prague.—Congress adopts resolution notifying the non-Zionist members of the Jewish Agency that, unless they voluntarily reduce their representation on the executive body of the Agency, the Zionists will not renew the agreement, and ordering the Zionist Executive to begin negotiations for this purpose.
 - Prague.—A special committee is appointed by the Congress to transfer the remains of Dr. Theodor Herzl from Vienna to Palestine by July 3 next.
 - The Congress elects Dr. Weizmann to head a special commission to conduct and coordinate a world campaign for the colonization of German Jews in Palestine.
 - Nahum Sokolow is reelected president of the World Zionist Organization for the next two years; an executive body of 5 General Zionists, 4 Laborites, and 1 Radical Zionist, is named by the Congress; Revisionists, Mizrachi and General Zionists Block B, composed in the main of Americans headed by Rabbi Stephen S. Wise and opposed to the election of Weizmann to leadership, are not represented on the Executive.
 - Zionist Congress adopts resolutions (1) asking League of Nations to assist in raising an international loan for Palestine work and for settlement of German Jews, (2) demanding that Great Britain relax and revise regulations governing the entrance of immigrants into Palestine, (3) appealing to the American Government and people to cooperate with League of Nations to provide international assistance to the Jews in building a national home in Palestine.
- Nov. 17. Antwerp.—Annual conference of Belgium Zionist Federation, in which all parties except Revisionists participate, resolves to organize a Belgo-Palestine Chamber of Commerce and to demand of Zionist Executive that Sabbath and dietary laws be observed on Jewish National Fund land.
- 20. Vienna.—Protest mass meetings against Jewish immigration policy of Palestine government are being organized by all Zionist parties.
 - 21. Padua.—Italian Zionist Congress adopts resolutions: (1) approving of World Zionist Congress resolution on German situation; (2) protesting against Jewish immigration restric-

ZIONIST MOVEMENT (*continued*)

- tions in Palestine; (4) favoring observance of Sabbath and dietary laws on National Fund lands and in public kitchens; (4) urging strengthening of Italo-Palestine relations economically and culturally.
- Nov. 23. Warsaw.—Protest meeting against restrictions of Jewish immigration into Palestine are held in all Jewish centers in Poland.
- Vienna.—The plenum of the Jewish Community adopts resolution protesting against Palestine immigration policy and expulsion of Jews who had entered Palestine illegally.
29. London.—Protest mass-meeting against curtailment of Jewish immigration into Palestine, under auspices of English Zionist Federation, with Lady Erleigh presiding.
- Dec. 19. Buenos Aires.—First National Conference of Zionist Women's Organization of Argentina, numbering 2,000 members, adopts resolutions to establish Hebrew kindergartens and youth clubs, and Argentine colony in Palestine, to encourage use of Palestine products, and to continue to sustain agricultural school for girls in Palestine.

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- Jan. 3. Paris.—Revisionist Union announces that it has addressed a petition to the French Foreign Minister, the British Ambassador, and other embassies and legations in Paris, setting forth grievances against British rule in Palestine: (1) "Making land purchase practically impossible and closing Transjordan to Jewish settlement; (2) prejudice in spending Palestine revenue, to which Jews contribute 50%; (3) existence of anti-Semitism in Palestinian official bureaucracy; (4) and demanding an inquiry into situation in Palestine."
8. Philadelphia.—Zionist Conference of Pennsylvania organizations adopts resolution protesting against present immigration policy of Palestine Government and urging its revision so that it may conform to spirit and letter of Mandate.
11. New York.—Conference of American Representatives of Jewish Agency, delegates of Zionist Organization and representatives of other national Jewish organizations, adopts resolution recording its deep concern over immigration policy of Palestine Government, and selects a special committee to present resolution to British Ambassador.
19. Amsterdam.—Thirty-fourth annual conference of Netherlands Zionist Federation adopts resolution protesting against Britain's misinterpretation of Balfour Declaration and Mandate, and urging World Zionist Executive to take necessary steps to bring to attention of British Government its duty under Mandate.
24. London.—Jewish Agency for Palestine issues public statement, disassociating itself from Revisionist petition movement and condemning it as prejudicial to best interests of Jewish National Home.

ZIONIST MOVEMENT (*continued*)

- Feb. 5. Warsaw.—World Union of General Zionists issues statement calling for boycott of Revisionist petition againsts British Government on account of its Palestine immigration policy and branding it as a breach of discipline.
9. Warsaw.—Polish Revisionists fail to win support among other Jewish parties for petition against policies of Palestine Government which originated with World Revisionist Union.
20. Warsaw.—Rabbi Deputy Joshua Thon, at a Jubilee conference of the West Galician Zionist Organizations, in pleading for unity among Zionists states that he regards Revisionists as beyond the Zionist pale.
- Mar. 9. London.—The Zionist Executive of the World Zionist Organization publishes a communiqué which declares that the World Revisionist Union is outside of, and has no legal status within, the Organization, and that the Sondernverband (Separatist Union) of Revisionists is henceforth regarded as dissolved and non-existent.
25. Jerusalem.—Actions Committee of World Zionist Organization holds its session here in new building of Jewish Agency for Palestine.
- April 3. Jerusalem.—At a session of the Actions Committee Dr. Joseph Rufeisen announces that plans are under way to revive the Jewish Colonial Trust, defunct since January 1, 1934.
4. Jerusalem.—Actions Committee adopts resolution, submitted by Immigration Department of Jewish Agency, that immigration certificates be granted in following order; (1) those knowing Hebrew; (2) halutzim between ages of 18 and 25 who have fully completed their training course; (3) qualified laborers and artisans of Zionist groups that speak Hebrew, small business men who can transfer £250. Committee adopts resolution authorizing Zionist Executive to negotiate for loan to consolidate Organization's debts and to place its settlements on self-supporting basis.
5. Jerusalem.—Actions Committee approves action of Zionist Executive in ordering dissolution of Revisionist Union, disapproves of projected income tax in Palestine, and urges Jews in Palestine to apply for citizenship.
- Committee determines that violence in Zionist ranks should be discountenanced by expulsion from movement, and that a compulsory arbitration system to settle disputes between Palestine employers and employes be established. Committee adjourns without obtaining unity because of Mizrach refusal to compromise on religious demands, and without electing a successor to the late Leo Motzkin, as its president, as a mark of respect to the deceased leader.
8. Castoria (Greece).—Riot breaks out at Zionist meeting in Synagogue when Revisionists are refused permission to explain political program.

ZIONIST MOVEMENT (*continued*)

- April 11. Jerusalem.—Zionist Actions Committee issues call to all Zionist organizations to participate in the preparatory work for World Jewish Congress.
- May 14. Paris.—Executive of World Revisionist Union issues public statement charging Palestine Government with restricting Jewish immigration not for economic, but for political reasons, and accusing official Zionism with lacking courage to fight restrictions.

POLAND

1933

- July *7. The Jewish and non-Jewish members of the Esperanto Union of Poland issue a call to other Esperanto groups not to participate in the twenty-fifth Esperanto Congress to be held in Cologne, Germany.
14. Warsaw.—Jewish members of Municipality refuse to participate in the reception to Dr. Herman Rauschnig, Nazi President of the Danzig Senate, who is on a visit here.
16. A Polish-Palestinian exhibit, modelled along the lines of the London Anglo-Palestine Exhibition, is arranged by the Poland-Palestine Chamber of Commerce.
- Aug. 2. Vilna.—Ministry of Education announces that the Yiddish secondary school and the Hebrew gymnasium have been granted equality with the governmental high schools, and will therefore have the right to issue university admission certificates to their students.
3. Warsaw.—Foreign Office agrees to support a complaint submitted by Polish Jews of German Upper Silesia to the arbitration tribunal at Beuthen, against the prohibition of *shechita* in the plebiscite area.
7. Warsaw.—In an interview with Herschel Farbstein, of the Executive of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, President Ignacy Moscicki of Poland expresses his satisfaction with the share Polish Jewry has played in the rebuilding of Palestine.
9. Vilna.—Chamber of Commerce unanimously votes to proclaim a boycott against German goods in protest against the Nazi treatment of the Jews.
- *11. Promulgation of new edict forbidding Jewish bakers, who observe the Sabbath, to bake bread on Sundays; over 50,000 Jewish bakers are affected.
- *—Cracow.—Thirty-one of the forty-two arrested persons, charged with organizing riots against Jews in a nearby town, received sentences of imprisonment of from four months to three years.
16. Warsaw.—Three hundred Polish Jews including a group of 140 *halutzim* leave for Palestine.

*Indicates date of Report.

POLAND (*continued*)

- Sept. 14. Warsaw.—Simon Fischel, a Jewish resident of Strasbourg, France, presents Marshal Pilsudski with an historic ivory horn which the Polish King, Jan Sobieski, received from the city of Vienna.
18. Vilna.—Thousands of Jews and representatives of local and national authorities attend funeral of "Chofetz Chaim," Jewish sage.
- *20. Vilna.—At a religious festival Archbishop Jalbyshkowski declares that the Polish people should not emulate foreign anti-Semitism but should accord all citizens equality, irrespective of religion or race.
22. Ministry of the Interior, announces that the Hebrew University is granted equality with all other universities, and Polish Jews studying at the Hebrew University will consequently have their military service postponed.
- Oct. 9. Warsaw.—The third all-Polish Brith Trumpeldor conference, Revisionist youth group, opens sessions with all delegates in brown shirts.
13. Vilna.—The Governor approves constitution of Nazi club.
14. Warsaw.—Government closes down the anti-Semitic boycott organization "Rozwoj," and seals its premises on the ground that it endangers public safety.
19. Vilna.—The Rabbinate, the Jewish Physicians Association, and the Jewish Community protest against the closing of the local Jewish hospital by the municipality.
- *20. Warsaw.—A nation-wide campaign to help the destitute among German-Jewish refugees opens.
23. Warsaw.—In address to Zionist conference, Apolinari Maximilian Hartglass, Sejm deputy, urges change of present opposition attitude to Pilsudski regime which "offers protection to Jewish life, combats anti-Semitism within Poland, and supports Jewish demands in international tribunals."
26. In interview with Zionist delegation Stefan Boleslaw Hubicki Minister of Labor, pledges his government to support immigration of Jews into Palestine and to sanction training in Poland of Jews who desire to go there as pioneers.
27. Warsaw.—In a case involving a Jew, accused by members of Endek, (National Democratic Party) Court of Appeals rules that anti-Semites are not competent to testify against Jew because they cannot view objectively any conflict between the two parties.
- Nov.*10. Warsaw.—The Executive of the Polish Christian Social (anti-Semitic) Party in a formal resolution declares that, though the Party is fighting against preponderant Jewish influence in Polish life, it does not recognize blood relationship as part of the Jewish question.
- Warsaw.—Public demonstration against the violation of the Sabbath, organized by Hassidim.
- Warsaw.—Jabotinsky's "Brith Hachail," military organiza-

POLAND (*continued*)

- tion of Jewish ex-soldiers, in brown uniforms, stages parade and celebration in which 3000 uniformed men participate.
- Nov. 10. Warsaw.—The All-Polish Trade Unions adopt resolution advocating boycott of Nazi Germany.
11. Warsaw.—Authorities close University, following anti-Jewish disturbances staged by students of various faculties.
22. Warsaw.—Joint meeting of East Galician Zionists of all parties decides to hold protest meetings against restriction of Jewish immigration into Palestine, and requests Zionist Executive to convene special session of Actions Vomittee to consider situation.
25. Warsaw.—The Jewish Economic Committee submits memorandum to Government bureaus, describing economic plight of Polish Jewry: (1) in many branches of industry 80 per cent of Jewish workers are unemployed; (2) Jewish artisan unemployment is between 60 and 80 per cent; (3) 200,000 Jewish families are living below poverty line; (4) 100,000 Jewish families are utterly destitute; Jewish professionals and intellectuals are becoming increasingly unable to earn livelihood.
- Warsaw.—The Polish Embassy in Berlin presses claim for compensation on behalf of 200 Polish Jews who were subjected to physical abuse by Nazis.
27. Authorities forbid further street demonstrations against Palestine immigration policy.
- Dec. 1. Government announces that "Rozwoj," anti-Semitic body, has been prohibited throughout Poland.
4. Eighteen members of staff of Warsaw Jewish Hospital, arrested because of Communist literature found secreted in hospital, deny Communist leanings and charge they have been "framed."
16. In a speech in the Sejm, Deputy Henry Rosmarin charges Government with elimination of Jewish employees from public services and pleads for justice.
19. Kattowice.—Local Court invites rabbi and priest as experts in trial instituted by local Jewish community against anti-Jewish editor who charged that Judaism aims to destroy Christian world.
- *22. Under new law, Education Board makes compulsory gymnastic rooms and 18 hours' tuition in non-Jewish subjects compulsory in all elementary schools; existence of many Jewish schools that cannot provide such facilities endangered.
26. Warsaw.—The Hechalutz, pioneer organization of Polish General Zionists, reports a membership of 20,000 with 70 centres to train youths for Palestine work.
28. Warsaw.—Students of Radin Yeshiva, founded by late "Chofetz Chaim," announce that they will refrain from study until they are provided with food.
29. Warsaw.—Four youths are arrested as a result of street demonstration against Palestine Administration for restricting Jewish immigration.

1934

- Jan. 8. Vilna.—Rabbi Chaim Ozer Grodzensky declares that he has information that religious persecutions have been resumed in Soviet Russia: synagogues are closed down and Scrolls are confiscated and used to manufacture boots.
10. Warsaw.—Fourth Polish conference of Agudath Israel makes following decisions: (1) not to participate in Orthodox World Congress, called by Mizrachi, in Jerusalem, 1935; (2) to support united Jewish relief work for German Jews; (3) to join in boycott of German goods; (4) to appeal to British government for "open door" policy in Palestine and (5) to demand that World Agudah prepare plan for peace with Arabs.
12. Kielce.—The Jewish National Fund Bazaar is closed by police because of clash between Revisionists and Palestine Labor League.
- Warsaw.—In annual convention, Polish Mizrachi decide to strive for consolidated Orthodox front with Agudath Israel, but in any case to proceed with World Orthodox Congress in Jerusalem in 1935, and instruct Central Committee to investigate the question of signing Revisionist Petition.
28. Warsaw.—In response to declaration in Sejm by Jewish Deputies that new Constitution reduces Jewish rights to a minimum, Stanislaw Car, author of the new Constitution, explains that the Constitution does not aim to limit minority rights of Jews and that the advice of anti-Semites was not at all heeded.
- Feb. 4. British Consulate informs the Warsaw Palestine Office that a sixty pound deposit will be required of every tourist who plans to visit Palestine, and that guarantee of financial sufficiency will no longer be honored.
11. Warsaw.—Bronislaw Pieracki, Minister of Interior, declares in Sejm that Government will not tolerate "race and national conflicts because they are alien to the historical spirit of Polish people," and urges minorities to forego extreme nationalism.
13. Warsaw.—Boduslaw Miedzinski, leader of the government party, declares in the Sejm that his party "regrets the high percentage of Jews in Poland" but accuses Endeks, anti-Jewish opposition, of lacking intelligent solution to the Jewish question.
19. Warsaw.—Conference of representatives of Jewish groups dealing with problems of German Jewry decides to impose a tax on Polish Jewry to carry on relief and the boycott.
28. The Club of Jewish Deputies in Polish Sejm issues a statement, attacking the projected government law requiring a system of qualifications for merchants and artisans, the regulation of which is left in the hands of Minister of Economics, because of fear that the law is opening wedge for a program of economic discriminations against Jewish tradesmen.

POLAND (*continued*)

- Mar. 4. Warsaw.—The Trade Commission of the Polish Sejm adopts the first three readings of the new economic law in with two amendments: (1) postponing enforcement of law for three years; (2) exempting existing enterprises from its regulations.
8. The Beth-Lehem Society publishes figures indicating that 75,000 persons, a fourth of the Warsaw Jewish population, required Passover relief.
- Warsaw.—The Endek Sejm Club, made up of National Democratic deputies, submits a memorandum to Government urging ban on Brith Trumpeldor gathering in July because of unfavorable reaction abroad if Poland permits "uniformed Jewish army to manoeuver on Polish soil."
16. Following an attack on him by Endek students on the university campus, Professor Herceli Handelsmann, dean of the historians at Warsaw University, resigns his post; authorities close the University.
18. Police announce arrest of six Endek students on the charge of having beaten Professor Herceli Handelsmann of the University of Warsaw.
19. The government announces that the beating of Professor Handelsmann was an attack against a state official and is punishable with five years' imprisonment.
- Warsaw.—The Senate of University of Warsaw appeals to Professor Handelsmann to withdraw his resignation.
26. Polish authorities announce in Sejm that Brith Trumpeldor manoeuvres, scheduled for the summer at Zaleszczyki, have been forbidden owing to fear of demonstration by Endeks.
- Warsaw.—Following execution of trade agreement between Poland and Germany, a Jewish economic group issues new call for boycott against Germany and declares that there is "no reason for changing the previous policy of unconditional economic self-defense against Germany."
- Two hundred Tarbuth Hebrew schools throughout Poland close their doors owing to lack of funds.
28. Krakau.—The Jewish community appeals to the Polish Minister of Public Worship to nullify decision of local authorities who ordered cancellation of subsidies by Jewish community to Jewish National Fund, the Palestine Foundation Fund, and the Keren Layishub.
30. Warsaw.—Judicial authorities conclude their investigation of the attack on Professor Handelsmann and charge five arrested Endek students with "manhandling a state official."
- Warsaw.—Police prohibit meeting called by United Polish Jewish Committee for Combatting German Jewish Persecution, on the ground that it may cause disorders.
- Warsaw.—A delegation of Zionist leaders protests to British Consul for refusing to grant visas to Jewish tourists to Palestine, though they were ready to deposit the required sixty pounds with Consulate, and although Christian tourists were granted visas.

POLAND (*continued*)

- April 3. Government prohibits the Palestine laborite theatrical troupe from playing anywhere in Poland.
6. Warsaw.—The *Gazeta Warszawska*, chief organ of Endeks, publishes a list of Christian lawyers who aid Jews to prepare themselves for bar examinations and charges them with "national treason."
9. Warsaw.—Authorities permit *Haint*, Jewish daily to appear, after having closed its plant.
10. University of Warsaw reopened; Professor Handelsmann returns to his duties in the History Department.
12. Warsaw.—Announcement that Palestine Government plans new obstacles to Polish Jews in capitalist category who desire to settle in Palestine by stipulating that they must send £1000 to Palestine bank before they can obtain visas.
15. Warsaw.—Endek Youth groups, dissatisfied with policy of their party on Jewish question, organize new group "Oboznarodowa Radikalny," on the basis of Hitler program demanding immediate elimination of Jews from citizenship and from Polish professional and public life.
- Warsaw.—Supreme Court confirms prison sentences imposed on Endek rioters against Jews in Krakau province.
23. Warsaw.—Polish government issues order declaring bus systems government monopoly to be operated by concessions to private firms.
26. Warsaw.—In an address to the Central Organization of Jewish Merchants Deputy M. Wiszlicki, president, estimates that seventy-five per cent of Jewish population in Polish small towns are near starvation.
- May 7. Warsaw.—Naras (National Radicals) continue to attack Polish Jews throughout Republic with result that 34 Jews are reported wounded in one day.
13. Warsaw.—The Nara organization announces that its weekly organ *Sztafieta* will appear henceforth as a daily.
18. Warsaw.—Colonel Bronislaw Pieracki, Minister of the Interior, informs delegation of Jewish Sejm Deputies that Government will stand by its declaration to wipe out every vestige of racial conflict in Poland.
20. Warsaw.—Government orders police to arrest all Nara members who cry out anti-Semitic slogans in streets and imposes censorship on *Sztafieta*, Nara organ.
- Warsaw.—Authorities close the press of *Der Freind*, Yiddish daily, on alleged ground that the machinery is defective.
24. Warsaw.—Violence against Jews continues in different parts of country and *Gazeta Warszawska*, Endek organ, continues to accuse Jews of attacking Christians.
25. Katowice.—Court sentences editor of anti-Semitic *Journal Blyskawica* to prison for nine months and suspends his citizenship for three years because he invented quotations from Talmud in his efforts to prove that Jews are planning the annihilation of the Christian world.

POLAND (*continued*)

- May 29. Lwow.—Zionist headquarters are destroyed by a bomb explosion.
31. Lodz.—Governor asks rabbis to request Jews to remain indoors during Corpus Christi celebration.
- Warsaw.—World Council of Agudath Israel adopts resolutions condemning immigration policy of Palestine government, and opposing participation in proposed World Jewish Congress.
- June 1. Warsaw.—Jewish Telegraphic Agency reports continued attacks on Jews by Nara (National Radicals) in various parts of country.
4. Warsaw.—Group of representative Jews confer with Polish officials on Nara (National Radicals) attacks, and are assured that government will stop onslaughts but are requested to warn Jewish youth against provoking attacks.
6. Warsaw.—In special session, Club of Jewish Sejm Deputies promulgates statement declaring anti-Semitic parties are anti-government organs that desire overthrow of *status quo*, and urges authorities to take strong measures against these parties.
- Warsaw.—Section of Endek deputies in Sejm withdraw from National Democratic party and organize Nara (National Radicals).
11. Warsaw.—Police confiscate without explanation two editions of *Haint*, Yiddish Daily.
12. Warsaw.—Rabbi Levin resigns from presidency of Rabbinical Council as protest against recent visit of Rabbinical delegation to Cardinal Kakowski whose greetings are interpreted as rebuff to Rabbis and are published in full in Polish press.
13. Warsaw.—Police authorities summon all members of Central Committee of Revisionists and Brith Trumpeldor and question them about organization of Jewish units for self-defense against Nara (National Radicals) attacks.
- Warsaw.—National Polish Lawyers Association, an affiliate of Endeks, announces in *Gazeta Warszawska* that it will blacklist Poles who retain Jewish attorneys and issues public appeal urging elimination of Jews from bar.
- Warsaw.—Police occupy headquarters of labor and Zionist organizations to prevent demonstrations against Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels, Reich Minister of Propaganda who arrives to lecture at Warsaw University on aims of National Socialism.
14. Warsaw.—President Ignace Moscicki and Marshal Joseph Pilsudski cancel receptions to Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels, Reich Minister of Propaganda, visiting here.
- Warsaw.—Authorities order dissolution of Polish Nazi groups in Silesia, Vilna, and Lodz, and suspension of Nara newspaper *Sztafieta*.
- Jewish Telegraphic Agency reports that Polish government forbids Jewish press to publish facts about violence against

POLAND (*continued*)

- Jews throughout Poland, under pretext of allaying panic among Jewish population.
- June 15. Warsaw.—Colonel Bronislaw Pieracki, Polish Minister of Interior and opponent of political anti-Semitism is assassinated.
17. Warsaw.—Pro-government press places responsibility for murder of Minister of Interior Pieracki upon Naras.
- Warsaw.—Authorities arrest many leaders of Naras, and close 17 Nara clubs in Warsaw, in drive to find murderers of Colonel Pieracki.
18. Warsaw.—Officials of larger Jewish communities meet to honor slain Minister Pieracki and to march in funeral procession; local Rabbinate asks Jews to close shops during funeral.
21. Warsaw.—Arrested Nara leaders are released, pro-government press urges "all radicals of right or left," specifically mentioning "Red Front," Jewish self-defense group against Nara attacks, be sent to newly established concentration camps.
24. Warsaw.—Local court officially prohibits further appearance of *Sztafeta*, Nara anti-Semitic organ.
25. Warsaw.—Court sentences for varying terms of imprisonment five Jews arrested for demonstrating against Nazi propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels, during his recent visit.
27. Warsaw.—At conference of chairmen of trades guilds, Polish Chamber of Commerce announces that boycott of German goods must cease; Jewish representative declares that Jews will refuse to abandon boycott.
- Warsaw.—*Folkszeitung*, Bundist organ, reports continued arrest and subsequent release of Jewish Bundists leaders in provinces, without government explanation.

ROUMANIA

1933

- Aug. 8. Czernowitz.—Maccabee sports organization submits a claim for 100,000 *lei* as compensation for cancelling the Maccabiade, international meet of Jewish athletes, forbidden by Roumanian Government, owing to fears that Lord Melchett, head of Maccabee World Union, would be molested by anti-Semites.
15. Bucharest.—M. Pandrei, Under-Secretary of the Ministry of Education, in an interview with the press, denies that the Government intends to establish a *numerus clausus* in the universities of Roumania, and announces that owing to a lack of laboratory facilities, a general limitation of students is contemplated.
25. Czernowitz.—Military authorities suspend Jewish paper, *Der Tag*, because it criticized the Government for not finding

ROUMANIA (*continued*)

- it possible to protect the Maccabee World Union's sport festival which was originally scheduled to be held there.
- Sept. 27. Bucharest.—Official circulars are being sent to schools and other public institutions, urging them to keep appointments down to the proportion of ethnological divisions of population.
30. Bucharest.—A panic in the women's gallery of the Poradin Synagogue on Yom Kippur Eve causes a balcony to collapse; nine women are killed and fifty injured.
- Oct. 16. Bucharest.—The Nazi Christian-Fascist party, headed by Stepan Tatarescu, a Hitler propagandist, is organized for avowed purpose of instituting boycott of Jewish goods and press and of expelling a half-million Jews from Roumania before May 1, 1934.
31. The Roumanian Government dismisses several high officials because they collaborated with Cuzist agitators who are charged to be in the pay of Hitler.
- Nov. 9. Jassy.—King Carol indicates his disapproval of anti-Semitic students by refusing to visit their dormitory while attending the opening of University of Jassy.
18. Bucharest.—In statement to a representative of Jewish Telegraphic Agency, Dr. Ion Duca, Roumanian Premier, declares that he is for true equality for all citizens, regardless of race or religion, and that his government will stimulate friendly cooperation among all sections of population.
21. Bucharest.—In interview with Parliament Deputy Michael Landau, Jon Inculetz, Minister of Interior, in Duca Cabinet, declares that Government will not tolerate anti-Semitism in Roumania.
22. Bucharest.—Premier Duca announces the reestablishment of a special ministry for minorities with Professor Ion I. Nistor as Minister; latter issues statement assuring tolerance and friendly relations among all Roumanian citizens.
28. Iron Guardists, anti-Semitic party, cause disturbances throughout Roumania; Government issues official communique, announcing that it will suppress all efforts to disturb peace of country.
- Dec. 2. Jassy.—Jewish self-defense corps repulse several attacks by Iron Guardists on Jewish quarters.
8. Bucharest.—London *Jewish Chronicle* reports that National Party of Roumania and Union of Roumanian Jews have concluded an election pact under which they submit a common list of candidates in forthcoming election.
- Bucharest.—Dr. William Filderman, president of the Union of Roumanian Jews, announces that his body has declined to form a bloc with the "Jewish Party" in the forthcoming general elections in Roumania and advises the Jewish population to vote for political parties which stand for peace and order.
20. In a press interview, King Carol states that all citizens, regardless of race or religion, should work for the common good, and that discrimination will not be tolerated.

ROUMANIA (*continued*)

- Dec. 21. The Liberal Party, headed by Premier Ion Duca, wins Roumanian elections, and anti-Semites receive less than five per cent of vote.
22. Bucharest.—The Jewish Party, polls 30,000 votes but fails to elect a single candidate; Friedrich Michelson of Czernowitz, a Jewish candidate of the Liberal Party elected to Parliament.
26. Jassy.—Incendiaries burn down the Kantarschi Synagogue, but sacred scrolls are untouched by fire.
29. Bucharest.—Dr. Ion Duca, Premier of Roumania and head of Liberal Party, is assassinated by member of Iron Guard, outlawed anti-Semitic organization.

1934

- Jan. 5. Memorial services for the slain Premier Ion Duca held in all synagogues throughout Roumania.
6. Bucharest.—George Tatarescu, Roumania's new Premier, announces that he will stamp out anti-religious agitation and that he is opposed to anti-Semitism as firmly as was Ion Duca, his predecessor.
24. Bucharest.—M. Antonescu, Minister of Justice, reveals that judiciary officials have freed many Iron Guardists without trial.
- Government issues orders forbidding state officials to sympathize with, or belong to, extremist parties.
28. Czernowitz.—Court annuls decision of municipality which named one of city streets in honor of Baruch Spinoza, on ground that it may lead to disturbances.
31. Bucharest.—Ministry of Education issues orders for examinations in general education and in Jewish theology of all rabbis in Roumania, with or without pulpits.
- Feb. 7. Bucharest.—Section of Liberal Party organizes opposition to present Government, with declaration that Roumania is "not for foreigners but for Roumanians."
8. Czernowitz.—*Extrablatt*, Jewish daily, reports that all local papers are under military censorship and that Jewish *Daily Forward* of New York is barred from Roumania.
- Mar. 16. Bucharest.—The *Curierul Israelit*, Organ of Union of Roumanian Jews, reports that in a questionnaire recently submitted to them all state employees have been asked to indicate their ethnic origin for at least two generations.
- April 5. Bucharest.—Military court frees 46 leaders of the Iron Guard, anti-Semitic Fascist group, accused of complicity in murder of Ion Duca, slain Premier, and condemns only the three actual murderers.
16. Czernowitz.—Court of Appeals postpones trial of four Roumanian gendarmes, accused of having tortured Samson Bronstein, member of Central Committee of Roumanian Poale Zion.

ROUMANIA (*continued*)

- April 24. Bucharest.—Dr. William Filderman, president of Union of Roumanian Jews, submits memorandum to Government protesting against the projected law, "for protection of national work," which would exclude non-citizens including many stateless Jews, from many benefits of citizenship.
- June 8. Bucharest.—Dr. William Filderman, president of Union of Roumanian Jews, petitions Ministry of Education to halt terrorization of Jewish students in Universities.

RUSSIA

1933

- July 17. The council of Oze, the Jewish colonization society, reports that 1000 Jewish families were settled in the Crimea and the same number in the Ukraine, according to plan. In Bureyea (Bira-Bidjan) the autonomous Jewish section in Siberia, only 261 families (541 individuals) arrived to settle.
- Aug. 4. Moscow.—According to an official map of Soviet nations and nationalities, the Jewish population is two and a half million or 1.7% of the total.
10. Moscow.—*Emes*, the Yiddish Communist daily, reports that Leiser Kabakoff, a farmer, has been expelled from his collective in the Crimea for agitating among the farmers not to work on the Sabbath.
- Sept. 15. Moscow.—*The Atheist*, central organ of the "Militant Atheists" in Bira-Bidjan, reports an intensive anti-religious campaign in Jewish colony.
30. Moscow synagogues are unusually crowded with worshippers, mostly older folks, on Yom Kippur; holyday coincided with a general rest day.
- Oct. 5. Moscow.—Comzet (Government Commission for Land Settlement of Jews) records that 175,000 Jews have been settled in collective farms in the past five years, and urges all land settlement be liquidated within two years except in Bira-Bidjan, where the work is to be concentrated.
6. Boris Trotzky, Vice-Chairman of the Comzet (Government Commission for Jewish Settlement) reports that 200,000 Jews are engaged in agriculture in Russia,—7,000 in Bureya, 25,000 in the Crimea, 80,000 in the Ukraine, and 88,000 in other sections.
- Nov. 18. Eight of the ten musical prodigies elected at Leningrad from all of Russia, in connection with the celebration of the October revolution, are Jews.
- Moscow.—In a public address, Chairman Weinstein of the Ozet (Jewish Society for Settlement of Jews on Land) attributes the failure of Bira-Bidjan to attain status of self-governing state, to the poor quality of the region's industrial equipment.

RUSSIA (*continued*)

- Nov. 20. Moscow.—“Chistka,” Purging Committee of Communist Party expels Moses Litvakoff, editor of *Emes*, Communist Yiddish daily, for publishing articles written by former Bundists.
- Dec. 18. Moscow.—Official announcement that Bira-Bidjan is partially relieved from taxation as a concession to peasants and collectives, in an effort to stop migration of population from Far Eastern areas because of fear of war with Japan.
19. Moscow.—Leaders of Comzet and Ozet appeal to Jews to utilize the opportunity to colonize Bira-Bidjan which the Russian Government has designated as a prospective Jewish autonomous republic.
30. Moscow.—In reviewing progress in Bureya during past five years, M. Heller, chairman of Bureya executive body, reveals that the population is 50,000 of which 7,000 are Jews, that 1934 plans call for settlement of 10,000 Jews, and that Yiddish has been made the official language in four village soviets.

1934

- Feb. 7. Moscow.—Yiddish press attacks Polish Agudath Israel for its appeal to President Roosevelt to intervene with Soviet government against alleged religious persecutions of Jews in the Soviet Union.
- Moscow.—Yiddish press describes Jewish position in Soviet Union as follows: in past eight years more than 200,000 Jews have settled on land, 300,000 are working in light and heavy industries; 200,000 Jewish families are engaged in artisan work; Jews are employed in every branch of industry, government services, and in army and navy.
20. Press begins campaign against collection of funds abroad for Passover relief for Russian Jewry, alleging that relief drives cloak anti-Soviet campaign among world Jewry.
25. Official figures show that 3190 people were transferred by Government to Bira-Bidjan in 1933.
26. Moscow.—The Yiddish daily *Stern* urges convoking of an all-Soviet conference of Yiddish scholars and journalists to eliminate Hebraisms from the Yiddish language because of their association with religion and Jewish nationalism.
- Mar. 20. Moscow.—Soviet Government permits establishment under auspices of Great Synagogue, of *matzoth* factory, which will produce *matzoths* from flour purchased in Torgsin stores.
21. Moscow.—Conference of collectivized Jewish farmers of White Russia adopts slogan “Not a single collectivized Jewish farmer must stay away from fields on Passover,” and proclaims over radio that foreign campaign for Passover supplies for Russian Jews is intended to stir up a counter-revolution.
- April 22. Moscow.—Three men who persecuted Jewish engineer to the point of suicide are jailed; the chief of the accused commits suicide during the trial.

RUSSIA (*continued*)

- April 26. Moscow.—Central Executive Committee of Soviet Union announces that six Jewish fliers who participated in rescue of survivors of Chelyushkin Arctic Expedition have received the Order of Lenin, the title of "Hero of the Soviet Union," with an extra year's salary.
- May 7. Moscow.—At extraordinary session of the Nationalities Council of the Zik, (Central Executive Committee), a resolution is adopted to concentrate responsibility for Jewish land settlement in the Comzet, the Government department for settling Jews on land.
- Kharkov.—A conference of Yiddish writers decides to purify Yiddish language from jargonizing process by culling from it all phrases from other languages, including Hebrew.
9. Moscow.—Soviet press hails proclamation of Bira-Bidjan an an autonomous Jewish region, "particularly in the face of enormous wave of anti-Semitism sweeping most of Europe."
29. Following protest by committee of Rabbis that local authorities close synagogues contrary to Soviet law, Peter Smidovitch, vice-president of the Soviet Union, telegraphs to localities to defer liquidation until inquiry determines legality of their acts.

SWITZERLAND

1933

- July 7. Lucerne.—Meeting of the "National Front," a Fascist anti-Jewish organization, attended by 1500 people, is turned by insistence of the audience into a democratic forum; resolution is adopted pledging loyalty to Swiss democratic institutions and declaring that Fascism of any kind is inimical to the Swiss spirit.
14. Zurich.—At the student elections at the University of Zurich the "National Front" candidates are defeated by a combined democratic bloc.
- St. Gallen.—General conference of the Jewish Youth of Switzerland establishes "Bund Schweizer Juden" (Union of Swiss Jews) aiming to defend the independence, the democracy and the culture of Switzerland.
- Sept. 8. Geneva.—In a telegram to the Geneva Jewish Community, Francois Coty, French perfumer and publisher, recants his anti-Jewish charges and asks that the telegram be read at the Jewish Conference for a World Jewish Congress.
15. Geneva.—Protestant Churches of Geneva adopt a resolution protesting against the persecutions of German Jewry and condemning the efforts to introduce religious and racial hatred in Switzerland.
- Dec. 9. Geneva.—International Federation of Trade Unions announces that Swiss Trade Union and Labor Party are backing boycott of German goods and services.

SWITZERLAND (*continued*)

1934

- Jan. 26. Zurich.—Dr. Hauri, President of Zurich Church Council issues statement condemning anti-Semitism and the circulation of anti-Jewish literature, especially the "Protocols of Zion."
- Mar. 15. Zurich.—State's Attorney dismisses application for damages by Jewish lawyer against anti-Jewish newspaper on ground that individual must be directly named and libelled, though he admits the advisability, in the interests of public peace, to punish such racial attacks.
- April 27. Geneva.—Report of Foreign Office for 1933 reveals that Swiss Embassy in Berlin notified Reich authorities that arrangements between two countries must be applied to all Swiss citizens, irrespective of racial origin.

OTHER COUNTRIES

1933

- Aug. 3. Belgrade, Yugoslavia.—Government approves movement for settlement of fifty Jewish families in the Macedonian part of Yugoslavia.
26. Johannesburg, Union of South Africa.—Premier J. B. M. Hertzog issues an appeal to South African Jewry to refrain from boycotting German goods on the ground that the boycott hurts the interests of the country.
28. Johannesburg, Union of South Africa.—South Africans, Jews and non-Jews, led by Tielman Roos, leading statesman, express resentment against attitude of Premier Hertzog towards boycott of German goods.
- Sept. — Zagreb, Yugoslavia.—Dr. Dosetj, Metropolitan of the Greek Church, personally visits Dr. Gavro Schwartz, chief rabbi, on Rosh Hoshanah to express to the Jewish community the good wishes of his Church.
- Sarajevo, Yugoslavia.—In a public address, Milan Srkic, a member of the Cabinet, declares that the Government will oppose with force any attempt to foment political differences on religious grounds; each religion is guaranteed equality and dignity.
- Oct. 2. Bulgaria.—General Wateff and General Bogdanoff, president of Bulgarian War Veterans Association, declare at dedication of monument to fallen Bulgarian Jewish soldiers, that they will do their utmost to combat false patriots who are trying to excite non-Jewish Bulgarians against Jewish compatriots.
- Nov. 2. Capetown, Union of South Africa.—General Jan Smuts, former Premier, issues appeal to people of South Africa to discourage spread of anti-Semitism, originating abroad.
13. Istanbul, Turkey.—15 medical professors and 40 physicians, Jewish refugees from Germany, approach the government

OTHER COUNTRIES (*continued*)

with memorandum, sponsored by Professor Albert Einstein, requesting permission to practice medicine in the country.

- Dec. 1. Finland.—The Finnish parliament defeats a bill to prohibit Schechita.
8. Yugoslavia.—Minister of Interior declares in Parliament that Government esteems Jews, desires to give permanent homes to Jewish refugees, and states that 200 exiles are definitely settled in the country.

1934

- Jan. 4. 2000 native Afghan Jews driven from their homes and wandering in desert, reported by London Joint Foreign Committee of Board of Deputies of British Jews and the Anglo Jewish Association.
14. According to telegram sent to "Kolo," Jewish Parliamentary Club in Warsaw, by Jewish merchants in Danzig, Jews have been dismissed from civil service; Jewish doctors ousted from Presidium of the Medical Association and lawyers from the Lawyer's Association; no orders given to Jewish firms by state institutions.
15. Geoffrey Knox, President of the Saar Commission, in official letter, states: "boycotting and persecution of Jews and anti-Nazis have assumed such proportions that every day the Governing Commission receives complaints from all sections of the population."
19. Lisbon, Portugal.—*Seculo*, daily newspaper announces that it has been officially authorized by Portuguese government to contradict a report, emanating from Berlin, that negotiations had been carried on to settle German Jewish refugees in Angola, Portuguese West Africa.
21. Kovno, Lithuania.—Rabbinical Conference decides to begin negotiations with Mizrachi through specially designated committee to achieve united front of Orthodox Jews.
28. Ponivez, Lithuania.—Police raid premises of Jewish Community and confiscate communal records because anti-German boycott posters appeared throughout town.
- Feb. 18. Bulgaria.—Owing to ritual murder accusations revived before Passover season, Jewish Consistory appeals to Church Synod to issue statement against this accusation and urges authorities to investigate such charges without publicity to avoid unsettling effects.
- April 23. Smyrna, Turkey.—Local Jews decide that prayers in their synagogues are to be read in Turkish instead of the traditional Hebrew.
- May 21. Bulgaria.—New regime established by military *coup d'état* guarantees Bulgarian Jewry full security, justice, and civil rights.

OTHER COUNTRIES (*continued*)

- Danzig.—Representatives of the Jewish community of Danzig protest to Dr. Hermann Rauschnig, president of Danzig Senate, against the circulation of anti-Jewish literature and especially of the "ritual murder" issue of *Der Stuermer*, anti-Jewish newspaper published in Nuremberg, Germany.
- 22. Johannesburg, Union of South Africa.—At the opening of Keren Hayesod campaign dinner at which £32,000 was raised, Nahum Sokolow presents certificate to Jan C. Smuts, recording the establishment of a colony in his honor in Palestine.
- 25. Istanbul, Turkey.—Representatives of Jewish community protest to government, in Angora, against Nazi propaganda current in country and especially against *Melli Inkilap*, Hitlerite journal which is supported by German firms in Turkey.
- June 10. Kabul, Afghanistan.—Government issues order depriving Jews of Afghan citizenship and commands them to surrender their passports to police.
- 21-24. Chanak, Turkey.—Mass expulsion of hundreds of Jews takes place, after wanton attacks on property and person.
- 29. Athens.—Expulsion of hundreds of Jews from Dardanelles Region and Thrace without explanation.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

World Jewish Congress Movement

1933

- Sept. 5. The Preliminary Conference for a World Jewish Congress convenes in Geneva under chairmanship of Rabbi Stephen S. Wise, with 100 delegates from 24 countries attending.
- 6. Rabbi Wise urges the body to proclaim a world-wide boycott of Germany, and assures it that the American Jewish Congress would support the decision of the Conference.
- 8. The World Jewish Conference adjourns after adopting these resolutions: (1) Calling for meeting of World Jewish Congress in March 1934, and election of delegates, on a democratic basis throughout the world, no later than January; (2) urging League of Nations to assume the supervision of the emigration of Jews from Germany and to furnish passports for German-Jewish refugees; (3) favoring coordination of various committees engaged in work on behalf of German Jewry; (4) calling upon Jews and non-Jews to prosecute the boycott of German goods as a measure of self-defense until "the wrongs inflicted on German Jews end."
- Nov. 24. Paris.—Nahum Goldman, who succeeded the late Dr. Motzkin as head of Committee of Jewish Delegations, announces that the World Jewish Congress will not meet in Spring, as planned, but for technical reason will convene sometime next summer.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (*continued*)

1934

- Feb. 6. New York, N. Y.—Louis Lipsky, chairman of American Palestine Campaign, in an open letter in *Jewish Daily Bulletin* opposes the convening of proposed World Jewish Congress at this time.
8. New York, N. Y.—Bernard S. Deutsch, president of American Jewish Congress, in public statement, rejects Louis Lipsky's contention that meeting of proposed World Jewish Congress be postponed and advocates its immediate convocation.
9. New York, N. Y.—American Zionist Executive publishes statement received from Nahum Sokolow, president of World Zionist Organization, advising postponement of proposed World Jewish Congress.
11. New York, N. Y.—National Executive Committee of Zionist Organization of America, decides to favor postponement of proposed World Jewish Congress until a more opportune time.
14. New York, N. Y.—The Administrative Committee of American Jewish Congress issues statement declaring that it has no power to postpone convocation of World Jewish Congress, that it will recommend to Executive Committee of World Jewish Congress that date of Congress convocation be postponed, and that it will continue with the work of preparation for the Congress.

*London Conference for Relief of German Jewry**

1933

- Oct. 6. Representative Jewish organizations are invited to attend in London, beginning October 29, a Conference for Relief of German Jewry, sponsored by the Joint Foreign Committee of the Board of Jewish Deputies and the Anglo-Jewish Association, the Alliance Israelite Universelle, the American Jewish Committee, and the American Jewish Congress, to discuss (1) Palestine settlement; (2) reconstruction in Germany; (3) relief and finance outside of Germany, and (4) academic help to refugee savants.
30. The Conference holds first public session, in which two plans are submitted for action: (1) a concentration of activities on settlement of refugees in Palestine; (2) a central world allocations committee which would distribute funds raised in various communities.
- Nov. 1. At the concluding public session of Conference resolutions are adopted (1) declaring Palestine occupies a pre-eminent position in the settlement of refugees; (2) pledging represented communities to cooperate with High Commissioner

*For official summary of Conference see Annual Report of the American Jewish Committee pages 464 to 471, below.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (*continued*)

for Refugees; (3) urging efforts to secure for emigrants the elementary right to take their property to new homes.

- Nov. 1. Conference decides to establish a central allocation committee to which "each country shall be free to hand over all or part of their resources," and will advise the various organizations how best to direct their expenditures.
- Conference determines to establish "liaison office" to coordinate the work of the various organizations dealing with German-Jewish problems.
- Conference sends a delegation to Geneva with view of having eight Jews named to Advisory Council of High Commissioner for Refugees.

*Minorities Question**

1933

- Sept. 18. Berne.—The Jewish delegation to the Minorities Congress, assembled here, refuses to participate in the sessions until the Congress assures unrestricted discussion of the German-Jewish situation and adopts a condemnatory resolution against Nazi Germany.
26. Geneva.—The Jews of the plebiscite area of Upper Silesia, through the German Government, in accord with League routine, submit petition to League, complaining that discrimination against Jews continues despite the League decision in the Bernheim case.
27. Geneva.—In letter to the President of the National Minorities Congress, Leo Motzkin, chairman of Committee of Jewish Delegations declines to serve on the Executive of the Congress because it refuses to discuss or condemn Hitlerism at its sessions.
28. Geneva.—The British Board of Jewish Deputies circularizes delegates to the League sessions with a memorandum rejecting German contention that the Jewish question is purely an internal affair, insisting that it is a problem for the League, and requesting League to appoint a Commissioner or a Commission to direct the work of settlement of German refugees.
30. Geneva.—Dr. Frangulies, representative of Haiti to the League, introduces a resolution in the Assembly proposing a world convention guaranteeing human and political rights of minorities in all countries.
- Oct. 10. Geneva.—The Sixth Commission of the League, despite protest of German delegate, adopts a resolution, extending the 1922 Minorities protection resolution to Jews in Germany by interpreting a Minority to be "nationals who differ from the majority by their race, language and religion."

*For account of discussions of question at League Assembly see pp. 94 to 110, above.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (*continued*)

1934

- Jan. 9. Geneva.—Submission of a new petition to the League by Gustav Simon, a Breslau Jewish lawyer, complaining that German authorities have prevented him from practicing his profession in Silesia on the alleged ground that he is a Communist.
16. Geneva.—Council of League decides to forward petition of Gustav Simon for examination by the League Mixed Commission Tribunal at Kattowice, Upper Silesia.
- Mar. 9. Kattowice.—Upper Silesian Mixed Commission, a body under the League of Nations, begins hearing of complaint, submitted by Dr. Sweinbel, Jewish physician from Beuthen, that he has been discharged from health insurance panel practice because he is a Jew.

*Refugees from Germany**

1933

- Sept. 25. Rome.—Relief conference for German Jews, under the leadership of Chaim Weizmann, decides to establish special bureaus in London and Jerusalem to facilitate the settlement of German-Jewish refugees in Palestine.
29. Geneva.—Jonhkeer de Graeff, Dutch Minister for foreign affairs, presents a resolution to the Assembly of the League of Nations, asking the body to take formal cognizance of the German refugee problem and to devise means to solve it.
- Oct. 11. Geneva.—League Assembly adopts report of Second Committee relative to the Refugee problem, recommending that (1) Council nominate a High Commissioner to coordinate efforts on behalf of refugees; (2) Governing Body be set up, on which states and private organizations, interested in the refugee problem, shall be represented, to assist High Commissioner and to receive and examine reports from him; (3) funds for Commissioner be procured from private and other sources, League to advance 25,000 Swiss francs, for organization expenses.
12. Geneva.—Council of the League of Nations instructs its president in consultation with representatives of Great Britain, France, Italy, Czechoslovakia, the Netherlands, and Spain, to appoint a High Commissioner for refugees.
26. Geneva.—Council of League of Nations invites governments of Netherlands, France, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, Switzerland, Denmark, Italy, Britain, Sweden, the United States, Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay to name representatives on Governing Board for Refugees from Germany.

*For account of actions by League of Nations, based on official reports, see pp. 110 to 116, below.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (*continued*)

- Oct. 26. Geneva.—Council of League of Nations officially invites James G. McDonald of New York, chairman of Foreign Policy Association, to become High Commissioner for Refugees from Germany.
- Nov. 22. Geneva.—Lord Robert Cecil is named British member of Governing Body for German refugees.
- Washington, D. C.—State Department announces that Professor Joseph P. Chamberlain of Columbia University has been designated American representative to the Governing Body for German Refugees.
- Dec. 1. Paris.—M. Berenger, President of Foreign Affairs Committee of French Senate, is designated by French Government as its representative on the Governing Body for German Refugees.
4. Geneva.—Norman Bentwich is appointed advisor on Jewish affairs to High Commissioner, and Herbert L. May of Pittsburgh receives appointment as permanent advisor.
5. It is officially announced that the seat of High Commissioner will be in Lausanne.
- Lausanne.—Meeting of Governing Body for German Refugees, Lord Robert Cecil presiding; High Commissioner McDonald analyzes functions of his office: (1) Actual fund raising work will be in hands of existing agencies; (2) his office will coordinate efforts of agencies in field of German relief and direct a program to change occupations of refugees so that they may be placed productively; (3) negotiations with Governments to contribute funds and to permit settlement of refugees in their lands.
6. Lausanne.—Representatives of Jewish Organizations request Governing Body to appoint an advisory committee of representatives of Jewish organizations and communities to cooperate with Governing Body.
7. Lausanne.—Official announcement that the permanent Executive of Governing Body for German Refugees will consist of representatives of Great Britain, France, Holland, Switzerland and Uruguay, with Lord Robert Cecil as chairman.
8. Lausanne.—The Advisory Committee to the Governing Body for German Refugees consists of representatives of nine Jewish and nine non-Jewish organizations; including American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Jewish Colonization Association, Jewish Agency for Palestine, Committee of Jewish Delegations, and Jewish communities of America, France, England, Poland, Holland and Italy; non-Jewish: Catholic church groups, Protestant church groups, Quakers, trade unions, child welfare agencies, and the French Relief Committee.
- 1934
- Jan. 31. London.—Dr. Weizmann's Commission for settlement of German Jews in Palestine publishes first report revealing (1) that 9,000 refugees were absorbed in Palestine in 1933;

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (*continued*)

(2) Palestine will not be able to absorb all refugees; (3) refugees above thirty years of age, without capital and without special training, are unfit for Palestine; (4) young people are best material for Palestine; (5) 350 certificates have been issued for children who will be trained in agricultural work so that they may be absorbed in the land; (6) income for 1933 was £121,000 and budget for 1934 calls for £250,000.

Jan. 31. London.—Meeting of Executive of Governing Body and of the Advisory Council; High Commissioner reports progress made in securing passports for refugees, in coordinating private agencies, both Jewish and non-Jewish, in surveying countries available for immigration of refugees, and in retraining refugees for agricultural and manual trades.

Feb. 2. London.—In general debate at meeting of Governing Body for German Refugees, Viscount Cecil declares that 60,000 refugees fled from Germany. Of this number 7,000 went to Palestine, 6,000 to Poland, 30,000 to France; that between 10,000 to 15,000 are able to provide for themselves; that 17,000 were women and children, and 5,000 were young people.

— London.—Governing Body for German Refugees resolves: (1) to establish a central information bureau; (2) to empower High Commissioner to negotiate with various governments for admission of groups of refugees; (3) to urge organizations concerned with academic and professional refugees to negotiate with authorities for their placement; (4) to establish Co-ordination Committees in various countries for all leaders working for relief of refugees; (5) to urge organizations dealing with problem of displaced German professors to exchange relevant information; (6) to request leaders dealing with retraining of refugees to supply High Commissioner with full information about their work; (7) to urge governments, represented on Commission, to grant facilities for apprenticing of refugees in their countries, or for placing them as students in technical institutions.

26. Geneva.—International Student Service, assigned by High Commissioner James G. McDonald to care for refugee students, announces that, during 1933, a total of 1135 emigre students from Germany have been established in universities in various lands.

May 2. London.—The Governing Body of High Commission meets with delegates from Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Switzerland, Sweden, United States and Uruguay present; High Commissioner declares that one of most satisfying elements in the work has been willingness of Jewish leaders to help non-Jewish refugees, while the most discouraging aspect has been the failure of Christians to assume a share of responsibility.

— High Commissioner emphasizes (1) need to move refugees from their temporary asylums to permanent homes; (2)

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (*continued*)

need for relaxation of immigration laws by nations of world; (3) the availability of Palestine as the only immediate opportunity for settlement of refugees; (4) other schemes for large scale settlement are for moment impractical.

- May 15. London.—In final session of Refugees Board, High Commissioner James G. McDonald appeals to non-Jews for support and to Governments to admit into their lands refugees who will contribute "not merely to economic but also to spiritual and cultural life of their new homelands."
- June 20. Paris.—Advisory Council of High Commissioner for Refugees discusses possibilities for settlement of refugees in South America without reaching definite conclusions, and formulates proposals to be considered at next session in August.

ANNIVERSARIES AND OTHER CELEBRATIONS

UNITED STATES

July 23, 1933. Celebration of Eight hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of death of RASHI, at Congregation Beth Sholom, Brooklyn, N. Y., by newly organized Descendants of Rashi.

July 26, 1933. New York City: Eightieth anniversary of birth of PHILIP COWEN, former publisher of Jewish weekly and communal worker.

August 4, 1933. New York City: Ninetieth anniversary of birth of MRS. SELMA BONDI WISE, widow of Isaac M. Wise, leader of Reform Judaism in the United States.

August 25, 1933. New York City: Seventieth anniversary of birth of MOSES HYAMSON, rabbi and Professor of Codes at Jewish Theological Seminary of America.

September 2-3, 1933. St. Louis, Mo.: Fiftieth anniversary of BETH HAMEDRASH HAGODOL CONGREGATION.

September 13, 1933. Philadelphia, Pa.: Seventieth anniversary of birth of CYRUS ADLER, communal leader and scholar.

September 23, 1933. New York City: Sixtieth anniversary of ministry of HENRY PEREIRA MENDES, as rabbi and rabbi emeritus of Shearith Israel Congregation.

October 13, 1933. Cincinnati, Ohio: Ninetieth anniversary of B'NAI B'RITH.

November 5, 1933. Malden, Mass.: Twenty-fifth anniversary of HEBREW LADIES' CHARITY SOCIETY.

November 7, 1933. Minneapolis, Minn.: Twenty-fifth anniversary of founding of TEMPLE ISRAEL.

November 9, 1933. New York City: Ninetieth anniversary of NEW YORK LODGE, No. 1 of B'NAI B'RITH.

November 24-26, 1933. Philadelphia, Pa.: Seventy-fifth anniversary of founding of CONGREGATION ADATH JESHURUN.

November 28, 1933. Boston, Mass.: Twenty-fifth anniversary of JEWISH CHILDRENS' AID SOCIETY.

December 1-3, 1933. Amsterdam, N. Y.: Celebration of Sixtieth anniversary of founding of TEMPLE OF ISRAEL.

December 12, 1933. Boston, Mass.: Seventy-fifth anniversary of CONGREGATION MISHKAN TEFILAH, and Twenty-fifth anniversary of SISTERHOOD OF MISHKAN TEFILAH.

December 14, 1933. New York City: Seventieth anniversary of birth of ISRAEL UNTERBERG, philanthropist.

December 15-17, 1933. Newark, N. J.: Eighty-fifth anniversary of founding of TEMPLE B'NAI JESHURUN.

December 17, 1933. Norwood, Mass.: Twenty-fifth anniversary of founding of NORWOOD HEBREW CONGREGATION.

December 22-24, 1933. Harrisburg, Pa.: Fiftieth anniversary of founding of CONGREGATION CHIZUK EMUNAH.

January 1, 1934. Boston, Mass.: Twenty-fifth anniversary of founding of the DUBNO VOLINER ASSOCIATION OF ROXBURY.

January 12-14, 1934. Minneapolis, Minn.: Fiftieth anniversary of founding of CONGREGATION ADATH JESHURUN.

January 18, 1934. Cincinnati, Ohio: Celebration of One hundred and tenth anniversary of founding of TEMPLE B'NE ISRAEL (Rockdale Avenue Temple).

January 21, 1934. Seattle, Wash.: Twenty-fifth anniversary of founding of HERZL SYNAGOGUE.

January 27, 1934. New York City: Sixtieth anniversary of founding of CONGREGATION OHAB ZEDEK.

January 27, 1934. Pittsburgh, Pa.: Sixtieth anniversary of founding of CONCORDIA CLUB.

January 28, 1934. Providence, R. I.: Seventieth anniversary of birth of BERNARD M. GOLDOWSKY, communal and Zionist worker.

January 29, 1934. Savannah, Ga.: Two hundredth anniversary of founding of MIKVE ISRAEL CONGREGATION.

January 29, 1934. Savannah, Ga.: Celebration of Twenty-fifth anniversary of erection of present Synagogue of B'NAI B'RITH JACOB.

January, 1934. New York City: Twenty-fifth anniversary of UNITED ROUMANIAN JEWS OF AMERICA.

January, 1934. Mobile, Ala.: Celebration of Ninetieth anniversary of CONGREGATION SHAAARAI SHOMAYIM.

January, 1934. New Orleans, La.: Eightieth anniversary of founding of JEWISH CHILDRENS' HOME.

February 4, 1934. New York City: Twenty-fifth annual meeting of HIAS.

February 5, 1934. St. Louis, Mo.: Seventieth anniversary of birth of AARON WALDHEIM, philanthropist and communal leader.

February 24, 1934. New York City: Twenty-fifth anniversary of founding of BRONX YOUNG MEN'S AND YOUNG WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

March 7, 1934. Washington, D. C.: Sixty-fifth anniversary of founding of CONGREGATION ADATH ISRAEL.

March 11, 1934. New York City: Fiftieth anniversary of first publication of SHOLOM ALEICHEM, Yiddish story-teller and Playwright commemorated.

March 16, 1934. Memphis, Tenn.: Seventy-fifth anniversary of founding of local B'NAI B'RITH LODGE.

March 16, 1934. New York City: Thirtieth anniversary of SIMON SCHLAGER as cantor at Temple Emanu-El.

March 17, 1934. New York City: Sixtieth anniversary of birth of STEPHEN S. WISE.

March 18, 1934. Twenty-fifth anniversary of founding of YOUNG JUDAEA.

March 18, 1934. New York City: Celebration of Fiftieth anniversary of founding of ADLER'S YOUNG MEN'S INDEPENDENT ASSOCIATION NUMBER ONE.

March 18, 1934. Syracuse, N. Y.: Celebration of Eightieth anniversary of founding of NEW TEMPLE BETH ISRAEL.

March 18-25, 1934. Pittsburgh, Pa.: Seventieth anniversary of founding of CONGREGATION TREE OF LIFE.

March 25, 1934. New York City: Fiftieth anniversary of birth of ABRAHAM GOLDBERG, Zionist, writer and orator.

March, 1934. Sacramento, Cal.: Seventy-fifth anniversary of founding of local B'NAI B'RITH LODGE.

March, 1934. Fargo, N. Dak.: Celebration of Twenty-fifth anniversary of founding of local B'NAI B'RITH LODGE.

March, 1934. New Haven, Conn.: Twenty-fifth anniversary of founding of LADIES' AUXILIARY OF HEBREW INSTITUTE OF NEW HAVEN.

March, 1934. Boston, Mass.: Celebration of Fiftieth anniversary of the communal activity of NATHAN PINANSKI.

March, 1934. Leavenworth, Kans.: Seventh-fifth birthday anniversary of JULIUS ABELES, communal and civic worker.

April 19, 1934. New York City: Celebration of Seventieth anniversary of birth of MARK S. JOFFE, artist.

April 20, 1934. Pittsfield, Mass.: Sixty-fifth anniversary of founding of TEMPLE ANSCHE AMONIM.

April 24, 1934. Pittsburgh, Pa.: Celebration of Eighty-fifth anniversary of birth of MRS. JOSIAH COHEN, dean of volunteer communal workers.

April 29, 1934. Boston, Mass.: Seventy-fifth anniversary of TEMPLE MISHKAN ISRAEL.

April, 1934. Brooklyn; N. Y.: Twenty-fifth anniversary of founding of BROOKLYN FEDERATION OF JEWISH CHARITIES.

April, 1934. Paterson, N. J.: Twenty-fifth anniversary of founding of LADIES' AUXILIARY OF BARNERT HOSPITAL.

May 1, 1934. Boston, Mass.: Twenty-fifth anniversary of organization of MISHKAN ISRAEL SISTERHOOD.

May 2, 1934. Philadelphia, Pa.: One hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of founding of FEMALE HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

May 4, 1934. Chicago, Ill.: Seventieth anniversary of MAURICE L. ROTHSCHILD, department store founder.

May 5-6, 1934. Chicago, Ill.: Fiftieth anniversary of graduation of RABBI JOSEPH STOLZ, from Hebrew Union College.

May 7-14, 1934. Newark, N. J.: Fiftieth anniversary of YOUNG MEN'S-YOUNG WOMEN'S HEBREW ASSOCIATION.

May 14, 1934. Philadelphia, Pa.: Fortieth anniversary of founding of the DAUGHTERS OF BETH ISRAEL, auxiliary of Congregation Beth Israel.

May 15-16, 1934. New York City: Fiftieth anniversary of founding of the HEBREW TECHNICAL INSTITUTE (for boys).

May 20, 1934. New York City: Celebration by Congregation Shearith Israel of One hundredth anniversary of consecration of its CROSBY STREET SYNAGOGUE.

May 24, 1934. Decorah, Iowa: Eightieth anniversary of birth of BEN BEAR, pioneer settler.

May 25, 1934. New York City: Eighty-fifth anniversary of birth of ADOLPH LEWISOHN, philanthropist and art patron.

May 26-27, 1934. Newark, N. J.: Fiftieth anniversary of founding of CONGREGATION ANSHE RUSSIA.

May 29, 1934. Lawrence, L. I., N. Y.: Twenty-fifth anniversary of organizing of WOMEN'S AUXILIARY OF TEMPLE ISRAEL.

May 29, 1934. Cincinnati, Ohio: Twenty-fifth anniversary of B'NAI B'RITH WOMEN'S AUXILIARIES.

June 3, 1934. Eagleville, Pa.: Celebration of twenty-fifth anniversary of founding of the Eagleville Sanatorium.

June 21, 1934. Philadelphia, Pa.: Board of Directors of Keneseth Israel Congregation celebrate seventy-fifth birthday anniversaries of its two past presidents, HART BLUMENTHAL (May 25th) and ALFRED M. KLEIN (May 31st).

June 24, 1934. New York City: Twenty-fifth anniversary of founding of ORDER SONS OF ZION.

June, 1934. Brooklyn, N. Y.: Celebration of twenty-fifth anniversary of founding of BROOKLYN FEDERATION OF JEWISH CHARITIES.

OTHER COUNTRIES

July 5, 1933. Manchester, England: Seventieth anniversary of birth of NATHAN LASKI, communal leader.

July 29, 1933. London, England: Celebration of seventy-fifth anniversary of Queen Victoria's assent to bill admitting Jews for first time to the House of Commons.

August 9, 1933. Amsterdam, Holland: Eightieth anniversary of birth of ESTHER BOER VAN RIJK, famous actress.

August 23, 1933. Prague, Czechoslovakia: Celebration at Zionist Congress of seventieth anniversary of birth of MENACHIM USSISHKIN, Zionist leader.

September, 1933. Amsterdam, Holland: Fiftieth anniversary of CONGREGATION BETH HAMEDRASH.

September, 1933. Capetown, Union of South Africa: Seventieth anniversary of birth of REV. ALFRED PHILIPP BENDER.

November 8, 1933. Budapest, Hungary: Seventy-fifth anniversary of birth of JOSEF VESZI, newspaper editor and Senator and former Deputy.

December 20, 1933. Rome, Italy: Celebration of Twenty-fifth anniversary of ANGELO SACERDOTI, Chief Rabbi.

December, 1933. Leeds, England: Celebration of Seventieth anniversary of birth of H. HURWITZ, rabbi.

January 5, 1934. Poland: Celebration by Polish Jewry of tenth anniversary of Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Palestine; Report contribution of 47,000 books and £11,500 to the University.

January 6, 1934. Manchester, England: Celebration of Seventy-fifth anniversary of birth of SAMUEL ALEXANDER, Professor of Philosophy, Manchester University.

January 16, 1934. Cape Town, Union of South Africa: Celebration of seventieth anniversary of birth of A. M. ABRAHAMS, educator, Zionist leader and communal worker.

January 20, 1934. Szegedin, Hungary: Eightieth anniversary of birth of IMMANUEL LOEW, Chief Rabbi.

February 10, 1934. Tel Aviv, Palestine: Celebration of eightieth birthday of ALEXANDER ZISSKIND RABINOWITZ, philosopher and author, made honorary citizen.

February 22, 1934. Rehoboth, Palestine: Celebration of sixtieth anniversary of birth of MOSES SMILANSKY, leader of pre-war Jewish farmers.

February 26, 1934. Jerusalem, Palestine: Seventieth birthday anniversary of DAVID YELLIN, Zionist pioneer, former president of Wa'ad Leumi, honorary professor at Hebrew University.

February, 1934. Amsterdam, Holland: Two-hundredth anniversary of founding of the JEWISH GIRLS' ORPHANAGE of the Portuguese Congregation.

March 30, 1934. Berlin, Germany: Celebration of seventieth birthday anniversary of FRANZ OPPENHEIMER, sociologist, economist, and Zionist leader.

March, 1934. Bucharest, Roumania: Celebration of sixtieth anniversary of founding of DISTRICT GRAND LODGE, I.O.B.B.

March, 1934. Vienna, Austria. Celebration of twenty-fifth anniversary of founding of HAKOAH, sports organization.

April 16, 1934. Durban, Union of South Africa: Celebration of fiftieth anniversary of DURBAN HEBREW CONGREGATION.

April 29–May 3, 1934. Tel Aviv, Palestine: Celebration of twenty-fifth anniversary of founding of TEL AVIV.

April, 1934. Paris, France: Thirtieth anniversary of death of BERNARD LAZARE, historian of anti-Semitism and defender of Alfred Dreyfus.

April, 1934. Amsterdam, Holland: Celebration of seventieth anniversary of birth of S. VAN DEN BERGH, Senator and communal leader.

May 13, 1934. Manchester, England: Celebration of seventieth anniversary of birth of HARRIS NEWMAN, hazzan of the Great Synagogue.

May 14, 1934. Warsaw, Poland: Sixtieth anniversary of birth of MOSES SCHORR, orientalist, professor of philology at University of Warsaw, and rector of Institute of Science of Judaism.

May 23, 1934. Berlin, Germany: Celebration of seventieth anniversary of birth of ADOLF THEILHABER, gynecologist and cancer research worker.

May 26, 1934. Prague, Czechoslovakia: Fiftieth anniversary of birth of MAX BROD, author.

May, 1934. Amsterdam, Holland: Seventieth anniversary of birth of NATHAN BIRNBAUM, German communal leader.

May, 1934. Vienna, Austria: Celebration of eighty-fifth anniversary of birth of JOHANN KREMENETZKY, a co-worker of Theodor Herzl.

May 2, 1934. Bloemfontein, Union of South Africa: Celebration of thirtieth anniversary of GEMILLAS CHESED SOCIETY.

June 3, 1934. Worms, Germany: Celebration of nine hundredth anniversary of dedication of the Synagogue.

June 4, 1934. Berlin, Germany: Celebration of fiftieth anniversary of birth of KURT BLUMENFELD, Zionist leader.

June, 1934. Italy: Celebration of twenty-fifth anniversary of incumbency of Chief Rabbi ANGELO SACERDOTI.

June, 1934. Hamburg, Germany: Eightieth birthday of MAX BIER banker.

APPOINTMENTS, HONORS AND ELECTIONS UNITED STATES

ABELSON, NATHAN S., Syracuse, N. Y., elected Judge, Municipal Court, November 7, 1933.

ACKERMAN, LOUIS, Cleveland, Ohio, elected Judge, City Court, November 7, 1933.

ALDERMAN, I., New York City, elected Judge, City Court, November 7, 1933.

ALEXANDER, GEORGE E., Portland, Ore., appointed Federal Judge, First Judicial Division, Juneau, Alaska, August, 1933.

ALTERMAN, MEYER, New York City, re-elected to State Legislature, November 7, 1933.

ALTMAN, JOSEPH, Atlantic City, N. J., re-elected to State Legislature, November 7, 1933.—elected Speaker of the House, December, 1933.

ALSCHULER, ALFRED S., Chicago, Ill., receives annual award of Armour Institute of Technology, in recognition of fifteen years' service as trustee and service since 1928 on school's executive board, June, 1934.

ARNSTEIN, LEO, New York City, appointed by Mayor, one of six members of City Relief Bureau to supervise municipal relief activities, June 6, 1934.

ARZT, MAX, Scranton, Pa., awarded by Jewish Theological Seminary of America, degree of Doctor of Hebrew Literature, June 3, 1934.

ASH, HARRY A., Chicago, Ill., appointed by Mayor, one of five members of Housing Authority to supervise expenditure of \$25,000,000 Federal funds for construction of low-cost housing, June, 1934.

BAER, ELI, Baltimore, Md., appointed United States Attorney in Virgin Islands, September 15, 1933.

BAMBERGER, JULIAN M., Salt Lake City, Utah, elected State Senator, November 7, 1933.

BANEVER, GILBERT, New Haven, Conn., awarded "Prix de Rome" for 1934 for painting, May, 1934.

BEHREND, MOSES, Philadelphia, Pa., elected president of the Pennsylvania Medical Society, 1933.

BENDER, ALBERT M., San Francisco, Cal., awarded degree of Doctor of Laws, *honoris causa*, by the University of California, May, 1934.

BENESCH, ALFRED, Cleveland, Ohio, re-elected president of School Board, November 7, 1933.

BERNSTEIN, HERMAN, New York City, decorated by Government of Albania, with the grand cordon of the Order of Skanderbeg, March 23, 1934.

BERNSTEIN, ROBERT, New York City, re-elected to State Legislature, November 7, 1933.

BLANK, HERMAN, Newark, N. J., re-elected to State Legislature, November 7, 1933.

BLINKEN, MAURICE H., Yonkers, N. Y., elected president of Board of Education (first Jew elected to this post), May, 1934.

BLOOM, SOL, New York City, awarded the Order of the Grand Officer of the Crown of Italy, for assistance to Italian authorities in arranging Italian part in George Washington Bicentennial celebration, February

9, 1934. Awarded by Lincoln Memorial University of Tennessee, honorary degree of Doctor of Literature, in recognition of his contribution to American history and literature in connection with his work as director of Washington Bicentennial Celebration in 1932, June 4, 1934.

BLUMENTHAL, GEORGE, New York City, elected president of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, January, 1934.

BOORSTIN, DANIEL J., Atlanta, Ga., awarded Rhodes Scholarship, June, 1934.

BRANDT, CHARLES, JR., New York City, appointed by Mayor, Justice of Children's Court, September 30, 1933.

BREITBART, CHARLES H., Brooklyn, N. Y., re-elected to State Legislature, November 7, 1933.

BRILL, ABRAHAM A., New York City, awarded by New York University, an alumni meritorious service citation for services well done, April 23, 1934.

BROWN, DAVID A., New York City, elected honorary chairman of China International Famine Relief Commission, July, 1933.

BUNEVICH, IRVING, Passaic, N. J., graduated from United States Military Academy at West Point, May, 1934.

CAHN, BERTRAM J., Chicago, Ill., elected member of Board of Trustees of Northwestern University, June, 1934.

CHUDNOWSKY, WALTER, Philadelphia, Pa., awarded Rhodes Scholarship, January, 1934.

COHEN, ALBERT M., Brooklyn, N. Y., re-elected to State Legislature, November 7, 1933.

COHEN, GEORGE G., Hartford, Conn., appointed United States Attorney for Connecticut, June 29, 1934.

COHEN, HENRY, Galveston, Tex., appointed by President, member of the State Recovery Board for Texas, National Recovery Association (later changed to State Advisory Board), August 1, 1933.—elected member of the National Committee of Church and Charity Recovery Program, April 23, 1934.

COHEN, SAMSON K., Major, Roxbury, Mass., awarded by War Department, medal of the Purple Heart, the order for bravery in World War, 1933.

DAVIDSON, GABRIEL, New York City, awarded by Jewish Theological Seminary of America, honorary degree of Doctor of Letters, June 3, 1934.

DEUTSCH, BERNARD S., New York City, elected president of Board of Aldermen, November 7, 1933.

DRUCKER, LEWIS MAX, Cleveland, Ohio, elected Judge, Municipal Court, November 7, 1933.

ECKER, SAMUEL, New York City, elected Judge, Municipal Court, November 7, 1933.

EHRlich, LEONARD, New York City, awarded the *Prix Femina Americain* in literature for 1933 for novel "God's Angry Man."

EICHENBAUM, SAMUEL, Corning, Ohio, elected President of the Board of Education, June, 1934.

EINSTEIN, ALBERT, Princeton, N. J., elected member of French Academy of Sciences, July, 1933; accepts direction of Physics Institute at Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Palestine, July, 1933.

EINSTEIN, LEWIS DAVID, awarded by Columbia University alumni medal, in recognition of achievements since graduation, June 5, 1934.

ERWIN, SIDNEY L., Detroit, Mich., graduated from United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., and Commissioned Ensign, May, 1934.

FARBSTEIN, LEONARD, New York City, re-elected to State Legislature, November 7, 1933.

FELDMAN, ABRAHAM J., Hartford, Conn., appointed by President, Chairman of Connecticut National Recovery Administration Adjustment Board, February 10, 1934.

FILENE, A. LINCOLN, Boston, Mass., appointed by Secretary of Commerce, member of Industrial Advisory Board of the National Recovery Administration, November, 1933.

FINKELSTEIN, I. B., Wilmington, Del., elected president of the Chamber of Commerce, January 26, 1934.

FLEISHER, MRS. MAURICE T., Philadelphia, Pa., awarded Gold Medal of the Fellowship of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, for painting hung in annual exhibit, February, 1934.

FLEXNER, SIMON, New York City, appointed by President, to the Science Advisory Board, June 2, 1934.

FOX, ISIDORE H., Boston, Mass., appointed by Mayor, Legislative Counsel, January, 1934.

FRANK, HARRY S. (Jew), Middletown, Conn., elected president of the Young Men's Christian Association, May 23, 1934.

FREED, EMERICH B., Cleveland, Ohio, appointed United States Attorney, August 17, 1933.

FRIEDLANDER, ALFRED, Cincinnati, Ohio, named Dean of College of Medicine, by University of Cincinnati, June, 1934.

FULD, FELIX (died January 20, 1929), street named in honor of, Newark, N. J., May 20, 1934.

GABRILOWITSCH, OSSIP, Detroit, Mich., awarded by Mount Holyoke College, honorary degree of Doctor of Music, November 8, 1933.

GINSBURG, ISAAC, Middlesboro, Ky., elected Mayor, 1933.

GITELMAN, JACOB, Rochester, N. Y., elected Judge, City Court, November 7, 1933.

GLADSTONE, BENJAMIN, New York City, elected to State Legislature, November 7, 1933.

GLUCKMAN, LESLIE H., Wilmington, Del., appointed by Governor, Magistrate, April 27, 1934.

GODOWSKY, LEOPOLD, Philadelphia, Pa., awarded by Curtis Institute of Music, honorary degree of Doctor of Music, May 22, 1934.

GOLD, CHARLES, Long Beach, N. Y., elected Mayor, November 7, 1933.

GOLDBERG, HERMAN, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., appointed by Governor, member of Public Service Commission, July, 1933.

GOLDBLATT, MAURICE, Chicago, Ill., awarded by University of Notre Dame, honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, in recognition of contribution to development among Americans of appreciation of art, June 3, 1934.

GOLDEN, ISADORE M., San Francisco, Cal., appointed by Governor, Judge in Superior Court, June 20, 1934.

GOLDMAN, ISRAEL M., Providence, R. I., appointed by trustees of

Brown University, instructor in extension division to give course in the history and culture of the Jewish people, May, 1934.

GOLDSTEIN, AARON F., Brooklyn, N. Y., elected to State Legislature, November 7, 1933.

GOLDSTEIN, ISADORE, Juneau, Alaska, re-elected Mayor, April, 1934.

GOLDSTEIN, MAX A., St. Louis, Mo., receives annual St. Louis award for achievements in aid of deaf, November, 1933.

GOLDWATER, SIGISMUND S., New York City, appointed by Mayor, Commissioner of Hospitals, December 28, 1933.

GOODMAN, SIMON, Los Angeles, Cal., awarded by War Department medal of Purple Heart, the order for bravery in World War, January, 1934.

GOTLIEB, BERNARD, New York City, appointed by President, United States Consul to the City of Messina, Sicily, April, 1933. (Omitted from Year Book, Vol. 35.)

GREENE, ABE J., Paterson, N. J., awarded by the Veritans gold medal, as outstanding citizen, March 8, 1934.

GREENSTONE, JULIUS H., Philadelphia, Pa., appointed to head the faculty of Gratz College, September, 1933.

GROVE, ISAAC VAN, Chicago, Ill., awarded by Manischewitz Fine Arts Foundation of New York, the arts award for 1933, December 31, 1933.

HAAS, SAUL, Seattle, Wash., appointed United States Collector of Customs for the Northwest states of Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana, 1933.

HAMERMAN, JOSEPH, New York City, re-elected to State Legislature, November 7, 1933.

HELLER, MRS. CLARA M., San Francisco, Cal., appointed head of Women's National Recovery Administration Division in California, August, 1933.

HERSHMAN, ABRAHAM MOSES, Detroit, Mich., awarded by Jewish Theological Seminary of America, degree of Doctor of Hebrew Literature, June 3, 1934.

HERTZ, DAVID RALPH, Cleveland, Ohio, appointed by Governor, Judge of the Common Pleas Court, April 24, 1934.

HESS, JULIUS H., Chicago, Ill., elected president of Chicago Medical Society, June, 1934.

HIRSCH, JOSEPH, Philadelphia, Pa., awarded Walter Lippincott Prize for best figure piece painted by an American citizen and exhibited in Fine Arts Academy, January 27, 1934.

INSELBUCH, S., Brooklyn, N. Y., elected to State Legislature, November 7, 1933.

IOLA, HYMAN, Tulsa, Okla., elected president of Oklahoma State Conference of Social Work, March, 1934.

JOSEPH, LAZARUS, New York City, elected State Senator (to fill vacancy), December 28, 1933.

KAHN, REUBEN L., Ann Arbor, Mich., awarded by American Association for the Advancement of Science, prize for most noteworthy paper submitted at winter meeting, December 31, 1933.

KESSLER, NATHANIEL, Newark, N. J., awarded medal by Rutgers University for "generous and able service to pharmaceutical education" June 6, 1934.

KINGSLEY, SIDNEY, New York City, awarded Pulitzer Prize for drama "Men in White," May 7, 1934.

KIRSTEIN, LOUIS E., Boston, Mass., named by President, member of board to settle industrial disputes in coal mines in Western Pennsylvania, August 5, 1933.

KLEIN, SAMUEL, New York City, receives from the Community Council, the annual award for 1933, for outstanding services in helping establishment of public recreation facilities in New York City, April, 1934.

KLEINMAN, MAURICE, New York City, awarded the Paris prize of the Society of Beaux-Arts Architects, entitling him to a \$3,600 scholarship for two and one-half years of study in Paris, June 20, 1934.

KOHN, ROBERT D., New York City, awarded 1933 medal of honor of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, for "distinguished work and high professional standing," March, 1934.

KOPETZKY, SAMUEL J., New York City, awarded by French Government decoration of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, for collaboration in medical work with French scientists, January 12, 1934.

KOPPELMAN, HERMAN P., Hartford, Conn., elected member of United States House of Representatives, November 7, 1933.

KRAMER, REUBEN R., Baltimore, Md., awarded "Prix de Rome" for 1934 for work of sculpture, May, 1934.

KROSS, ANNA MOSCOWITZ, New York City, appointed by Mayor, Magistrate, December, 1933.

LASCH, SAMUEL, Baltimore, Md., re-appointed by Governor, Police Magistrate, 1933.

LAUER, EDGAR J., New York City, elected Judge of Supreme Court, November 10, 1933.

LAZARON, MORRIS S., Baltimore, Md., elected to honorary thirty-third degree of the Masonic Order, October 20, 1933.

LAZARON, MORRIS S., Baltimore, Md. (jointly with Dr. Everett R. Clinchy, Protestant Minister, and Father J. Elliott Ross, Catholic Priest), awarded by Zeta Beta Tau Fraternity, Gottheil Medal for outstanding services rendered the Jewish people during 1933, May 12, 1934.

LAZARUS, SYLVAIN, San Francisco, Cal., re-elected Judge, Municipal Court, November 7, 1933.

LECHNER, BENJAMIN, Pittsburgh, Pa., elected County Judge, November 7, 1933.

LEHMAN, HERBERT H., Albany, N. Y., awarded the star "Pro Juventute," highest decoration of the Catholic Boys Brigade of the United States, November 21, 1933; awarded honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by St. Bonaventure College, June 12, 1934. Awarded honorary degree by Hamilton College, June 18, 1934.

LEVINE, DAVID, Seattle, Wash., elected President of City Council, June, 1934.

LEVINSON, SALMON O., Chicago, Ill., awarded by French Government, Chevalier of the Legion of Honor, in recognition of work for outlawry of war, March 16, 1934.

LEVY, SAMUEL, New York City, re-elected Borough President of Manhattan, November 7, 1933; awarded by Yeshiva College, honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, June 21, 1934.

LEWIS, H. MYRON, Utica, N. Y., re-elected Associate City Judge, post held by him for ten years, November 7, 1933.

LEWIS, NAPHTALI, New York City, awarded two-year fellowship by American Academy in Rome, as result of competition in classical studies, March 18, 1934.

LEWIS, THEODORE N., Sioux City, Iowa, awarded by Hebrew Union College, degree of Doctor of Divinity, May 26, 1934.

LEWIS, WILLIAM M., Philadelphia, Pa., re-elected Judge, Municipal Court, November 7, 1933.

LHEVINNE, ISADORE, —, decorated by Government of Ecuador, South America, with medal of the Order of Almarita (first Jew), December, 1933.

LIEBERMAN, WILLIAM, New York City, elected to State Legislature, November 7, 1933.

LIPMAN, CHARLES BERNARD, Berkeley, Cal., awarded honorary degree of Doctor of Science by Rutgers University, in recognition of contributions of exceptional usefulness to the science of soil chemistry and bacteriology as well as to the art of education, June, 1934.

LIPPMANN, WALTER, New York City, awarded by Wesleyan University, honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, May 23, 1934; awarded by Oglethorpe University, honorary degree of Doctor of Letters, May, 1934.

LIVERIGHT, MRS. I. ALBERT, Philadelphia, Pa., appointment by Governor, as Secretary of Welfare (1931), confirmed by State Legislature, December 13, 1933.

LIVINGSTON, JACOB H., Brooklyn, N. Y., re-elected to State Legislature, November 7, 1933.

LOEB, HOWARD A., Philadelphia, Pa., elected Vice-President of the Advisory Council to the Federal Reserve System, March, 1934.

LOWENSTEIN, SOLOMON, New York City, appointed by Governor, member of State Temporary Emergency Relief Administration, January 14, 1934.

LUBIN, ISADOR, Washington, D. C., appointed by Secretary of Labor, Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, July, 1933.—re-appointed, January 16, 1934.

MARKOWITZ, AUGUSTA, New York City, awarded by Hungarian Government the Hungarian Red Cross Medal of Merit, for introduction of Hungarian literature into New York Public Library Branches, May 25, 1934.

MARKSON, N. WESLEY, Syracuse, N. Y., re-elected City Controller, November 7, 1933.

MESIROV, CLARENCE, Philadelphia, Pa., elected president of the Law Academy of Philadelphia, June 27, 1934.

MEYER, EUGENE, Washington, D. C., awarded honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by Syracuse University, June 4, 1934.

MEYERS, JEROME I., Scranton, Pa., appointed City Solicitor (first Jew), January, 1934.

MONSKY, HENRY, Omaha, Nebr., named by Phi Beta Epsilon, Jewish fraternity at Creighton, University of Nebraska, "Outstanding Jewish Citizen," February 12, 1934.

MORGENTHAU, HENRY, JR., New York City, appointed Under Secretary and Acting Secretary of the United States Treasury, November

15, 1933.—appointed by President, Secretary of the Treasury, confirmed January 1, 1934.

MOSS, PAUL, New York City, appointed by Mayor, License Commissioner, January 18, 1934.

NAHUM, LOUIS H., New Haven, Conn., elected president of the New Haven Medical Association, January, 1934.

NECHES, S. M., Los Angeles, Cal., awarded by Pacific Coast University, degree of Doctor of Laws, June, 1934.

NELSON, ROSCOE C., Portland, Ore., elected president of State Board of Higher Education, October, 1933.

NEUSTEIN, IRVING D., New York City, re-elected to State Legislature, November 7, 1933.

OAKES, JOHN B., Philadelphia, Pa., awarded Rhodes Scholarship, January, 1934.

PACK, CARL, New York City, re-elected to State Legislature, November 7, 1933.

PERSKY, SAMUEL A., New Haven, Conn., re-elected president of New Haven County Bar Association, October, 1933.

PESIN, SAMUEL, Jersey City, N. J., re-elected to State Legislature, November 7, 1933.

POLLAK, BERTHOLD S., Jersey City, N. J., appointed by National Tuberculosis Association, one of three official delegates to the meeting of the International Union Against Tuberculosis, in Warsaw, Poland, in September, May 20, 1934.

POLONETZKY, SAM, Valley Junction, Iowa, elected Mayor, March, 1934.

PORTNOY, ABRAHAM (posthumously), Brooklyn, N. Y., awarded bronze medal by the Carnegie Hero Fund Commission for act of heroism June 28, 1932, in saving two from drowning, October 27, 1933.

RAISA, ROSA, Chicago, Ill., awarded by Italian Government, gold medal, for her work in spreading Italian culture, January, 1934.

RATSHESKY, A. C., Boston, Mass., awarded by Czechoslovakian Government, the Order of the White Lion, first class (highest civil order), November 13, 1933.

REICHERT, IRVING FREDERICK, San Francisco, Cal., elected impartial chairman to administer labor disputes in garment workers' industry in the San Francisco area, March, 1934.

ROESSLER, SAMUEL, Newark, N. J., elected member of Board of Education, July, 1933.

ROSALSKY, OTTO, New York City, awarded by Yeshiva College, honorary degree of Doctor of Laws, June 21, 1934.

ROSENAU, MILTON J., Boston, Mass., awarded by American Public Health Association, in convention at Indianapolis, Ind., the Sedwick Memorial Medal for distinguished service in public health field, October, 1933.

1933; appointed by President, to the Science Advisory Board, June 2, 1934.

ROSENMAN, SAMUEL I., New York City, appointed by Governor, Judge of Supreme Court, July, 1933;—elected to same post, November 7, 1933.

RUBINOW, ISAAC M., Cincinnati, Ohio, appointed chairman of the

Advisory Committee for the administration of the Old Age Pension Law in Hamilton County, May, 1934.

SABATH, JOSEPH, Chicago, Ill., re-elected Judge of Circuit Court, for fourth consecutive six-year term, June 4, 1934.

SACHS, ALEXANDER, New York City, appointed Chief of the Research and Planning Division of the National Recovery Administration, 1933.

SACK, LEO R., Greenville, Miss., appointed United States Minister to Costa Rica, August 19, 1933.

SANDLER, HARRY N., Tampa, Fla., elected to State Legislature, August, 1933.

SARNOFF, DAVID, New York City, elected a director of the Metropolitan Opera Association, Inc., and the Metropolitan Opera Company, January 17, 1934.

SCHACKNO, HERMAN, New York City, elected Judge, City Court, November 7, 1933.

SCHANZER, ALBERT D., Brooklyn, N. Y., re-elected to State Legislature, November 7, 1933.

SCHECHTER, PAUL B., Jersey City, N. J., awarded by the School of Architecture of Columbia University, the Perkins and Boring Fellowship for Urban Institute Design, May 30, 1934.

SCHOEN, HARRY L., Paterson, N. J., elected to State Legislature, November 7, 1933.

SCHOFFEL, LOUIS A., New York City, appointed Judge, Municipal Court, September 18, 1933;—elected to same post, November 7, 1933.

SCHWARTZ, WILLIAM, New York City, re-elected to State Legislature, November 7, 1933.

SCHWARTZWALD, JACOB J., Brooklyn, N. Y., re-elected to State Legislature, November 7, 1933.

SEIDENVERG, EDWARD, Nome, Alaska, elected to City Council, April, 1934.

SHEMANSKI, ALFRED, Seattle, Wash., elected Regent of the University of Washington, 1933.

SHERBOW, JOSEPH, Baltimore, Md., re-appointed by Governor, Peoples' Court Judge, 1933.

SIMON, MORRIS, Dover, Del., elected member of State Legislature, November 5, 1932. (Omitted from Year Book, Vol. 35.)

SNIDER, NORMAN, Lansing, Mich., appointed member of Michigan Public Utilities Commission, April, 1934.

SNYDER, AARON CECIL, Baltimore, Md., appointed by President, United States Attorney for the District of Puerto Rico, November 14, 1933.

SOBEL, ISADOR, Erie, Pa., re-elected President of the Erie County Bar Association, June, 1934.

STEINGUT, IRWIN, Brooklyn, N. Y., re-elected to State Legislature, November 7, 1933.

STERN, ALFRED K., Chicago, Ill., appointed by Governor, Chairman of Illinois Housing Commission, September, 1933.

STERN, HORACE, Philadelphia, Pa., appointed chairman of the Board of Business Education supervising Wharton School, Evening School, and Graduate Courses in Business Administration, University of Pennsylvania, July 18, 1933.

STEUR, JOSEPH, Cleveland, Ohio, elected Judge, City Court, November 7, 1933.

STRAUS, NATHAN, JR., New York City, appointed by President, State Director of the National Emergency Council of the National Recovery Administration, January, 1934.

STREIT, SAUL S., New York City, re-elected to State Legislature, November 7, 1933.

SULZBERGER, ARTHUR HAYS, New York City, awarded by Columbia University, alumni medal in recognition of achievements since graduation, June 5, 1934.

TORONSKI, SOL, Canton, Ohio, awarded by Polish Government, the Order of Polonia Restituta for extraordinary service, November, 1933.

VARBALOW, JOSEPH, Camden, N. J., appointed Judge, District Court, May, 1934.

VLADECK, B. CHARNEY, New York City, appointed member of Municipal Housing Authority, to supervise \$25,000,000 program of slum clearance, February 13, 1934.

WARBURG, FELIX M., New York City, awarded by Jewish Theological Seminary of America, honorary degree of Doctor of Hebrew Literature, June 3, 1934.

WARSHAWSKY, ABEL G., New York City, awarded decoration of Chevalier of Legion of Honor, for promotion of art in France, November, 1933.

WEINE, MAX, Detroit, Mich., awarded by JEWISH THEOLOGICAL Seminary of America degree of Doctor of Hebrew Literature, June 3, 1934.

WEISMAN, SAMUEL, New York City, elected to State Legislature, November 7, 1933.

WILLENTZ, DAVID T., Perth Amboy, N. J., appointed by Governor, Attorney General for the State of New Jersey, January 23, 1934.

WISE, STEPHEN S., New York City, awarded by Roanoke College, honorary degree of Doctor of Letters, June 4, 1934.

WOLFF, HARRY K., San Francisco, Cal., elected by Civil Service Commission, president, July, 1933.

WOLMAN, LEO, New York City, appointed by President to Board of Mediation in Labor Disputes, August, 1933.—named by President as impartial member of board of three to carry out terms of agreement which averted threatened strike in the automobile industry, March, 1934.

OTHER COUNTRIES

ABRAHAMS, SIDNEY SOLOMON, Uganda, appointed by King, Chief Justice of Tanganyika, March, 1934.

ADLER, NETTIE, London, England, appointed by King, Commander of the British Empire, January 1, 1934.

ADLER, SAUL, Jerusalem, Palestine, awarded Chalmers Medal for research in tropical medicine, January, 1934.

ALEXANDER, ERNST, Freiburg, Germany, appointed Senior Assistant in Experimental Physics, and in charge of the Materials Testing Laboratory, at Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Palestine, January, 1934.

ALEXANDER, SAMUEL, Manchester, England, awarded by Senate, Cambridge, England, honorary degree of Doctor of Literature, June, 1934.

ALKALAY, ISAAC, Chief Rabbi, Belgrade, Jugoslavia, appointed honorary president of committee on erection of monument in memory of King Peter the Liberator, June, 1934.

ALMAGIA, MARCO, Rome, Italy, appointed by Premier Mussolini, member of National Research Council, February 15, 1934.

ARIAS, GINO, —, Italy, appointed Deputy to Parliament, March, 1934.

ARTOM, G., Cairo, Egypt, appointed by King of Italy, Commander of the Order of the Crown of Italy, June, 1934.

ASCOLI, MAURIZIO, Palermo, Italy, appointed by Premier Mussolini, member of National Research Council, February 15, 1934.

ASHKENAZY, SZYMON, Warsaw, Poland, awarded by City, the literary award for the year, May 2, 1934.

AUERBACH, M., Moscow, Russia, appointed head of newly-established institute for scientific study of eyes and prevention of blindness, January, 1934.

AUSSCHNITT, MAX, Bucharest, Roumania, elected Senator, January, 1934.

BALLON, DAVID H., Montreal, Canada, appointed chief of department of otolaryngology of the Royal Victoria Hospital, July 12, 1933.

BENAROIO, ISAAC, Cairo, Egypt, appointed by King of Italy, Commander of the Order of the Crown of Italy, June, 1934.

BERCOVICI, JOSEF, Temesvar, Roumania, elected Senator, December 21, 1933.

BERNHEIMER, RICHARD, Munich, Germany, appointed lecturer in History of Art at Bryn Mawr, and in School of Fine Arts of the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa., September, 1933.

BERNSTEIN, FELIX, Goettingen, Germany, appointed visiting professor of Mathematics, at Columbia University, New York City, October, 1933.

BIEBER, MARGARETE, Giessen, Germany, appointed to visiting lectureship in Classical Archaeology, at Barnard College, New York City, April, 1934.

BIRMAN, SIGMUND, Bucharest, Roumania, elected to Senate, December 21, 1933.

BIRNBAUM, BRUNO, Berlin, Germany, appointed to Chair of Political Economy at Yeshivah College, New York City, December, 1933.

BIRNBAUM, SHLOIME, Hamburg, Germany, appointed to Jews' College to give courses in Yiddish language and literature, January, 1934.

BLUMENTHAL, FERDINAND, Berlin, Germany, appointed to University of Belgrade, Belgrade, Jugoslavia, November, 1933.

BLUMENTHAL, FRANZ, Berlin, Germany, appointed to University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich., May, 1934.

BLUMENTHAL-BARBY, CARL, Berlin-Treptow, Germany, awarded life saving medal and cordon, for saving two drowning persons, May, 1934.

BRANDT, KARL, Berlin, Germany, appointed to Graduate Faculty of Political and Social Science ("University in Exile"), at New School of Social Research, New York City, October 1, 1933.

BRAUN, HUGO, Frankfort a.M., Germany, appointed professor of bacteriology at University of Istanbul, Turkey, December, 1933.

BRESLAU, ERNST, Cologne, Germany, appointed professor at São Paulo, Brazil, June, 1934.

BRODSKY, ISAAC, Moscow, Soviet Russia, awarded Lenin Order (highest civilian order) in recognition of historical paintings, April, 1934.

CAHN, SIR JULIEN, London, England, made baronet by King for philanthropic activities, June 3, 1934.

CASSIRER, ERNST, Hamburg, Germany, elected to All Souls College, —, England, October, 1933.

CATTAUI, JOSEPH, PASHA, Cairo, Egypt, re-elected President of the Egyptian Chamber of Commerce, October, 1933.

COEN, M., Alexandria, Egypt, appointed by King of Italy, Commander of the Order of the Crown of Italy, June, 1934.

COHEN, HAROLD EDWARD, Colonel, Melbourne, Australia, awarded by King, Order of the British Empire, June 3, 1934.

COHEN, HENRY, Liverpool, England, elected Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, May, 1934.

COHEN, JACQUES, London, England, awarded the gold medal of the Poetry Society, for artistic excellence in the vocal interpretation of English verse, November, 1933.

COLM, GERHARD, Kiel, Germany, appointed to Graduate Faculty of Political and Social Science ("University in Exile") at New School of Social Research, New York City, October 1, 1933.

CRESPI, JOSEPH, —, Italy, appointed to Senate, February, 1934.

CROLL, DAVID A., Windsor, Canada, elected member of Parliament of Ontario, and appointed Minister of Labor in provincial government, June, 1934.

DAVID, KURT, Wessel, Germany, awarded by Executive Body of the German Cavalry, the Mackensen Cross of Honor, Second Class, February, 1934.

DANIELS, MARK, London, England, controller of India Store Department, appointed by King to membership in the Order of British Empire, June 3, 1934.

DEUTSCH, WALTHER, Düsseldorf, Germany, appointed to Department of Physiology, Manchester University, Manchester, England, October, 1933.

DUQUE, B. D., Curaçao, Dutch West Indies, awarded by Queen, Knighthood in Order of Orange Nassau, September, 1933.

DUVERNOIS, HENRI, Paris, France, awarded by French Academy, First Fiction Prize, February, 1934.

EDELSTEIN, LUDWIG, Berlin, Germany, appointed associate professor in the history of medicine at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., June 12, 1934.

EHRlich, JACOB, Vienna, Austria, appointed by Lord Mayor, representative on the Buergerschaft (municipal government) of the Jewish religious community, May, 1934.

EICHWALD, MAX, Berlin, Germany, appointed Professor at the University, Canton, China, January, 1934.

ERGESHEIMER, JOSEPH, Frankfort a.M., Germany, appointed professor of ophthalmology, at University of Istanbul, Turkey, December, 1933.

ESTERMANN, I., Hamburg, Germany, appointed to faculty of Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa., September, 1933.

FALCK, GIORGIE, Rome, Italy, elected Senator, March, 1934.

FARCHI, HAIM, Sofia, Bulgaria, elected member of Parliament, November, 1933.

FEILER, ARTHUR, Frankfort a.M., Germany, appointed to Graduate Faculty of Political and Social Science ("University in Exile"), at New School of Social Research, New York City, October 1, 1933.

FELICI, ALFREDO, Rome, Italy, elected Senator, March, 1934.

FEUCHTWANGER, DAVID, Chief Rabbi, Vienna, Austria, elected Chief Rabbi, July 1, 1933; appointed by Government, Jewish representative on the Municipality, April, 1934.

FILDERMAN, WILHELM, Bucharest, Roumania, receives from King, rank of Commander of the Order of the Crown of Roumania, July, 1933.

FRAENKEL, ADOLF, Kiel, Germany, appointed to teach pure mathematics in the Einstein Institute of Mathematics, at Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Palestine, November 5, 1933.

FRANCK, JAMES, Goettingen, Germany, invited as guest professor at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., July 27, 1933.

FRANKFURTER, S. I., Vienna, Austria, awarded special degree by University of Vienna, on occasion of celebration of fifty years as physician and forty years on staff of the University, July, 1933.

FREEDMAN, D. I., Perth, Australia, appointed by Government, delegate to League of Nations Assembly session in September, July, 1933.

FREIMAN, MRS. ARCHIBALD J., Ottawa, Canada, awarded honorary life membership in the Canadian Legion, for social work in connection with relief for ex-service men in Canada, December, 1933;—awarded by King, Order of the British Empire, January, 1934.

FREUNDLICH, HERBERT, Berlin, Germany, appointed Professor at University College, London, England, July, 1933.

GEIGER, MORITZ ALFRED, Goettingen, Germany, appointed Professor of Philosophy at Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., March, 1934.

GERZON, ED., Amsterdam, Holland, awarded by Queen, Knighthood in Order of Netherlands Lion, September, 1933.

GERZON, J., Groeningen, Holland, awarded by Queen, Knighthood of the Order of Orange Nassau, September, 1933.

GHIRON, PACIFICO, Turin, Italy, awarded on recommendation of Ministry of Justice, Gold Medal of Merit for social activities, March, 1934.

GINZHEIMER, HUGO, Frankfort a.M., Germany, appointed to chair of Labor Law at University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Holland, July, 1933.

GLASS, JOHN J., Toronto, Canada, elected member of Parliament of Ontario, June 19, 1934.

GLUCKMANN, H. MAX, Witwatersrand, Union of South Africa, chosen Transvaal Rhodes Scholar for 1934, November, 1933.

GLUCKSTEIN, SAMUEL, London, England, awarded Knighthood by King, July 5, 1933.

GOLDBERG, LEO BUDAY, Budapest, Hungary, appointed by Regent, member of Senate, July 5, 1933.

GOLDHABER, GEORG, Berlin, Germany, appointed Junior Assistant in Radiology in the Institute of Physics, Hadassah-Rothschild Hospital, Jerusalem, Palestine, January, 1934.

GOLDSMID, OSMOND ELIM D'AVIGDOR, J.P., D.L., London, England, appointed by King, to Baronetcy, January 1, 1934.

GOTSCHALK, MAX, Brussels, Belgium, appointed head of Employment Commissariat, August, 1933.

GRADNER, LOUIS, Capetown, Union of South Africa, elected Mayor, September, 1933.

GREEN, ALAN MICHAEL, Berkhamsted, Herts, England, awarded by King, the Insignia of Companionship of the Order of the Indian Empire, July 11, 1933.

GRINSTEIN, ALEXANDER, Kharkoff, Ukraine, awarded by Commissariat of Health, title of "Professor of Merit," in recognition of thirty years of medical scientific work, April, 1934.

GROOT, I. DE, Amsterdam, Holland, awarded by Queen, Silver Medal of Order of Orange Nassau, September, 1933.

GULKOWICZ, L., Leipzig, Germany, appointed Professor of Jewish Knowledge at Dorpat University, Dorpat, Esthonia, March, 1934.

GUNSBURG, ISIDORE, professor, —, Belgium, made Knight of the Order of Leopold, December, 1933.

GUTKIND, ERICH, Berlin, Germany, appointed by Yeshiva College, lecturer in modern philosophy, June, 1934.

GUTTMANN, JULIUS, Berlin, Germany, appointed to teach Jewish Philosophy, at Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Palestine, November 5, 1933.

HABER-SHAIM, —, —, Germany, appointed to staff of Technicum, Haifa, Palestine, January, 1934.

HALBERSTADTER, LUDWIG, professor, Berlin, Germany, appointed director of Radiology Institute connected with Hadassah Hospital, Jerusalem, Palestine, October 11, 1933.

HARTGLASS, A., —, Poland, elected deputy to Sejm, to succeed Isaac Grünbaum (resigned), October, 1933.

HASKEL, MICHAEL, —, Union of South Africa, appointed by Dominion Government, trade representative in Palestine, with title "Commissioner" for the Union of South Africa, August 14, 1933.

HAUSNER, BERNHARD, Warsaw, Poland, appointed Counsellor of Ministry of Trade and Industry, January, 1934.

HEIMANN, EDUARD, Hamburg, Germany, appointed to Graduate Faculty of Political and Social Science ("University in Exile"), at New School of Social Research, New York City, October 1, 1933.

HEITNER, ADOLF, Czernowitz, Roumania, awarded by King, Order of Merit for Commerce and Industry, June 7, 1934.

HELLENSTEIN, MRS. REUBEN, Melbourne, Australia, awarded by King of England, Order of the British Empire, January 1, 1934.

HERSCHMANN, HEINRICH, Vienna, Austria, appointed by President, professor of psychiatry, at University of Vienna, July, 1933.

HERTZ, JOSEPH HERMAN, London, England, awarded Townsend Harris medal by the Associate Alumni, of the City College of New York, awarded annually to graduates who make distinguished records, November 17, 1933.

HERZOG, —, Rabbi, Graz, Austria, awarded by President, the Gold Decoration for Merit to the Republic, April, 1934.

HIRSCH, J. G., Port Elizabeth, Union of South Africa, elected to Parliament, May, 1933.

HIRSCH, JULIUS, Berlin, Germany, appointed professor of hygiene, at University of Istanbul, Turkey, December, 1933.

HIRST, SIR HUGO, London, England, made baron by King, for public services, June 3, 1934.

HORE-BELISHA, LESLIE, London, England, gazetted honorary Colonel of the 43rd (Wessex) Divisional Royal Army Service Corps, Territorial Army, November, 1933.

HOROWITZ, AARON, Cornwall, Ontario, Canada, re-elected Mayor, December, 1933.

ISRAEL, ALEXANDRE, Paris, France, appointed Minister of Public Health, in cabinet of Camille Chautemps, November 27, 1933.

JACOBSON, J. N., —, England, receives the Röntgen Award of the British Institute of Radiology for the most meritorious contribution read before the Institute in 1932-33, December, 1933.

JOLLOS, VICTOR, Berlin, Germany, appointed visiting professor of Zoology and Genetics at University of Wisconsin, January, 1934.

KANTOROWICZ, HERMANN, Kiel, Germany, appointed to Graduate Faculty of Political and Social Science ("University in Exile"), at New School of Social Research, New York City, October 1, 1933.

KATZ, DAVID, Rostock, Germany, appointed to Department of Psychology, Manchester University, Manchester, England, October, 1933.

KATZNELSON, HARRY, Vancouver, British Columbia, appointed immediately upon graduation from Vancouver University, to faculty of Washington State College as assistant in soil bacteriology, June, 1934.

KAYSER, RUDOLF, —, Germany, appointed to Chair of German Language and Literature at Yeshivah College, New York City, December, 1933.

KISCH, SIR CECIL HERMANN, —, India, appointed by Secretary of State for India, an Assistant-Under-Secretary, November, 1933.

KLUCKHOLN, PAUL, Tübingen, Germany, appointed Kuno Francke Professor of German Art and Culture, at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., May, 1934.

KOBETSKY, MICHAEL, Moscow, Soviet Russia, appointed by Government, Ambassador to Greece, May 7, 1934.

KOCH, HERBERT, Vienna, Austria, appointed by President, professor, children's diseases, at University of Vienna, July, 1933.

KOEBNER, R., Berlin, Germany, appointed member of Department of Modern History, at Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Palestine, November 5, 1933.

KOHN, HANS, —, Germany, appointed to Graduate Faculty of Political and Social Science ("University in Exile"), at New School of Social Research, New York City, September, 1933.

KOHN, MANFORD, Czernowitz, Roumania, awarded, by King, Order of Merit for Commerce and Industry, June 7, 1934.

KONN, VICTOR, Jerusalem, Palestine, award by King, Order of the British Empire, January 1, 1934.

KORETZ, SEVI, —, Poland, elected Chief Rabbi of Salonika, Greece, August, 1933.

KREIN, ALEXANDER, Moscow, Soviet Russia, awarded by Government, Order of Merit in Art, for distinguished work as composer of operatic works, April, 1934.

KREISEL, ADOLF, Kimpolung, Roumania, awarded by King, Order of Merit for Commerce and Industry, June 7, 1934.

KREMENETZKY, JOHANN, Vienna, Austria, elected honorary citizen of Tel Aviv, Palestine, on occasion of 85th birthday, May, 1934.

KURREIN, MAX, Berlin, Germany, appointed to staff of Technicum, Haifa, Palestine, January, 1934.

LAFER, HORACIO, São Paulo, Brazil, elected deputy to the National Constitutional Assembly, July, 1933.

LANDAUER, KARL, —, Germany, appointed professor at University of California, Berkeley, California, September, 1933.

LANGER, LEOPOLD, Vienna, Austria, appointed by Lord Mayor, representative of merchants on Buergerschaft (municipal government), president of the Vienna Merchants Association, May, 1934.

LASKI, NATHAN, Manchester, England, awarded honorary degree of Master of Arts, by University of Manchester, July 7, 1933.

LEDERER, EMIL, Berlin, Germany, appointed to Graduate Faculty of Political and Social Science ("University in Exile"), at new School of Social Research, New York City, September, 1933.

LEHMANN, FRITZ, —, Germany, appointed to Graduate Faculty of Political and Social Science ("University in Exile"), at New School for Social Research, New York City, May, 1934.

LEHRFELD, RAOUL, —, Belgium, made Knight of the Order of the Crown, December, 1933.

LEIBOVICH, FANNIE, Santiago, Chile, appointed to faculty of History of Law, at University of Valparaiso, Chile, May, 1934.

LEICHTENTRITT, HUGH, Berlin, Germany, appointed lecturer in music at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., January, 1934.

LEPMAN, WILHELM, Berlin, Germany, appointed professor of gynecology, at University of Istanbul, Turkey, December, 1933.

LERVENTHAL, KARL, Berlin, Germany, appointed professor of histology, at University of Istanbul, Turkey, December, 1933.

LEVETAN, GEKA, Moscow, Soviet Russia, awarded by Government, the Order of the Banner of Labor, for work in connection with the stratosphere flight, November 25, 1933.

LEVI, CAMILLO, Milan, Italy, appointed by Premier Mussolini, member of National Research Council, February 15, 1934.

LEVI, GIORGIO, Milan, Italy, appointed by Premier Mussolini, member of National Research Council, February 15, 1934.

LEVY, ISAAH, Turin, Italy, appointed Senator, December, 1933.

LEWY, HANS, Berlin, Germany, appointed lecturer in Latin, at Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Palestine, November 5, 1933.

LEWY, JULIUS, Giessen, Germany, appointed lecturer on Biblical archaeology at the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, New York City, June 3, 1934—appointed professor in Oriental Seminary at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., June 12, 1934.

LICHTENSTEIN, JONAH, Gernowitz, Roumania, awarded by King, Order of Merit in recognition of services to Roumanian trade and industry, May 28, 1934.

LIPS, JULIUS, Cologne, Germany, appointed visiting associate in anthropology for 1934-35, at Columbia University, New York City, May 28, 1934.

LIPSICZ, VERNON, Frankfort a.M., Germany, appointed professor of biological chemistry, at University of Istanbul, Turkey, December, 1933.

LOEW, IMMANUEL, Szeged, Hungary, awarded by Jewish Theological Seminary of America, honorary degree of Doctor of Hebrew Literature *in absentia*, June 3, 1934.

LOEWE, HERBERT JAMES, Cambridge, England, elected to Honorary Fellowship at Queen's College, December, 1933.

LOEWENSTEIN, FANNY, Luebeck, Germany, awarded the Red Cross Order, 2nd Class, by the Fatherland Union of German Women, for services to the Union, April, 1934.

LOEWENSTEIN, KARL, Munich, Germany, appointed Associate Professor of Political Science, at Yale University, New Haven, Conn., November 30, 1933.

LUZZATI, RICARDO, Rome, Italy, appointed Deputy to Parliament, March, 1934.

MAHLER, CURT, —, Germany, appointed professor of mathematics, at University of Groningen, Holland, April, 1934.

MAKOWER, WALTER, London, England, appointed by King to membership in the Order of the British Empire, January 1, 1934.

MANNHEIMER, ALFRED, Frankfort a.M., Germany, appointed professor of physics, at Yale University, New Haven, Conn., May 31, 1934.

MARGOLIN, SIMEON, Moscow, Soviet Russia, awarded the Lenin Order for participation in stratosphere flight, November 25, 1933.

MAY, PAUL, —, Belgium, Ambassador to the United States, awarded by King of the Belgians, Grand Cross of the Order of Leopold the Second, November 27, 1933.

MELZER, LIONEL, Johannesburg, Union of South Africa, appointed Assistant District Surgeon, and lecturer on forensic medicine at Witwatersrand University, December, 1933.

MEYER, GEORGE, —, Egypt, awarded medals of "Mérite Syrien," and of Mérite Libanais, October, 1933.

MICHELSON, FRIEDRICH, Czernowitz, Roumania, elected member of Parliament, December, 1933.

MISES, LUDWIG, —, Austria, appointed to chair of International Commercial Relations at the Institute des Hautes Etudes Internationales, Geneva 1934-1935, April 17, 1934.

MITTWOCH, EUGEN, Berlin, Germany, re-called by University of Berlin to Chair of Oriental Studies, November, 1933.

MOND, SIR ROBERT, London, England, awarded honorary degree of LL.D., by the University of Toronto, May, 1934.

MUSTACCHI, G., Cairo, Egypt, appointed by King of Italy, Knight of the Crown of Italy, June, 1934.

NAHUM, HAIM, Cairo, Egypt, appointed by Royal Decree, Member of Arab Academy, October, 1933.

NATHAN, SIR MATTHEW, Somerset, England, appointed by King, Sheriff, March, 1934.

NEISSER, HANS, Kiel, Germany, elected professor at Wharton School of Finance and Commerce at University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa., September, 1933.

NESTADT, M., Benoni, Transvaal, Union of South Africa, elected Mayor, December, 1933.

NEUMAN, SIGMUND, —, Germany, appointed visiting lecturer of sociology at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., May, 1934.

NISSEN, RUDOLF, Berlin, Germany, appointed professor of Surgery, at University of Istanbul, Turkey, December, 1933.

NOETHER, EMMY, Goettingen, Germany, appointed to Faculty of Bryn Mawr College, Philadelphia, Pa., November, 1933.

NUSSBAUM, ARTHUR, Berlin, Germany, appointed visiting Professor of Law at Columbia University, New York City, February 19, 1934.

OBANDORF, SIEGFRIED, Munich, Germany, appointed professor of experimental pathology at University of Istanbul, Turkey, December, 1933.

OLIVETTI, GINO, Rome, Italy, appointed Deputy to Parliament, March, 1934.

ORGLER, MAX, Cologne, Germany, awarded golden pin, highest distinction for German sports, February, 1934.

OTTOLENGHI, RICCARDO, Florence, Italy, awarded by Government new Order of Merit for Labor, May, 1934.

PALYI, MELCHIOR, Berlin, Germany, appointed instructor of economics at the University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill., January 8, 1934.

PANOFKY, ERWIN, Hamburg, Germany, appointed visiting professor of Fine Arts in the Graduate School of New York University, New York City, January, 1934; appointed by Princeton University, to visiting lectureship in art, June, 1934.

PAVONCALLI, GIUSEPPE, —, Italy, appointed Deputy to Parliament, March, 1934.

PEIERLS, RUDOLF, Leipzig, Germany, appointed to Department of Physics, Manchester University, Manchester, England, October, 1933.

PFLAUM, HEINZ, —, Germany, appointed professor of Mediaeval Languages and Literature at Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Palestine, December, 1933.

PHILIPPSON, ALFRED, Bonn, Germany, awarded by German Geographical Society, the Richthofen Gold Medal for geographical researches, July, 1933.

PLESSNER, G., —, Germany, appointed professor in physiology at University of Groningen, Holland, April, 1934.

PULVER, LIEV, Moscow, Soviet Russia, awarded by government, Order of Merit in Art, for services to music, April, 1934.

RAISMAN, ABRAHAM, New Delhi, India, awarded by King, Order of the Indian Empire, January 1, 1934.

RAPHAEL, R. A., Bassein, Burma, re-elected Mayor, March, 1934.

RATHENAU, GERTH, —, Germany, appointed professor in natural physics laboratory at University of Groningen, Holland, April, 1934.

RAWIDOWICZ, SIMON, Berlin, Germany, appointed lecturer in mediaeval Jewish philosophy at Jews' College, London, England, April, 1934.

RAWITCHER, FELIX, Freiburg, Germany, appointed professor at University of São Paulo, Brazil, June, 1934.

READING, MARQUESS OF, London, England, re-elected by Liberal Peers as leader in House of Lords, December, 1933.—appointed Honorary Colonel of the 5th Battalion Royal Sussex Regiment, April, 1934.

REINHARDT, MAX, Vienna, Austria, awarded Austrian Gold Medal of Honor, on occasion of sixtieth birthday, September, 1933.

ROBINS, MRS. HESTER, Devenport, England, awarded by King, Order British Empire, Civil Division, June 3, 1934.

ROBINSON, CHARLES PHINEAS, Durban, Union of South Africa, re-elected to Parliament, May, 1933.

ROSENBERG, ARTHUR, Berlin, Germany, appointed Visiting Fellow in the Department of History, University of Liverpool, England, February, 1934.

ROSENSTOCK, HUSEY EUGEN, Breslau, Germany, appointed visiting lecturer in government, at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., January, 1934.—appointed Kuno Francke Professor of German Art and Culture, at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., May, 1934.

ROTHENSTEIN, SIR WILLIAM, —, England, awarded by Oxford University, honorary degree of Doctor of Letters, May, 1934.

ROTTENBERG, M., Antwerp, Belgium, awarded by King, decoration of Knight of the Order of the Belgian Crown, March, 1934.

SACKLAR, GUSTAV, Czernowitz, Roumania, awarded by King, Order of Merit, in recognition of services to Roumanian trade and industry, May 28, 1934.

SAGALOWITSCH, JACOB M., Danzig, elected Chief Rabbi, Brussels, Belgium, June, 1933.

SALEM, ENRICO, Trieste, Italy, appointed by Premier, Mayor, December, 1933.

SALOMON, ALBERT, Cologne, Germany, appointed to Graduate Faculty of Political and Social Science ("University in Exile"), at New School for Social Research, New York City, May, 1934.

SAMUEL, EDWIN, Nazareth, Palestine, appointed assistant director of the Palestine Department of Immigration, May, 1934.

SAMUEL, SIR HERBERT, London, England, appointed to lead British group at fifth biennial conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations at Banff, Canada, August 14-28, 1934, July 14, 1934.

SCHEFTELOWITZ, ISIDORE, Cologne, Germany, professor of Sanskrit, elected to Balliol College, Oxford University, England, August 18, 1933.

SCHLESSINGER, BERNARD EDWARD, Cambridge, England, elected Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, May, 1934.

SCHOENBERG, ARNOLD, Berlin, Germany, appointed to faculty of Malkin Conservatory of Music, Boston, Mass., October, 1933.

SCHOENHEIMER, RUDOLF, Freiberg, Germany, appointed visiting professor of Biological Chemistry at Columbia University, New York City, October, 1933.

SCHWARTZ, ALFRED, Frankfort a.M., Germany, awarded Golden Sports Insignia, February, 1934.

SCHWARZ, KARL, Berlin, Germany, appointed Director of the Museum, Tel Aviv, Palestine, July, 1933.

SCHWARZ, PHILIPPE, Frankfort a.M., Germany, appointed professor of pathological anatomy at the University of Istanbul, Turkey, December, 1933.

SELIGMAN, CHARLES, London, England, awarded Knighthood, by King, July 5, 1933.

SHABRIN, EDWIN, Berlin-Charlottenburg, Germany, appointed to staff of Technicum, Haifa, Palestine, January, 1934.

SHELECHES, ILIA, Moscow, Soviet Russia, appointed vice-president of the Peoples' Commissariat in Ukraine, May 7, 1934.

SICHER, HARRY, Vienna, Austria, appointed professor of dental surgery, at University of Vienna, July, 1933.

SIEGAL, RUDOLPH, Frankfort a.M., Germany, appointed head of the Laboratory of the Cairo Jewish Hospital, Cairo, Egypt, December, 1933.

SIMON, LEON, London, England, appointed Director of the Telegraph and Telephone Department of the Post Office, April, 1934.

SLUYS, D. M., —, Holland, awarded by Queen, Knighthood in Order of Orange Nassau, September, 1933.

SMILANSKY, MOSHE, Rohoboth, Palestine, appointed by King to honorary membership in the Order of the British Empire, June 3, 1934.

SOLOMON, IVAN, Pretoria, Union of South Africa, re-elected Mayor, December, 1933.

SOMMERFIELD, MARTIN, Berlin, Germany, appointed visiting member of faculty of New York University, September 26, 1933.

SORSBY, ARNOLD, London, England, elected Hunterian Professor of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, August, 1933.

SPEELMAN, M., Shanghai, China, decorated by Queen of Holland, with Chevalier Order of Orange Nassau for philanthropic services, October, 1933.

SPEIER, HANS, Berlin, Germany, appointed to Graduate School of Political and Social Science ("University in Exile"), at New School of Social Research, New York City, October 1, 1933.

SPERBER, ALEXANDER, Bonn, Germany, appointed at the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, New York City, June, 1934—appointed at Dropsie College, Philadelphia, Pa., June, 1934.

STAUDINGER, HANS, —, Germany, appointed to Graduate Faculty of Political and Social Science ("University in Exile"), at New School for Social Research, New York City, May, 1934.

STERN, HUGO, Vienna, Austria, appointed professor of laryngology, at University of Vienna, July, 1933.

STERN, OTTO, Hamburg, Germany, appointed to faculty of Carnegie Institute of Technology, Pittsburgh, Pa., September, 1933.

SUARES, LEON, —, Egypt, appointed by the King of Italy, Grand Officer of the Crown of Italy, December, 1933.

SULZBACHER, MAX, Berlin, Germany, appointed to research post at Connecticut State College, Hartford, Conn., December, 1933.

SURITZ, JACQUES Z., Moscow, Soviet Russia, formerly ambassador to Turkey, appointed Ambassador to Germany, June, 1934.

SZAFAR, RAPHAEL, Warsaw, Poland, decorated by the Italian Government with Cross of Chevalier of the Crown of Italy, January 23, 1934.

TILLICH, PAUL, Frankfort a.M., Germany, appointed visiting Professor of Philosophy, at Columbia University, New York City, October, 1933.

TORCZYNER, HARRY, Berlin, Germany, appointed professor of Hebrew to occupy Chaim Nachman Bialik Chair at Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Palestine, November 5, 1933.

ULICH, ROBERT, Dresden, Germany, appointed visiting lecturer on

comparative education at Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., January, 1934.

UNSHLICH, JOSEPH, Moscow, Soviet Russia, appointed Chief of the Soviet Civil Air Fleet, September, 1933.

USSISHKIN, MENACHEM MENDEL, Jerusalem, Palestine, awarded honorary degree (*in absentia*) of Doctor of Hebrew Literature, by Jewish Institute of Religion, New York City, May 27, 1934.

VAN CREVELD, —, Amsterdam, Holland, appointed Judge, July, 1933.

WARCHAUSKI, STEFAN, Goettingen, Germany, appointed Visiting Associate in Mathematics, at Columbia University, New York City, February 19, 1934.

WEILL, JULIEN, Paris, France, elected Chief Rabbi of Paris, December, 1933.

WEINBAUM, MARTIN, Berlin, Germany, appointed to Department of History, Manchester University, Manchester, England, October, 1933.

WEISS, IGNAZIO, Trieste, Italy, awarded by Government, New Order of Merit for Labor, May, 1934.

WERNER, BERNARD, Piet Ret ef, Union of South Africa, elected Mayor, December, 1933.

WERTHEIMER, MAX, Frankfort a.M., Germany, appointed to Graduate Faculty of Political and Social Science ("University in Exile"), at New School of Social Research, New York City, October 1, 1933.

WEYL, HERMANN, Goettingen, Germany (resigned professorship in protest against Nazi regime), appointed to Institute for Advanced Studies, Princeton, N. J., October, 1933.

WILLSTAETTER, RICHARD, Munich, Germany, awarded the Willard Gibbs medal for 1933, by the Chicago Section of the American Chemical Society, September 13, 1933.

WINTERSTEIN, HANS, Breslau, Germany, appointed professor of experimental physiology, at University of Istanbul, Turkey, December, 1933.

WUNDERLICH, FRIEDA, Berlin, Germany, appointed to Graduate Faculty of Political and Social Science ("University of Exile"), at New School of Social Research, New York City, October 1, 1933.

YOFFEY, J. M., Manchester, England, elected a Hunterian Professor of the Royal College of Surgeons, July, 1933.

ZECKLER, GUSTAVE, Bucharest, Roumania, awarded by Government Order of Merit for Commerce and Industry, May 29, 1934.

ZONDEK, BERNARD, Berlin-Spandau, Germany, appointed honorary consulting gynecologist, at Victoria Memorial Jewish Hospital, Manchester, England, October 6, 1933; appointed director of obstetrical department, Hadassah-Rothschild Hospital in Jerusalem, Palestine, June, 1934.

ZONDEK, HERMAN, Berlin, Germany, appointed honorary consulting physician at Victoria Memorial Jewish Hospital, Manchester, England, October 6, 1933.

ZONDEK, SAMUEL G., Berlin, Germany, appointed honorary consulting bacteriologist, at Victoria Memorial Jewish Hospital, Manchester, England, October 6, 1933.

SPECIAL BEQUESTS AND GIFTS

UNITED STATES

ANONYMOUS, —, donates \$50,000 to Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Palestine, to clear obligation on Chemistry Building and reduce indebtedness account of National Library, May 12, 1934.

ANONYMOUS, —, donates \$200,000 for trust fund to establish a department for research into the causes and cure of cancer, at the Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Palestine, May 13, 1934.

ALTMAN FOUNDATION, New York City, donates \$30,000 for College of Fine Arts of New York University, announced November 11, 1933.

BLOCH, LAZARE, New Orleans, La., donates \$200,000 for construction of additional building for Touro Infirmary, March, 1934.

COLTEN, LOUISE C., New York City, bequeaths 1½% of estate to Mount Sinai Hospital for a bed for children; 25 institutions share equally in 7% of estate, January 13, 1934.

DIX, HENRY A., White Plains, N. Y., bequeaths \$50,000 to Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Palestine, and \$50,000 to 10 charitable organizations, October 12, 1933.

DRYER, ADOLPH, Cincinnati, Ohio, large music library of latter, presented to Hebrew University Library, Jerusalem, Palestine, March, 1934.

EICHEL, ABRAHAM, New York City, bequeaths to Jewish National Fund remainder interest in \$20,000 and residue, and \$6,500 to 4 organizations in New York City, August 9, 1933.

ENELOW, HYMAN GERSON, New York City, bequeaths books to library of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America; and specific books and plates, to Jewish Publication Society, Philadelphia, Pa., March 8, 1934.

FELS, SAMUEL, Philadelphia, Pa., donates \$10,000 to Emergency Campaign for Jewish Work Abroad, July, 1933; donates \$15,000 to United Jewish Appeal Fund, June, 1934.

FELS, MR. AND MRS. SAMUEL S., Philadelphia, Pa., donate \$30,000 to United Drive for \$6,000,000, for the Welfare Federation and the Federation of Jewish Charities, November, 1933.

FRIEDENWALD, HIRAM W., Baltimore, Md., bequeaths \$23,000 to various institutions and residue of estate to the Mount Pleasant Sanatorium, June, 1934.

FRIEDSAM FOUNDATION, INC., New York City, donates \$25,000 to the Department of Fine Arts, New York University, New York City, 1934-35, June 16, 1934.

FURST, FRANK A., Baltimore, Md. (Non-Jew), bequeaths \$125,000 to local Jewish Charities, January 27, 1934.

GERNSHEIM, MICHAEL, New York City, bequeaths \$87,000 to the charitable institutions, and residue of estate upon death of daughter, to the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies of New York City, August, 1933.

GOLDSMITH, HUGO, New York City, bequeaths one-fourth of residuary estate to Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies of New York City, October 27, 1933.

GOLLAND, JACOB, New York City, bequeaths five-eighths of residuary estate, on death of family, as follows: one-half to Federation for Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies of New York City; one-eighth each

to New York Guild for Jewish Blind, and to Catholic and Protestant Institutions for the Blind, to be selected, April 12, 1934.

GOLDSCHMIDT, MRS. GEORGETTE, New York City, bequeaths \$50,000 to charity, June 29, 1934.

GREENBERG, HARRY M., Long Beach, L. I., N. Y., donates \$15,000 to American Jewish Physicians' Committee for the Hadassah-University Hospital building in Jerusalem, May, 1934.

GREENHUT, BENEDICT J. (died March 29, 1932), New York City, bequeaths \$20,000 to Temple Emanu El, March, 1934.

HALLGARTEN, ALBERT N. (died January 18, 1931), New York City, bequeaths \$10,000 each to Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York Skin and Cancer Hospital, Memorial Hospital, the American Hospital in Paris, the Salvation Army and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; \$30,000 each to the Philharmonic Society and the National Academy of Design; and the Albert N. Hallgarten Fund, for free musical tuition and education for needy persons, \$50,000, estate appraised November 17, 1933.

HART, MRS. REBECCA, Chicago, Ill., bequeaths \$50,000 each to Northwestern University, the Jewish Charities of Chicago, and the Michael Reese Hospital, April 20, 1934.

HENDRICKS, LOUISE SALOMON (MRS. CHARLES), New York City, bequeaths residue of estate and remainders in a trust fund of \$100,000, and contingent interest in other trusts totalling \$50,000 to twenty-three charitable institutions; and \$25,000 to Hebrew Technical Institute on death of life tenant, April, 1934.

HERSH, LOUIS F., Elizabeth, N. J., bequeaths \$5,000 each to Elizabeth General Hospital and Congregation B'nai Israel; \$2,000 to three non-Jewish charities, December, 1933.

HIRSH, MRS. A. L., New York City, bequeaths residuary estate for establishment of the Abram L. Hirsh Trust Fund, in memory of husband, income to be distributed to institutions in or about New York City, "caring exclusively for the welfare of blind, deformed or crippled children," July 25, 1933.

HUTH, CORNELIUS (non-Jew), New York City, bequeaths residuary estate to be distributed among Jewish, Roman Catholic, and Protestant charitable institutions, February 16, 1934.

JACOBS, JOSEPHINE, Briarcliff, N. Y., bequeaths \$23,500 to nine Jewish organizations, September 16, 1933.

KATZINGER, EDWARD, Chicago, Ill., donates Pathological Anatomical Museum, valued at \$10,000 to Mount Sinai Hospital, February, 1933.

KLEIN, MRS. RAY ROSENFELD, Bridgeport, Conn., death of, releases trust fund of \$500,000 set aside by Jacob B. Klein (husband), for construction of municipal auditorium, September, 1933.

KOCH, ISSE, New York City, bequeaths \$5,000 each to Home for Hebrew Infants, New York Guild for Jewish Blind, and Free Synagogue, and shares in residuary estate to Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, New York City, Sydenham Hospital, New York City; and Leo N. Levi Memorial Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., June 28, 1934.

KOHUT, GEORGE ALEXANDER, New York City, bequeaths holographic manuscripts of Heinrich Heine, and collection of Hebraica and Judaica to Yale University; to American Jewish Historical Society all autographs, documents, rare prints and any other literary property touching

American Jewish history to be known as the George Alexander Kohut Papers; to Columbia Grammar School, all secular books, January, 1934.

KOPS, MAX, Riverdale, N. Y., bequeaths \$10,000 to Kops Foundation of Mount Sinai Hospital, and \$10,000 to other charities, filed November 23, 1933.

LAMPORT, NATHAN, New York City, bequeaths to Ansl Charity Foundation, one-half of net estate, \$928,307, to be distributed to charity, August 22, 1933.

LANDSEE, CARL (non-Jew), Milwaukee, Wis., bequeaths \$10,000 to Mount Sinai Hospital, May, 1934.

LANGSDORF, HELEN R., New York City, bequeaths \$15,000 to charitable organizations, September 26, 1933.

LIPPMAN, MAX, New York City, bequeaths his library to the Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Palestine, November, 1933.

LOEB, JAMES, New York City, bequeaths residuary estate, over \$1,000,000, to the Institute for Experimentation in Psychiatry, Munich, Germany; trust fund of \$20,000 to the Gemeinderat Muranu, Bavaria; Museum Antiker Kelinkunst, Munich, art collection; \$25,000 in trust to the Israelitischer Schwesternheim, July, 1933; to Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass., \$300,000—gift to be known as the Loeb Classical Library Foundation, September, 1933.

LOUCHHEIM, MR. AND MRS. JEROME H., Philadelphia, Pa., donate \$12,000 to United Campaign for \$6,000,000 for the Welfare Federation and the Federation of Jewish Charities, November, 1933.

MACK, MARC H., New York City, bequeaths \$46,000 to ten institutions, December 28, 1933.

MARX, ISAAC, New York City, bequeaths \$71,000 to fifteen organizations, November 24, 1933.

MEINHARD, NINA S., New York City, bequeaths \$5,000 each to Mount Sinai Hospital, and shares in trust funds to the Jewish Working Girls Vacation Society, Beth Abraham Home for Incurables; Lebanon Hospital, National Jewish Hospital, and Mount Sinai Hospital, December 11, 1933.

NEUFELDER, MRS. EDWARD C., Seattle, Wash., bequeaths 21% of estate estimated at \$245,000 to Jewish Welfare Society, February, 1934.

NEWMAN, ABRAHAM L., New York City, bequeaths \$25,000 to Hebrew Orphan Asylum, December 22, 1933.

OCHS, ADOLPH S., New York City, donates to United States Government 3,000 acre park on historic slope of Lookout Mountain, to be added to the Chickamauga-Chattanooga National Military Park, January, 1934.

OCHS-OAKES, GEORGE WASHINGTON, New York City, bequeaths \$10,000 to Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, Ohio; \$5,000 to Ochs Memorial Synagogue, Chattanooga, Tenn.; \$6,000 to other charities, December 21, 1933.

OLLESHEIMER, HENRY, New York City, bequeaths \$75,000 to charitable institutions, including five organizations in Germany, December 6, 1933.

OPENHYM, MRS. CHRISTINE, Hartsdale, N. Y., bequeaths \$25,000 to Hudson Guild and \$8,000 to Society for Ethical Culture; \$1,000 to Bryn Mawr College, March, 1934.

RICHMAN, HENRY C., Cleveland, Ohio, bequeaths \$50,400 to Catholic Charities, March, 1934.

ROKEACH, ISRAEL, Brooklyn, N. Y., bequeaths over \$30,000 for a Palestinian foundation, to provide loans for homebuilders, and directs sons to continue for ten years annual contributions to more than seventy-five Jewish religious, educational and philanthropic institutions, August, 1933.

ROSENFELD, MAURICE, Chicago, Ill., bequeaths \$55,000 to Jewish charity: \$25,000 each to Michael Reese Hospital and Chicago Jewish Charities, \$5,000 to Congregation Anshe Maariv, January, 1934.

ROSENWALD, LESSING J., and WILLIAM ROSENWALD, Philadelphia, Pa., donate \$15,000 to United Jewish Appeal Fund, June 1, 1934.

SEARS, ROEBUCK AND COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa., donates \$50,000 to United Campaign Drive for \$6,000,000 for the Welfare Federation and Federation of Jewish Charities, November, 1933.

SHAPIRO, MRS. DORA MONNESS, New York City, donates Physics Building to Hebrew University at Jerusalem, March, 1934.

SHAPIRO, MAX J., and BENJAMIN, Paterson, N. J., establish the Shapiro Foundation, to provide annually four college scholarships for young persons from Paterson and vicinity, June, 1934.

SIDENBERG, RICHARD, New York City, bequeaths \$40,000 to seventeen public institutions, February 9, 1934.

SINGER, MR. AND MRS. JACOB, Philadelphia, Pa., donate library of Godfrey F. Singer, 1200 volumes of rare 18th century-fiction, to the University of Pennsylvania Library, following death of son, May, 1934.

SINGER, MRS. SARAH, Los Angeles, Cal., donates over \$25,000 to Jewish Mothers Alliance Day Nursery, in memory of daughter, for Julia Ann Singer Nursery, January, 1934.

SLOSS, LOUIS, San Francisco, Cal., bequeaths collection of fifty-one canvasses, works of California painters, to the San Francisco Art Association, April, 1934.

SONDERLING, SAMUEL J., Scarsdale, N. Y., bequeaths \$25,000 to New York philanthropic organizations and \$100,000 trust fund upon death of life tenants to the New York Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies, December, 1933.

STERN, MRS. BENJAMIN (MADELINE S.), New York City, bequeaths \$425,000 to sixteen charitable organizations, October 2, 1933.

STERN, EMANUEL, New York City, bequeaths remainder interest in \$10,000 each to New York Society for the Relief of Ruptured and Crippled, Hebrew Technical Institute, Institute for Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, New York Guild for Jewish Blind, and in \$2,000 to Community Workers of New York Guild for Jewish Blind, upon death of widow, May 29, 1934.

STOLITZKY, LOUIS, Brooklyn, N. Y., bequeaths to Congregation Tifereth Israel \$30,000; to seven other organizations a total of \$5,000; and to forty-six \$100 each, November 15, 1933.

STRAUSS, CHARLES, New York City, bequeaths \$150,000 in cash to charitable and educational institutions, including; \$50,000 to Mount Sinai Hospital (\$30,000 for maintenance of two convalescent rooms, in memory of mother, Henrietta, and father, Isaac; and \$20,000 for medical research, in memory of son, Eugene); and, upon death of his widow, \$100,000 to the New York County Medical Association, and

\$50,000 to the Society for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies of New York, April 20, 1934.

SUTRO, RICHARD, New York City, bequeaths \$25,000 to charities to be designated by wife, December, 1933.

UNTERBERG, ISRAEL, New York City, bequeaths \$25,000 each to the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, the Jewish Education Association, the Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies of New York City and the Montefiore Hospital Association, May 9, 1934.

OTHER COUNTRIES

ANONYMOUS (non-Jew), London, England, contributes £10,000 to Central British Fund for German Jewry, May 2, 1934.

BERNHARD BARON FUND, London, England, contributes £2,000 to Jewish Hospital; and £4,750 for the Kfar Nathan Laski Colony in Palestine, in honor of the seventieth birthday of Nathan Laski, Manchester, England, July 9, 1933.

COHEN, HAROLD L., —, England, donates £1,000 annually for seven years to the Central British Fund for German Jewry, June, 1934.

EPHRUSSI, MADAME MAURICE (*née* ROTHSCHILD), Paris, France, bequeaths to French Academy of Art, villa "Capferrat" and 6,000,000 francs, for a national museum, April, 1934.

GINSBURG, ASHER, Johannesburg, Union of South Africa, bequeaths £6,000 as follows: £2,000 to Keren Kayemeth; £4,000 each to five Jewish organizations, and £2,000 to resident magistrate to distribute among non-Jewish institutions on the Rand, June, 1934.

HART, SAMUEL, Montreal, Canada, donates, in memory of wife, equipment for library at Hebrew Educational Institute, to be known as the Edith Hart Memorial Library, June, 1934.

JOSEPH, Y. E., Hong Kong, China, donates £2,000 to Hebrew Teacher's College, Jerusalem, Palestine, toward completion of new building, September, 1933.

KEITH, SYDNEY, Melbourne, Australia, donated £4,000 to be used in erecting twenty-five houses for German inhabitants on land owned by Jewish National Fund near Haifa Bay, September, 1933.

LANDAU, LOUIS, Rhodesia, Union of South Africa, bequeaths £20,750 for general charitable purposes and £7,500 for Palestinian activities, January, 1934.

LEVY, SIR ALBERT, London, England, donates £6,000 to re-equip the radiographic departments of Guy's Hospital, May, 1934.

LEVY, MORDEN SOLOMON, Bayswater, England, bequeaths half of estate with net personalty £68,692 to yield necessary sum to endow three beds to be known as Morden Levy and Marjorie Beds in each of the London, Charing Cross, St. Mary's, Paddington and St. Peter's Hospitals, and balance between such hospitals, March, 1934.

LEWIS, JOSEPH SOLOMON, Johannesburg, Union of South Africa, donates £10,000 to Jewish charities, February 25, 1934.

MICHALOWSKY, MARKS JOSEPH, —, England, bequeaths premises at Stoke Newington for synagogue, July, 1933.

MICHOLLS, MRS. ADA MONTEFIORE, London, England, bequeaths £2,500 to charity, October, 1933.

PINTO, ISAAC ORESTE, heirs of, Alexandria, Egypt, donate £6,500 to charities without distinction of race or religion, April, 1934.

ROSENBLUM, L., Estate of, Brighton, England, donates £4,400 to the Jewish National Fund, January, 1934.

ROTHSCHILD, ALPHONSE AND LOUIS, Vienna, Austria, cede two estates valued at about £150,000, in Gaming and Ybbsitz, to the Austrian Government, as expression of thanks for its intervention at time of its crisis of Credit-Anstalt (1931), September 12, 1933.

SETTON, J., Paris, France, bequeaths £4,100 to Jewish hospitals and schools of Cairo and Alexandria; £1,025 to Jewish institutions of Jerusalem and Aleppo, October, 1933.

SIMMONS, MORRIS, —, England, bequeaths residue of property, £4,539, with net personality, £2,991, in equal shares to Jewish Board of Guardians and the Jewish Orphan Asylum, March, 1934.

STERN, SIR EDWARD DAVID, London, England, bequeaths £79,000 to Jewish and non-Jewish institutions; Japanese art works on death of wife to Victoria and Albert Museum. In event of his estate becoming entitled to share in residuary estate of late father, on death of wife: £51,000 to nineteen organizations; residue of property to London University for scholarships, to be held only by British-born subjects, August, 1933.

WAUCHOPE, SIR ARTHUR (non-Jew), High Commissioner of Palestine, donates new wing to Tulkarem Arab Agricultural School; and a gift for an additional building of the Agricultural Experiment Station of the Jewish Agency at Rehoboth, gifts valued at about £4,000, March, 1934.

WOLFF, ANNIE, London, England, bequeaths sum necessary to endow bed or cot to London Jewish Hospital, and £1,600 to Jewish and non-Jewish organizations; remainder interest in securities to specified societies, upon death of life tenant, October, 1933.

WOLFF, MISS B. DE, Doetinchem, Holland, bequeaths 6,500 guildens to Jewish institutions, and additional sums to Reformed and Catholic churches, May, 1934.

YANDAU, LOUIS, Bulawayo, Rhodesia, bequeaths £25,000 to Jewish and non-Jewish charities in South Africa; £2,500 to institutions in Palestine; £500 to Jewish institutions in Dublin, and £250 each to Jewish Board of Guardians, London; and Jewish Board of Guardians, Manchester, February, 1934.

NECROLOGY

UNITED STATES

ABORN, MILTON, theatrical producer and impresario, New York City, aged 70, November 12, 1933.

ABRAHAMSON, ISIDOR, neurologist, New York City, at Loon Lake, N. Y., aged 61, July 17, 1933.

ABRAMOWITZ, MRS. ALTER, communal worker, New York City, aged 91, November 30, 1933.

ADLER, HARRY I., jeweler, pioneer settler, active in B'nai B'rith, Seattle, Wash., aged 59, May 27, 1934.

ADLER, SIMON L., judge, United States Court for the Western District of New York, Rochester, N. Y., aged 66, May 23, 1934.

ALEXANDER, HARRIS B., communal worker, Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 78, July 18, 1933.

ALEXANDER, JOSEPH, merchant, communal worker, New York City, aged 75, March 16, 1934.

ALLEN, JOSEPH W., industrialist and philanthropist, Detroit, Mich., aged 68, May 19, 1934.

ARONSON, LOUIS S., neurologist and psychiatrist, New York City, aged 52, January 31, 1934.

ARONSON, MRS. LOUIS V., communal worker, Newark, N. J., aged 62, March 16, 1934.

BACKER, GABRIEL, communal worker and supporter of Hebrew educational institutions, Dorchester, Mass., May 23, 1934.

BALLIN, MAX, surgeon, research scientist, World War veteran, Detroit, Mich., aged 64, March 3, 1934.

BARON, MAX, builder, communal worker, New York City, aged 74, October 23, 1933.

BEHR, LOUIS A., merchant and philanthropist, Pittsburgh, Pa., aged 65, December 23, 1933.

BELBER, HENRY A., manufacturer, communal worker, Philadelphia, Pa., age 58, June 17, 1934.

BENEQUIT, I. A., Yiddish journalist, New York City, aged 68, April 10, 1934.

BENJAMIN, HARRIET, teacher, New York City, aged 79, December 4, 1933.

BERG, LEON, theatrical press agent, author of songs and vaudeville sketches, Dayton, Ohio, aged 66, October 19, 1933.

BERLA, AMZI, communal worker, South Orange, N. J., aged 75, July 16, 1933.

BERLIN, MENDEL, talmudic scholar, Brookline, Mass., aged 74, April 10, 1934.

BERNHEIMER, MYRON, merchant, Baltimore, Md., aged 71, July 2, 1933.

BERNSTEIN, SAMUEL, real estate dealer, communal worker, New York City, aged 70, July 24, 1933.

BERNSTEIN, SAMUEL, merchant, communal worker, Philadelphia, Pa., June 29, 1934.

BERNSTEIN, MRS. SOLOMON, communal worker, New York City, aged 75, December 10, 1933.

BIMBERG, BERNARD K., theatre builder and operator, New York City, June 28, 1934.

BINSWANGER, AUGUSTUS, lawyer, specialized in commercial and corporation law, Chicago, Ill., aged 90, March 13, 1934.

BIRNBAUM, MAX H., builder, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 69, July 22, 1933.

BLAUNER, JULIUS, retired merchant, communal worker, New York City, aged 59, September 24, 1933.

BLONDHEIM, DAVID SIMON, professor of Romance language philology, Baltimore, Md., aged 49, March 19, 1934.

BLUM, MRS. GABRIEL, communal worker, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 63, July 25, 1933.

BLUMENTHAL, AARON, manufacturer, philanthropist, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 64, October 9, 1933.

BORG, SIDNEY C., banker and financier, communal and civic worker, New York City, aged 60, January 9, 1934.

BORUSHAK, ISAAC L., communal worker, Minneapolis, Minn., aged 70, June 25, 1934.

BRACHMAN, SIGMUND, communal worker, Milwaukee, Wis., aged 49, November, 1933.

BRANDEIS, JULIAN W., professor of medicine, physician, author, New York City, aged 58, October 23, 1933.

BREGSTONE, PHILLIP P., author, judge, Chicago, Ill., aged 67, February 4, 1934.

BREKSTONE, ABRAHAM, lawyer, public official, New York City, aged 56, April 9, 1934.

BRILL, MRS. MAX D., communal and civic worker, New York City, aged 56, April 22, 1934.

BRODSKY, BERNARD H., communal worker, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 53, February 21, 1934.

CAHN, MRS. JULES, social worker, Dallas, Tex., aged 55, September 12, 1933.

CAPLAN, JACOB, State Senator, former city court judge, communal worker, New Haven, Conn., aged 52, February 3, 1934.

CHAYES, HERMAN E. S., dentist, editor of dental journals, New York City, aged 54, July 2, 1933.

COHEN, MRS. ABRAHAM, philanthropic worker, New York City, October 16, 1933.

COHEN, HYMAN, communal worker, Roxbury, Mass., aged 66, June 6, 1934.

COHEN, JOSEPH H., manufacturer, banker, communal leader, New York City, aged 69, March 27, 1934.

COHN, RICHARD, pianist, orchestra leader, New York City, aged 53, March 28, 1934.

COWEN, MARK, manufacturer, supplied United States Government with uniforms at cost during World War, New York City, aged 75, May 6, 1934.

CUTLER, OSCAR, dean of metal dealers, communal worker, Chelsea, Mass., aged 63, April 11, 1934.

DANNENBAUM, SOLOMON, pioneer merchant, San Francisco, Cal., aged 92, July, 1933.

DAVIES, J. CLARENCE, realtor, philanthropist, New York City, aged 66, April 12, 1934.

DINTENFASS, MARK M., motion picture pioneer, Cliffside Park, N. J., aged 55, November 23, 1933.

DRACHMAN, GUSTAVE, communal worker, counsel for Jewish Sabbath Alliance of America, New York City, aged 70, April 3, 1934.

DREYFUS, ISAAC, pioneer merchant, Pine Bluff, Ark., aged 84, April 4, 1934.

EDELMAN, DAVID W., physician, communal worker, Los Angeles, Cal., aged 65, August, 1933.

EDLIS, ADOLPH, former city treasurer and State legislator, Pittsburgh, Pa., aged 74, April 3, 1934.

ELFENBEIN, SAMUEL, communal worker, Erie, Pa., at New Brunswick, Ga., May 3, 1934.

ELIAS, MICHAEL ANGELO, former associate City Judge, Long Beach, L. I., N. Y., aged 70, June 2, 1934.

ENELOW, HYMAN G., rabbi, scholar, author, New York City (at sea), aged 56, February 6, 1934.

ENGLANDER, MAX, Hebrew scholar, teacher and poet, Cincinnati, Ohio, aged 92, August 19, 1933.

EPSTEIN, ABRAHAM J., communal worker, Boston, Mass., aged 57, November 16, 1933.

EPSTEIN, EDWARD, Zionist and communal worker, New York City, in London, England, aged 69, August 27, 1933.

EPSTEIN, MARY, Yiddish actress, Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 66, January 31, 1934.

ESPEN, MRS. FRANK B., communal worker, Philadelphia, Pa., February 6, 1934.

FEDER, WILLIAM, banker, communal worker, Gary, Ind., aged 64, September 27, 1933.

FEINBERG, MORRIS, communal worker, Boston, Mass., aged 63, January 15, 1934.

FELDMAN, DANIEL, musical conductor and teacher, Baltimore, Md., aged 68, March 19, 1934.

FINEBAUM, HARRY J., consulting civil engineer, World War veteran, New York City, at Fort Myers, Fla., aged 40, July 4, 1933.

FINKELSTEIN, NATHAN, communal worker, Columbus, Ohio, aged 63, March 17, 1934.

FISHMAN, ABRAHAM P., physician and surgeon and communal worker, Providence, R. I., aged 53, June 24, 1934.

FLEXNER, JACOB A., physician, Louisville, Ky., aged 76, April 13, 1934.

FOX, MRS. LOUIS, communal worker, Portchester, N. Y., October 14, 1933.

FRANK, JACOB H., merchant, communal worker, Pittsburgh, Pa., aged 67, December 9, 1933.

FRANKEN, SIGMUND W. A., dental surgeon, chief of dental clinic at Lenox Hill Hospital, New York City, aged 45, December 13, 1933.

FRAUMENTHAL, MRS. HERMAN C., communal worker, New York City, aged 60, December 23, 1933.

FREED, MRS. ELIZABETH ROSENFELD, communal worker, Cambridge, Mass., aged 72, February, 1934.

FREEDMAN, ISRAEL, Yiddish writer, New York City, at Fallsburg, N. Y., aged 56, March 18, 1934.

FURST, MICHAEL, lawyer, banker, philanthropist, civic worker, Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 77, June 27, 1934.

GANAPOL, BORIS, musician and scholar, Detroit, Mich., aged 68, June 14, 1934.

GARGER, ALBERT, rabbi, Cincinnati, Ohio, aged 65, August 20, 1933.

GEIGER, OSCAR, Single Tax leader and exponent, New York City, aged 61, June 29, 1934.

GELLERT, HORACE, pioneer in Yiddish newspaper advertising field, New York City, aged 67, July 29, 1933.

GERSTLE, EDWARD G., communal worker, New York City, aged 75, December 4, 1933.

GINSBERG, WILLIAM, communal worker, Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 64, October 24, 1933.

GLASS, MONTAGUE M., author, dramatist, Westport, Conn., aged 56, February 3, 1934.

GLICKSMAN, NATHAN, lawyer, civic worker, Milwaukee, Wis., aged 63, July 3, 1933.

GLUCKMAN, BARNET, magistrate, communal worker, Wilmington, Del., aged 67, March 16, 1934.

GOLDMAN, HYMAN, scholar and communal leader, Detroit, Mich., aged 80, March 14, 1934.

GOLDMAN, NATHANIEL I. S., lawyer, communal worker, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 41, April 13, 1934.

GOLDSMITH, MRS. EDWIN F., communal worker, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 68, July 14, 1933.

GOLDSMITH, JACOB, pioneer settler, merchant, Memphis, Tenn., aged 83, November 17, 1933.

GOLDSMITH, MRS. MILTON, communal worker, New York City, June 18, 1934.

GOLDSTEIN, MRS. MINNIE, communal worker, Boston, Mass., aged 77, June, 1934.

GOLDSTEIN, SAM, physician, throat specialist, inventor, New York City, aged 66, May 20, 1934.

GOLDSTONE, ABRAHAM J., communal worker, Baltimore, Md., aged 70, February 5, 1934.

GOODHEART, WILLIAM R., originator and producer of first Graphic Arts in America, New York City, aged 53, August 7, 1933.

GORDON, ABRAHAM O., communal worker and philanthropist, Brookline, Mass., aged 70, August 9, 1933.

GORDON, SAMUEL, rabbi, Tarrytown, N. Y., aged 58, September 11, 1933.

GOROVITZ, MRS. AARON, communal worker, Boston, Mass., aged 67, February 16, 1934.

GORSON, AARON HENRY, artist, noted for studies of night scenes and steel mills, New York City, aged 61, October 11, 1933.

GOTTLIEB, MAURICE H., magistrate, New York City, aged 66, August 7, 1933.

GRAUMAN, JACOB SAMUEL, communal worker, leader in film industry, Milwaukee, Wis., aged 48, January 28, 1934.

GRAUMAN, MAX, hazzan, Synagogue music composer, New York City, aged 62, December 10, 1933.

GRAYSER, ALTER, Zionist leader, educator and philanthropist, Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 70, November 11, 1933.

GREENBERG, MEYER, lawyer, ex-assemblyman, member of Board of Education, communal worker, New York City, aged 59, September 13, 1933.

GREENEBAUM, MOSES E., banker, civic and communal worker, Chicago, Ill., aged 76, June 22, 1934.

GREENFIELD, MAX, manufacturer, communal worker, Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 82, June 26, 1934.

GROSSMAN, HERMAN, active in Garment Worker's Union, and first president, New York City, aged 70, January 24, 1934.

GUINZBURG, VICTOR, originator of formulae for treating rubber, especially for gas-mask use, New York City, at Chappaqua, N. Y., aged 72, March 23, 1934.

HABER, MORRIS, merchant, communal worker, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 70, December 9, 1933.

HAHN, SAMUEL, Civil War veteran, New York City, aged 94, June 20, 1934.

HARTMANN, HENRY S., manufacturer and communal worker, Milwaukee, Wis., aged 60, July 19, 1933.

HASKELL, LORNE (LONEY), vaudeville actor, later secretary of Jewish Theatrical Guild of America, New York City, aged 63, October 20, 1933.

HELLER, SOLOMON, communal worker, Boston, Mass., aged 61, June 25, 1934.

HENIGER, MRS. JACOB, communal worker, author and lecturer, New York City, at Casco, Me., September 28, 1933.

HERMAN, MARTIN, general manager for theatrical company, philanthropist, New York City, aged 61, September 15, 1933.

HERSCH, LOUIS F., banker, head of wholesale grocery firm he founded over 60 years ago, Elizabeth, N. J., aged 76, November 30, 1933.

HESS, ALFRED FABIAN, physician, child specialist, research worker, New York City, aged 58, December 5, 1933.

HILLQUIT, MORRIS, lawyer, Socialist leader, New York City, aged 64, October 7, 1933.

HIRSH, SIMON B., merchant, communal worker, Lancaster, Pa., aged 73, January 1, 1934.

HIRSHBERG, MRS. SAMUEL, leader in civic and communal affairs, Milwaukee, Wis., aged 62, February 26, 1934.

HORNSTEIN, LEON, member of staff of corporation counsel, Chicago, Ill., aged 71, June 25, 1934.

HOSCHANDER, JACOB, biblical archaeologist and assyriologist, professor Biblical Literature at Jewish Theological Seminary of America, New York City, aged 60, October 28, 1933.

JACKSON, MYRON, physician, lung and heart specialist, New York City, April 17, 1934.

JACOBS, NATHAN M., pioneer settler, San Francisco, Cal., aged 106, June, 1934.

JACOBSON, MENDEL, hazzan at Jewish Theological Seminary of America, New York City, aged 68, May 26, 1934.

KAHAN, JACOB MAYER, rabbi, Far Rockaway, N. Y., aged 78, October 18, 1933.

KAHANOWITZ, ISAAC, Zionist, merchant, Greensburg, Pa., at Pittsburgh, Pa., aged 60, March 6, 1934.

KAHN, LUDWIG, Civil War veteran, Yonkers, N. Y., aged 100, October 17, 1933.

KAHN, OTTO H., financier, patron of arts, New York City, aged 67, March 29, 1934.

KAHN, SAMUEL, physician, served on Wayne County Medical Association staff, Detroit, Mich., September, 1933.

KARP, HARRY, communal worker, and president of Mizrachi Youth of America, April, 1934.

KATZ, MEIR, communal worker, Baltimore, Md., aged 70, November, 26, 1933.

KAUFFMAN, HERSH LEIB (der alter Cohen), communal worker, Minneapolis, Minn., aged 87, January, 1934.

KLAUBER, ADOLPH, former dramatic critic, theatrical producer, Louisville, Ky., aged 54, December 7, 1933.

KLEINMAN, SAMUEL H., real estate operator and communal worker, Cleveland, Ohio, aged 46, June 10, 1934.

KLOPPER, ZAN D., physician and artist, illustrator of medical textbooks, Chicago, Ill., aged 62, February 3, 1934.

KOCH, ISSE, merchant, communal worker, New York City, aged 61, May 10, 1934.

KOCHANSKI, PAUL, violinist, head of violin faculty, New York City, aged 45, January 12, 1934.

KOHN, AARON, merchant, New York City, aged 95, January 10, 1934.

KOHUT, GEORGE ALEXANDER, author, educator, patron of learning, New York City, aged 59, December 31, 1933.

KOPELOFF, ISADORE, Yiddish journalist, New York City, aged 75, September 27, 1933.

KRIEGER, LOUIS, "magician," entertainer, New York City, aged 70, June 26, 1934.

KUBIE, SAMUEL, communal worker, Far Rockaway, N. Y., aged 76, February 25, 1934.

LANDESMAN, ISADORE A., attorney, communal worker, Boston, Mass., aged 46, February 10, 1934.

LASKER, ADOLPH JOSEPH, rabbi, former State Chaplain, Lynbrook, N. Y., aged 33, December 12, 1933.

LEDERER, EMY, authority on cultural arts of the Far East (exile from Germany), New York City, May 22, 1934.

LEFF, MAX, lawyer, Zionist, communal worker, Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 45, August 2, 1933.

LEHMAN, HAROLD M., banker, Captain Aviation branch of Signal Corps in World War, New York City, aged 44, November 14, 1933.

LESHNER, NATHAN, merchant, founder of Jewish library, Hamilton, Ohio, aged 47, January 13, 1934.

LEVI, MAX, banker, communal worker, Cleveland, Ohio, aged 77, January 24, 1934.

LEVIAS, CASPER, Hebrew scholar, teacher and author, Newark, N. J., aged 74, February 18, 1934.

LEVINE, MAX SAMUEL, judge, founder of Grand Street Boys, New York City, aged 52, August 27, 1933.

LEVY, WILLIAM LESTER, actor and playwright, Detroit, Mich., aged 58, May, 1934.

LEWY, HARRY M., social worker and philanthropist, Captain Army Quartermasters Corps in World War, New York City, aged 52, May 3, 1934.

LINETZKY, HIRSCH, founder of Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, director of Hebrew educational institutions, New York City, aged 77, April 8, 1934.

LINKER, JACOB, merchant, communal worker, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 83, April 19, 1934.

LIPPMAN, LOUIS, banker, civic and communal worker, Newark, N. J., aged 70, March 23, 1934.

LIPPMAN, SAMUEL, police official, Atlantic City, N. J., at Miami, Fla., March 20, 1934.

LIVERIGHT, HORACE B., publisher and theatrical producer, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 49, September 24, 1933.

LOWENSTEIN, MAX M., manufacturer, Atlanta, Ga., aged 48, July 11, 1933.

LYONS, MRS. WILLIAM H., communal worker, Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 78, September 12, 1933.

MACK, MARC H., manufacturer and philanthropist, New York City, aged 87, December 21, 1933.

MANDELL, KAUFMAN, Civil War veteran, Miami, Fla., aged 93, November 24, 1933.

MARCUS, MRS. FANNIE, communal worker, Worcester, Mass., aged 82, July 25, 1933.

MARCUS, LOUIS, contractor, subway builder, communal worker, Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 58, March 5, 1934.

MARCUS, SOL, merchant, Spanish American War veteran, Boston, Mass., aged 53, March 1, 1934.

MAYER, MRS. FLORENCE BLUM, music patron, Chicago, Ill., aged 63, June 4, 1934.

MENDELSON, AARON, retired financier, Detroit, Mich., aged 71, September 23, 1933.

MEYER, MRS. JACOB, probation officer, Court of General Sessions, communal worker, New York City, aged 65, May 30, 1934.

MEYEROVITZ, BENJAMIN, rabbi, Houston, Tex., March 4, 1934.

MOOS, SIGMUND, film executive, Hollywood, Cal., aged 63, July 9, 1933.

MORDELL, PHINEAS, philologist, Hebrew scholar, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 73, June 22, 1934.

MORGANROTH, MRS. AMELIA RING, dramatic coach and director of children's summer camps, New York City, aged 62, June 16, 1934.

MORGENSTERN, ELKAN, merchant, Seattle, Wash., aged 65, April, 1934.

MOSCHCOWITZ, ALEXIS VICTOR, surgeon, writer and teacher, World War veteran, New York City, aged 68, December 21, 1933.

MOSS, SOLOMON C., merchant, leader in textile industry, communal worker, New York City, aged 57, February 23, 1934.

NEWMAN, ABRAHAM L., manufacturer, communal worker, New York City, aged 78, December 18, 1933.

NEWMAN, ISAAC, wholesale groceries, communal worker, Elizabeth, N. J., aged 74, April 16, 1934.

NEWMARK, JOSEPH, builder, communal worker, New York City, aged 71, May 31, 1934.

OLLESHEIMER, HENRY, banker and financier, New York City, at Paris, France, aged 77, November 6, 1933.

OSER, HARRIS E., publisher of Jewish weeklies, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 57, July 15, 1933.

PHILLIPS, ISIDORE, a founder of the Socialist Party, New York City, aged 72, July 29, 1933.

PINANSKY, LOUIS, former municipal court judge, Portland, Me., aged 68, October 21, 1933.

PISER, SAM S., funeral director, communal worker, Chicago, Ill., November 8, 1933.

POLLATCHEK, MRS. PAULINE, social worker, New York City, aged 70, November 20, 1933.

POTAMKIN, HARRY ALAN, writer, poet, motion picture critic, New York City, aged 35, July 19, 1933.

PREIL, ELEAZER M., author, rabbi, head of Orthodox Congregation, Elizabeth, N. J., October 3, 1933.

PRENSKY, JOSEPH, manufacturer, communal worker, Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 73, April 30, 1934.

RABBINO, BERNHARD, legal aid worker, projected domestic relation courts, New York City, aged 73, November 24, 1933.

REINTHAL, ALBERT E., art publisher, New York City, aged 61, October 3, 1933.

RICE, JOSEPH MAYER, physician, author, educator, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 78, June 24, 1933.

RICHMAN, HENRY C., manufacturer and merchant, philanthropist, Cleveland, Ohio, at New York City, aged 57, February 16, 1934.

RITTER, WILLIAM C., retired banker, communal worker, Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 62, May 7, 1934.

ROKEACH, ISRAEL, manufacturer of kosher products, philanthropist, Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 92, August 11, 1933.

ROSENBLUM, SOLOMON J., insurance lawyer, linguist, Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 68, January 5, 1934.

ROSEWATER, FRANK, publisher, author, Cleveland, Ohio, aged 78, February 12, 1934.

ROST, WILLIAM L., physician, pediatric specialist, New York City, aged 51, December 4, 1933.

ROTH, IGNATZ, rabbi, religious supervisor of Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society, New York City, aged 64, October 24, 1933.

ROTHSCHILD, SAUL A., funeral director, New York City, at Atlantic City, N. J., July 20, 1933.

SACHS, JULIUS, educator, founder of private schools, former professor of secondary education, New York City, aged 84, February 2, 1934.

SAKS, ISADORE, merchant, founder of department store, New York City, aged 81, September 13, 1933.

SALOMON, MAX, physician, member of staff of Franklin Hospital, San Francisco, Cal., aged 70, July, 1933.

SALZER, GUSTAVE, musical director, Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 58, May 23, 1934.

SAMILSON, PHILIP H., manufacturer, founder philanthropic and religious institutions, Far Rockaway, N. Y., aged 75, January 6, 1934.

SARASOHN, EZEKIEL, Hebrew scholar, publisher and editor of Yiddish and Hebrew periodicals, New Rochelle, N. Y., aged 69, August 15, 1933.

SCHAFFER, SCHEPSCHEL, rabbi, Baltimore, Md., September 28, 1933.

SCHAMBERG, JAY FRANK, scientist, author, dermatologist, professor, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 63, March 30, 1934.

SCHEINFELDT, SOLOMON, merchant, communal worker, Brookline, Mass., aged 72, July, 1933.

SCHLEIN, SAMUEL, merchant and communal worker, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 58, April, 1934.

SCHOEN, ROBERT, pioneer chain motion-picture theatre operator, New York City, aged 62, October 23, 1933.

SCHOENTHAL, LUDWIG, pediatrician, teacher, New York City, aged 34, June 15, 1934.

SCHOOLMAN, MRS. BESSIE K., communal and civic worker, Chicago, Ill., aged 64, March 7, 1934.

SCHRADSKY, MAX, public official, social worker, Denver, Colo., aged 66, July, 1933.

SCHUNEMAN, CHARLES, pioneer department store merchant, St. Paul, Minn., aged 83, February 23, 1934.

SCHWAB, MRS. S. M., philanthropic worker, New York City, aged 82, January 31, 1934.

SCHWARZ, LADISLAUS MICHAEL, pathologist, former professor of forensic medicine at Berlin University, New York City, aged 36, May 1, 1934.

SELIGMAN, ARTHUR, Governor of New Mexico, one time mayor of Santa Fé, Albuquerque, N. Mex., aged 60, September 25, 1933.

SELIGMAN, HENRY, financier, patron of music, New York City, aged 76, December 23, 1933.

SELIGMAN, MRS. HENRY, civic worker, philanthropist, New York City, aged 75, January 31, 1934.

SHAPIRO, ABRAHAM, rabbi, New Brunswick, N. J., aged 45, November 9, 1933.

SHERMAN, HENRY L., judge, New York City, at Ruisseauumont Colony, near Lake Placid, N. Y., aged 63, July 11, 1933.

SHIPLACOFF, ABRAHAM I., labor and socialist leader, Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 56, February 7, 1934.

SIEGEL, MRS. JACOB, communal worker and philanthropist, New York City, at Liberty, N. Y., aged 54, September 20, 1933.

SIEGEL, MYER, pioneer merchant and civic leader, Los Angeles, Cal., aged 68, May 25, 1934.

SILK, BENJAMIN, educator and author, New York City, aged 52, November 6, 1933.

SILVERMAN, ISAAC MOSES, rabbi, Toledo, Ohio, aged 63, April 26, 1934.

SILVERMAN, MORRIS B., merchant, Zionist and communal worker, Boston, Mass., at Haifa, Palestine, aged 54, February 28, 1934.

SILVERMAN, SIME, publisher, founder and owner of theatrical newspaper, New York City, at Hollywood, Cal., aged 61, September 22, 1933.

SIMON, HARRY, communal worker, St. Louis, Mo., at Oklahoma City, Okla., aged 59, November 23, 1933.

SIMONS, LESTER H., Spanish American War veteran, Bradford, Pa., March, 1934.

SINSHEIMER, SIDNEY W., a founder of sugar beet industry, Denver, Colo., aged 58, October 3, 1933.

SLOMAN, ADOLPH, attorney, professor of law, Detroit, Mich., aged 74, October 10, 1933.

SOBEL, SALOMON, communal and Zionist worker, Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 75, September 14, 1933.

SOLOMON, WALTER L., social worker, Cleveland, Ohio, aged 47, April 5, 1934.

SPITZGLASS, JACOB M., inventor, Chicago, Ill., aged 64, October 1, 1933.

SPORBORG, WILLIAM DICK, banker, civic worker, Port Chester, N. Y., aged 60, July 13, 1933.

STEIN, SILAS W., merchant and communal worker, Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 79, November 2, 1933.

STEIN, V. A., cotton planter and merchant, Greenville, Miss., aged 73, August 27, 1933.

STEINERT, ALEXANDER, piano manufacturer, art and music patron, civic worker, Boston, Mass., aged 72, November 15, 1933.

STERN, ALEXANDER, merchant, banker, builder, former Mayor, member of State Legislature, Fargo, N. Dak., aged 76, June, 1934.

STERN, JOSEPH W., composer and publisher of popular songs, Brightwaters, L. I., N. Y., aged 64, March 31, 1934.

STRAUS, MORRIS S., merchant, former mayor of Casselton, communal worker, San Diego, Cal., aged 71, June 7, 1934.

STRAUSS, CHARLES, lawyer, civic leader, New York City, aged 79, April 11, 1934.

STRAUSS, JOSEPH, former public official, Chicago, Ill., aged 66, July 23, 1933.

STRAUSS, NATHAN, civic leader in New York City, and Portland, Ore., New York City, aged 65, October 14, 1933.

SULZBACHER, B. L., physician, professor, Kansas City, Kans., (airplane crash near Olathe, Kans.), November, 1933.

SWERDLOFF, JESSIE D., communal and Zionist worker, Buffalo, N. Y., June, 1934.

TALISMAN, SIMON Z., rabbi, Cleveland, Ohio, aged 53, January 15, 1934.

TASHMAN, LILYAN, motion picture actress, New York City, aged 34, March 21, 1934.

TOBIAS, NETTIE, Yiddish actress, New York City, aged 60, July 3, 1933.

TOCH, HENRY M., manufacturer, civic and communal worker, New York City, aged 71, July 2, 1933.

ULLMANN, MRS. A. J., communal worker, Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 78, November 14, 1933.

UNTERBERG, ISRAEL, manufacturer, communal leader, philanthropist, New York City, aged 71, May 1, 1934.

VAN NOORDEN, MRS. EZEKIEL, communal leader, Boston, Mass., aged 80, August 17, 1933.

WARENDORFF, BENJAMIN, pioneer floral merchant, New York City, aged 61, May 22, 1934.

WEIL, MRS. A. LEO, civic and philanthropic worker, Pittsburgh, Pa., aged 73, April 14, 1934.

WEIL, IRVING, music critic with *Evening Journal*, New York City, at Paris, France, aged 55, August 26, 1933.

WEINBERG, MRS. PHILIP, communal worker, New York City, aged 70, December 30, 1933.

WERBELL, JOHN M., physician, cancer research worker, Russian Army veteran, cited for valor, Philadelphia, Pa., aged 47, December 1, 1933.

WILNER, SAMUEL, manufacturer, Zionist and communal worker, New York City, aged 86, April 19, 1934.

WISE, MRS. SELMA BONDI, widow of Isaac Mayer Wise, New York City, aged 91, March 14, 1934.

WOLF, GUSTAVE, orchestra leader, Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 70, December 22, 1933.

WOLFE, ADOLPH, communal worker, Portland, Ore., aged 86, March, 1934.

WOLFE, ARCHIBALD J., editor of trade encyclopedia, ex-official in United States Department of Commerce, Brooklyn, N. Y., aged 56, April 29, 1934.

WOLFF, JACOB, theatrical district restaurateur, New York City, aged 83, April 20, 1934.

WOLLMAN, BENJAMIN F., lawyer, banker and civic worker, New York City, aged 62, May 1, 1934.

WYZANSKI, CHARLES E., real estate, civic worker, Brookline, Mass., aged 59, June 1, 1934.

ZURO, LOUIS, producer and popularizer of grand opera, New York City, aged 69, March 28, 1934.

OTHER COUNTRIES

ABELHEIM, AARON, physician, Zionist and communal worker, Johannesburg, Union of South Africa, aged 75, January 23, 1934.

ABRAHAM, MENDEL, newspaper publisher, Czernowitz, Roumania, aged 66, December, 1933.

ABRAMSON, HARRY L., physician, scientist, St. John, New Brunswick, at New York City, aged 48, April 17, 1934.

ADALBERT, MAX, stage and screen actor, Munich, Germany, aged 58, September 7, 1933.

AGDESHMAN, P., communal worker, founder of six Synagogues, London, England, June, 1934.

ALEXANDER, OSCAR, pioneer resident, communal and civic worker, Lima, Peru, aged 74, December, 1933.

ALSBERG, MAX, professor at Law School of Berlin University, author, Berlin, Germany (suicide), at Samadem, Switzerland, aged 56, September 12, 1933.

ANTONOW, BEN-ZION A., former president of Zionist Organization of Chicago, Tel Aviv, Palestine, aged 70, July 23, 1933.

BAEZA, EDMUND ISAAC, last of professing Jews of Barbados, West Indies, aged 80, June, 1934.

BARANOFF, PETER, Vice-Commissar for Heavy Industry, Moscow, Soviet Russia, September 5, 1933.

BARON, SIR LOUIS BERNHARD, Baronet, philanthropist, London, England, aged 57, May 6, 1934.

BATLAN, JOSHUA, minister, Brandfort, O. F. S., Union of South Africa, aged 64, December 11, 1933.

BELASCO, PHILIP, economist, author, founder of the Institute of Political Studies, in Leicestershire, England, aged 29, August, 1933.

BELINFANTE, ANGELO, communal leader, president of Sephardic Jewish Community of Holland, The Hague, Holland, age 89, August 21, 1933.

BERGER, SALAMON, art collector, author, industrialist, founder of the Zagreb ethnographic museum, Belgrade, Yugoslavia, aged 76, January, 1934.

BIEGELEISEN, HENRYK, literary historian and folk-lore authority, Lwow, Poland, aged 78, April 5, 1934.

BLOCH, MAURICE, jurist, president of the Cour de Compte, Paris, France, aged 72, August 29, 1933.

BONN, FERDINAND, nestor of German actors, Berlin, Germany, aged 71, September 23, 1933.

BRISK, MICHAEL, communal worker, Manchester, England, aged 71, June 24, 1934.

BUCHMIL, SHOSHANA, labor Zionist leader, physician, Jerusalem, Palestine, aged 57, August 9, 1933.

CAHEN-LEON, EDMOND, author, co-editor of *Archives Israélite*, Paris, France, aged 46, April 26, 1934.

CAMRASS, HYMAN, communal worker, Leeds, England, aged 69, March, 1934.

COHEN, ALBERT, industrialist, "King of rickshaws," communal worker, Shanghai, China, at Los Angeles, Cal., aged 64, April 3, 1934.

COHEN, MRS. BARON, communal worker, Hove, England, August, 1933.

COHEN, FRANCIS LYON, rabbi, authority on Synagogue music, chaplain to the Australian Military Forces, Sydney, Australia, aged 72, April 26, 1934.

COHEN, JACOB, chief rabbi, Algiers, Algeria, aged 75, March 17, 1934.

COHEN, LEON, painter, member of Academy of Arts, Belgrade, Yugoslavia, May, 1934.

COHEN, SOLOMON, Zionist, communal worker, Liverpool, England, in Palestine, March, 1934.

COHEN, YISROEL MEIR (HA-Chofetz Chaim), rabbi and author of books on Jewish ethics, Radin, Poland, aged 105, September 15, 1933.

COLLEN, A. VAN, poet, Amsterdam, Holland, aged 75, November, 1933.

CORCOS, VITTORIO, painter, Florence, Italy, aged 74, November 20, 1933.

DEBOR, JACQUES, artist, Amsterdam, Holland, aged 80, February 14, 1934.

DESART, ELLEN ODETTE (Bischoffsheim), Dowager Countess of, communal leader, appointed member of Senate of Irish Free State, honorary citizen of Kilkenny, Dublin, Ireland, aged 75, July, 1933.

DIAMOND, MOSES GERSHON, author and communal worker, Johannesburg, Union of South Africa, aged 68. December 14, 1933.

DONACZEWSKI, MOISHE, veteran of Polish Revolution of 1863, Grodno, Poland, aged 113, March 21, 1934.

DREYFUS, JULES H., rabbi, formerly Chief Rabbi of Belgium, Paris, France, aged 90, July 27, 1933.

EDELSTEIN, BERTHOLD, Chief Rabbi, Ofen, Hungary, aged 58, June 4, 1934.

EHRENFEST, P., professor of Natural Science and Physics at University of Leyden, member of Royal Dutch Scientific Academy, Leyden, Holland, aged 53, October, 1933.

ELISHAR, ISAAC, president of Kehillah, Jerusalem, Palestine, aged 52, July 9, 1933.

ELLIS, E. P., minister, Honorary Chaplain to Forces in World War, Nairobi, East Africa, August, 1933.

ELYASHAR, NISSIM, rabbi, Jerusalem, Palestine, aged 82, June, 1934. EMANUEL, MONTAGUE ROUSSEAU, barrister, author and artist, served in World War, Notting Hill, England, July, 1933.

EMBDEN, G., physiologist, professor Frankfort University, Frankfort a.M., Germany, aged 59, August 16, 1933.

ENDELMAN, MOSES, communal worker, Warsaw, Poland, aged 61, July, 1933.

EPSTEIN, MOSES MORDECAI, rabbi, rector of the Slabodka Yeshiva, Hebron, Palestine, aged 70, November 28, 1933.

EVLAGON, —, Chief Rabbi, Crete, Greece, November, 1933.

FALKENSTEIN, JULIUS, actor, Berlin, Germany, aged 56, December 9, 1933.

FOREST, LOUIS (NATHAN), journalist, dramatist and novelist, Paris, France, aged 61, August, 1933.

FRANKEL, LEO, manufacturer and communal worker, Toronto, Canada, aged 69, August 9, 1933.

FREEDMAN, ABRAHAM, communal worker, Zionist, London, England, aged 52, May 15, 1934.

FRESCO, DAVID, editor and journalist, Istanbul, Turkey, at Nice, France, aged 84, November, 1933.

FREYMUTH, ARNOLD, judge, former member of the Reichstag, Berlin, Germany (suicide with wife in Paris), aged 62, July 18, 1933.

FRIDMON, MAURICE, welfare worker during World War, philanthropist, Berck, France, June, 1934.

FRIEDLAENDER, MAX, appointed by Kaiser Wilhelm II head of commission which produced standard book of German folk songs, professor of history of music, Berlin, Germany, aged 81, May 2, 1934.

FRIEDMAN, ISIDOR, Director of State Bank of Latvia (only Jew ever holding post), Riga, Latvia, aged 85, October, 1933.

FRIEDMANN, ISRAEL, Chassidic Rabbi of Czortkow, Poland, at Vienna, Austria, aged 77, December 2, 1933.

FRIEDMANN—FRIEDRICH FRITZ, theatrical director and author, Prague, Czechoslovakia, April, 1934.

FRIEND, MRS. JULIUS, communal worker, Leeds, England, August, 1933.

FROMSON, ELI, Zionist, communal worker, Victoria, British Columbia, aged 51, June 12, 1934.

FUCHS, BEN, Zionist and communal worker, Theunissen, Union of South Africa, aged 49, December 29, 1933.

FUCHS, JOSEPH, veteran of insurrection of 1863, Warsaw, Poland, aged 94, May 28, 1934.

GIDEON, MELVILLE, song composer and pianist, London, England, aged 49, November 11, 1933.

GINSBURG, ASHER, pioneer settler, philanthropist, Johannesburg, Union of South Africa, aged 62, June, 1934.

GLANZ, OZER, rabbi, talmudist, contributor to Hebrew periodicals, teacher in school for artisans, Lodz, Poland, January, 1934.

GOLDBERG, ABRAHAM, editor, *Hajnt*, Warsaw, Poland, aged 52, October 24, 1933.

GOLDMAN, SHLOMO, author and Zionist worker, Tel Aviv, Palestine, aged 71, August, 1933.

GOLDSCHMIDT, ALFRED, physician, communal worker, active in B'nai B'rith and Central Verein deutscher Staatsbürger Jüdischen Glaubens, Berlin, Germany, aged 69, January 15, 1934.

GOLDSTEIN, MENDEL, scholar and communal worker, London, England, aged 54, May 23, 1934.

GOLLEN, ABRAHAM VAN, poet, social reformer, Heemstede, Holland, aged 75, November 8, 1933.

GOLZMAN, ABRAHAM, chief of Civil Air Fleet, Moscow, Soviet Russia, September 5, 1933.

GOODMAN, LEWIS, communal worker, Leeds, England, aged 59, July 10, 1933.

GORDON, SAMUEL LEIB, Hebraist, teacher, scholar, Tel Aviv, Palestine, aged 66, November 19, 1933.

GOTTLIEB, LEOPOLD, artist, former teacher at Bezalel School at Jerusalem, Paris, France, aged 46, April 26, 1934.

GRANAT, ALEXANDER, encyclopedist, Moscow, Soviet Russia, aged 75, September 13, 1933.

GREEN, AARON ASHER, rabbi, lecturer, communal worker, London, England, aged 73, September 19, 1933.

GREEN, SAMUEL, rabbi, scholar and communal worker, Swansea, England, aged 67, December, 1933.

GREENBERG, MABEL, artist, London, England, aged 47, September 30, 1933.

GUINSBERG, I. H., communal worker, Muizenberg, Cape Colony, Union of South Africa, aged 72, August, 1933.

GUREVITCH, ABRAHAM, Zionist leader, a founder of Russo-Jewish weekly *Rasvriet*, Paris, France, aged 68, October, 1933.

HAAS-BRUNSCHWIG, JACOB, social worker, superintendent of Jewish Orphanage, Basle, Switzerland, March, 1934.

HABER, FRITZ, professor chemistry, Nobel Prize winner, Berlin, Germany, at Basle, Switzerland, aged 66, February 1, 1934.

HALPERN, NATHAN, Zionist, manager of French office of Keren Hayesod, Paris, France, aged 46, November, 1933.

HANNAUX, EMANUEL, sculptor, Commander of Legion of Honor, awarded medal of French Salon (1903), member of Central Committee of the Alliance Israélite Universelle, Paris, France, aged 79, June, 1934.

HART, MONTAGUE, communal worker, Portsmouth, England, aged 76, February, 1934.

HART, MRS. SAMUEL, communal worker, Montreal, Canada, aged 56, January 11, 1934.

HARTOGSIUS, JULIUS MENKO, industrialist, communal worker and philanthropist, Enschede, Holland, May, 1934.

HASERFATY, ABNER, Grand Rabbi, Casablanca, Morocco, aged 43, October, 1933.

HAYEM, GEORGES, physician and surgeon, former President of French Academy of Medicine, Paris, France, aged 92, August 29, 1933.

HELLER, HERMANN, professor in exile, formerly Berlin, Germany, public law lecturer at Law Faculty, Madrid, Spain, aged 42, December, 1933.

HEPKER, JULIUS, merchant, Zionist and communal worker, Johannesburg, Union of South Africa, December, 1933.

HERSCH, MEYER DAVID, pioneer settler, author, Zionist, Johannesburg, Union of South Africa, aged 75, July 13, 1933.

HERTZ, LINA, philanthropist, Pretzfeld, Germany, aged 86, April, 1934.

HERZ, LEON, veteran of insurrection of 1863, —, Poland, aged 88, December, 1933.

HIRSCHFELD, HARTWIG, Orientalist, teacher, librarian and author, London, England, aged 79, January 10, 1934.

HOLLANDER, BERNARD, specialist in mental and nervous diseases, London, England, aged 69, February 6, 1934.

HOROWITZ, NATHAN, journalist, translator and author, Vilna, Poland, aged 46, January, 1934.

HYMAN, ISAAC, communal worker, Manchester, England, aged 61, September, 1933.

IDELSON, MRS. A. F., communal worker, Johannesburg, Union of South Africa, aged 77, February 15, 1934.

JACOBS, MAURICE, communal worker, Middlesborough, England, aged 87, September, 1933.

JAEGER, IGNACE, communal leader, member of Sejm, Lemberg, Poland, aged 50, December, 1933.

JAFFE, JOHN, former communal worker in Belfast, Ireland, art and book collector, donor of library of Napoleon to Napoleonic Museum at Malmaison, France, Nice, France, aged 90, May 6, 1934.

JAROCZYNSKI, STANISLAW, communal worker, industrialist, member of the Council of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, Lodz, Poland, aged 83, June 1, 1934.

JESSURUN, ELIAS ROBERT ISRAEL, choirmaster, editor of musical collections, London, England, aged 74, September 5, 1933.

JONA, MARIO, general, Acqui, Italy, January 22, 1934.

JOSEPH, ARTHUR SAMUEL, communal worker, veteran of Boer War, London, England, July 15, 1933.

JOSEPH, MRS. HORACE, communal worker, Montreal, Canada, at Wellesley, Mass., aged 74, May 20, 1934.

KADISCH, HERMANN, Zionist pioneer, author, Vöslau, near Vienna, Austria, aged 72, January, 1934.

KAHN, SHIMON, rabbi, Mittau, Latvia, aged 84, January 10, 1934.

KATZMAN, BORIS, Zionist leader (formerly in United States), Rehoboth, Palestine, aged 59, December 6, 1933.

KIRSTEIN, GUSTAV, art authority, Leipzig, Germany, aged 64, February 14, 1934.

KLEIN, HERMAN, music critic, teacher and writer, Norwich, England, aged 77, March 10, 1934.

KLIATCHKO, LIEV, journalist, known as "King of reporters of the Russian Press," Moscow, Soviet Russia, aged 60, December 9, 1933.

KOFFMAN, DANIEL, communal worker, Liverpool, England, aged 72, August 14, 1933.

KONSKIER, MRS. NATHAN, communal worker, London, England, aged 71, September 6, 1933.

KRUGER, CHAIM, editor, *Jewish Eagle*, communal worker, Zionist, Montreal, Canada, aged 58, January, 1934.

KUNSTMANN, WILHELM, dean of German shippers, Stettin, Germany, aged 90, March 28, 1934.

KUTNITZKY, HUGO, attorney, B'nai B'rith leader, Dresden, Germany, aged 74, March, 1934.

LAMBERT, BARON HENRY, philanthropic and civic worker, World War veteran, Brussels, Belgium, aged 42, October, 1933.

LANDA, MAX, film actor, —, Germany, in Jugoslavia (suicide), aged 59, November, 1933.

LANDAU, LOUIS, communal worker and philanthropist, Rhodesia, at London, England, aged 53, January 16, 1934.

LANDAU, MICHAEL, metallurgist, London, England, aged 45, August, 1933.

LANDSBERG, —, physician, Zionist, Berlin, Germany (beaten to death), October, 1933.

LANDSBERGER, ARTHUR, author, Berlin, Germany (suicide), aged 57, October, 1933.

LAZAREW, SIMON, Chief Rabbi, Leningrad, Soviet Russia, November 6, 1933.

LESSING, THEODOR, professor, philosopher; Hanover, Germany, at Marienbad, Czechoslovakia (murdered), aged 61, August 31, 1933.

LEVENE, SIMON, communal worker, Stockport, England, aged 64, September 10, 1933.

LEVI, CAMILLE, General in World War, formerly Governor of Dunkirk, Bayonne, France, aged 72, October, 1933.

LEVIN, MRS. FANNY, communal worker, Manchester, England, July 19, 1933.

LEVIN, HARRIS, rabbi and author, Manchester, England, aged 61, September, 1933.

LEVINSON, ANDRE, writer on art and literature, former professor of the St. Petersburg University, Paris, France, aged 46, December 6, 1933.

LEVY, ÉMILE, Grand Rabbi, Versailles, France, aged 86, February, 1934.

LEVY, LEOPOLD, scientist, Officer of the Legion of Honor, Paris, France, January, 1934.

LEVY, SIR MAURICE, BART., formerly member of Parliament, holder of other official posts, Leicestershire, England, aged 74, August 26, 1933.

LEVY, RAPHAEL GEORGES, lawyer, economist, member of Institute of France, and Senator, Paris, France, aged 80, December 9, 1933.

LEWIN, MAURICE, Zionist and communal worker, decorated by King, Antwerp, Belgium, aged 63, March 6, 1934.

LEWIS, HARRY R., lawyer, musician and communal worker, London, England, aged 69, February 25, 1934.

LINDO, MOSES ALBERT NORSIA, communal worker, Hove, England, aged 71, September 25, 1933.

LIPETZ, LAZARUS, communal worker, Edinburgh, Scotland, aged 64, June 13, 1934.

LOEWE, S. LENNOX, Zionist, pioneer settler, Johannesburg, Union of South Africa, aged 69, Manuuary 28, 1934.

LOURIA, MOSES, Government official, Jerusalem, Palestine, February 23, 1934.

MAGNUS, PHILIP, former member of Parliament, educator, mathematician and scientist, London, England, aged 91, August 29, 1933.

MAIER, LUDWIG, labor leader, official of Postal Workers International Union, Vienna, Austria, January, 1934.

MALLAH, MOSHE, rabbi, communal leader, Salonika, Greece, aged 81, March, 1934.

MANDELBERG, SAMUEL LAWRENCE, Colonel, Jewish Lad's Brigade, London, England, aged 71, June, 1934.

MARAL, HANS, professor, head of dental institute in Rostock, at Berlin, Germany (suicide), aged 60, September, 1933.

MARCUSE, HENRICH, lawyer, director, Pomeranian branch Central Verein Deutscher Staatsbürger Jüdischen Glaubens, Stetten, Germany, (suicide), August 8, 1933.

MARUM, LUDWIG, lawyer, Councillor of State, former Minister of Justice of Baden, Socialist Deputy, Kislau, Germany (suicide), aged 51, March 28, 1934.

MELCHIOR, CARL JOSEPH, banker and diplomat, German financial expert at Peace Conference and other International conferences, German delegate and Vice-chairman on Bank for International Settlements, member Finance Commission of League of Nations, Hamburg, Germany, aged 63, December 30, 1933.

MELNICK, NAHUM, journalist and communal worker, Paris, France, aged 60, August, 1933.

MEYERS, LION, Administrator at Ministry of Finance and Director of Board of Inland Revenue and Excise, The Hague, Holland, aged 64, April, 1934.

MEYERSON, EMILE, author, social worker, Paris, France, aged 74, December 3, 1933.

MICHOLLS, MRS. E. MONTEFIORE, artist, communal worker, London, England, August 17, 1933.

MICHOLLS, MRS. EDWARD E., decorated by King of Belgium for services to Belgian refugees during World War, Surrey, England, August 12, 1933.

MOCATTA, EDWARD LUMBROZO, communal leader, London, England, aged 69, February 16, 1934.

MOSES, MRS. A. E., educator and communal worker, Bandra, India, aged 42, July 19, 1933.

MOSES, SAMUEL, barrister, communal worker, Hempstead, England, aged 70, May 30, 1934.

MOSSE, RUDOLF, veteran of World War, agricultural expert, promoter of settlement of Jews on land, Berlin, Germany, aged 43, September 8, 1933.

MOSSONSEN, MRS. NELLIE STRAUS, English editor of *Davar*, secretary of Palestine Hadassah, Tel Aviv, Palestine, aged 41, July 8, 1933.

MOSSERI, JACK, banker, Zionist leader, philanthropist, Cairo, Egypt, aged 49, May, 1934.

MOSSERI, JOSEPH, banker and communal leader, Cairo, Egypt, aged 64, January 14, 1934.

MOTZKIN, LEO, pioneer Zionist leader, head of Committee of Jewish Delegations, Paris, France, aged 66, November 7, 1933.

NATANSOHN, ANTHONY, physician, professor at medical school of Warsaw Jewish Hospital, Warsaw, Poland, aged 72, December 10, 1933.

NATHAN, SIR FREDERICK LEWIS, COLONEL, expert on artillery and explosives, director of propellant supplies at Ministry of Munitions during World War, London, England, aged 72, December 10, 1933.

NAVON, YOUSSEF, financier, founder of Colony of Ekron (near Jaffa, Palestine), Paris, France, aged 86, April 9, 1934.

NEWBERGER, JOSEPH M., rabbi (formerly of Chicago, Ill.), Jerusalem, Palestine, aged 75, November 1, 1933.

OLIVETTE, ALBERTO, professor, authority on Italian literature, Pisa, Italy, aged 44, March 31, 1934.

OPPENHEIM, MORITZ N., a founder of University of Frankfurt, Frankfurt a.M., Germany (suicide), aged 70, June 9, 1933.

OPPENHEIMER, LADY ERNEST, communal and philanthropic worker, Capetown, Union of South Africa, February 6, 1934.

OULMAN, ALFRED, editor of *Le Petit Bleu*, Paris, France, aged 70, December, 1933.

PALLENBERG, MAX, Berlin, Germany, noted comedian (exile) at Carlsbad, Austria, June 26, 1934.

PAPPENHEIM, LUDWIG, political leader, former editor of *Volks-Stimme*, Hanover, Germany (murdered), January, 1934.

PAVLOVSKI, ALEXANDER, author, publisher, civic worker, Buenos Aires, Argentine, aged 69, May, 1934.

PERETZ, ADOLPH, economist, publicist, teacher, community worker, Warsaw, Poland, aged 78, September 16, 1933.

PERLES, FELIX, rabbi, honorary Professor at University, Koenigsberg, Germany, aged 59, October, 1933.

PERLES, KURT, professor of Civil Law at University, Hamburg, Germany (suicide), September, 1933.

PETERSKY, SAMUEL, communal worker, Winnipeg, Canada, aged 51, March, 1934.

PHILIPS, SIMON J., communal worker, Amsterdam, Holland, aged 77, April, 1934.

PHILLIPS, EDMUND A., antique silver dealer, aided in founding and contributed articles to Jewish Museum, London, England, aged 55, January 31, 1934.

PHILLIPS, PHILIP ALEXANDER SOLOMON, architect, antique silversmith, London, England, aged 67, January 28, 1934.

PILICHOWSKI, LEOPOLD, artist, celebrated for painting depicting opening of Hebrew University, Jerusalem, Palestine, communal leader, London, England, aged 64, July 28, 1933.

PINCUS, PAUL, communal worker, president Jewish community, Berlin, Germany, aged 74, May 21, 1934.

PUGATCHOW, Z., pedagogue, founder of Kfar Yelodim (children's village), Jerusalem, Palestine, aged 55, January 21, 1934.

REIS, BENJAMIN CHAIM, author and playwright, Warsaw, Poland aged 67, November 23, 1933.

RICHARDSON, LEWIS, BARONET, Capetown, Union of South Africa, aged 61, April, 1934.

RIES, ILYA, theatrical producer, Buenos Aires, Argentine, February, 1934.

ROGALY, HENRY JOSEPH, communal worker, Port Elizabeth, South Africa, aged 77, May 12, 1934.

ROGANSKY, J. Z., communal worker, lecturer in homiletics, Liverpool, England, aged 84, October, 1933.

ROKEACH, ELIEZER, Chassidic rabbi, Radom, Poland, June 18, 1934.

ROSENFELDER, FRITZ, leader and organizer of sports club, Cannstatt (Württemberg), Germany (suicide), August, 1933.

ROSENHAIN, WALTER, expert on metallurgy and optical glass, Kingston Hill, England, aged 58, March 17, 1934.

ROTBARD, PAWEŁ, art critic and patron, Warsaw, Poland, July, 1933.

ROTH, WALTER, Curator of Queensland Museum, Demerara, British Guiana, aged 72, October, 1933.

ROTHSTEIN, LAVOSLAV, merchant, philanthropist, honorary president Jewish Community, Zagreb, Yugoslavia, aged 72, June, 1934.

RUDELL, BERTIE, communal worker, officer Jewish Lads' Brigade, Birmingham, England, aged 43, July 17, 1933.

SACKÉ, HENRY, pioneer, mining industry, Kimberley, Union of South Africa, aged 77, August, 1933.

SAGAR, WILLIAM, communal worker, former mayor, Kimberly, Union of South Africa, aged 76, September, 1933.

SAMUEL, HARRY S., former member of Parliament and of Privy Council, London, England, at Monte Carlo, aged 80, April 26, 1934.

SAREMBOCK, JOSEPH, pioneer fruit farmer, communal worker, Ceres, Union of South Africa, aged 59, September 9, 1933.

SAVOIR, ALFRED (POZANSKI), Paris, France, playwright, London, England, aged 48, June 26, 1934.

SCHLESINGER, HERMANN, professor, physician, author of three hundred medical publications, Vienna, Austria, aged 67, March 31, 1934.

SCHLESINGER, LUDWIG, mathematician, University professor, Berlin, Germany, aged 70, December 22, 1933.

SCHREKER, FRANZ, operatic composer, founder of Vienna Chorus, Berlin, Germany, aged 55, March 21, 1934.

SEBAG-MONTEFIORE, MRS. T. H., member of Royal Red Cross, welfare worker during World War, Chobham, Surrey, England, aged 42, December 3, 1933.

SEE, EUGENE, communal leader, Paris, France, aged 83, March, 1934.

SERSKY, BENJAMIN, rabbi, Mexico City, Mexico, aged 53, August, 1933.

SHAPIRO, MEIR, rabbi, founder of Yeshiva "Chochma Lubin," author, former deputy of Polish Sejm, Lublin, Poland, aged 46, October 27, 1933.

SHILLMAN, MRS. ADA, trained nurse, social worker, Dublin, Ireland, aged 75, October 10, 1933.

SILBERFARB, MOSES, jurist, author, former Minister for Jewish Affairs in the Ukraine, communal leader, Warsaw, Poland, aged 58, March 19, 1934.

SKURNIK, MOSES, communal worker, Helsingfors, Finland, at Carlsbad, Austria, June 26, 1934.

SONNENFELD, SOLOMON, pioneer settler and communal worker,

Johannesburg, Union of South Africa, aged 79, December 26, 1933.

SPEYER, EDWARD, connoisseur of music and painting, Shenley, England, aged 94, January 8, 1934.

SPIEGEL, —, lawyer, Munich, Germany (murdered), at Dachau Concentration Camp, July 1, 1933.

SPITZER, SAMUEL, Chief Rabbi, Hamburg, Germany, aged 62, June, 1934.

SPRINZ, ALPHONSO, pioneer settler, founder and chairman of Stock Exchange, Johannesburg, Union of South Africa, aged 78, August 25, 1933.

STRAUS, BERTRAM STUART, J.P., communal and civic worker, London, England, aged 66, August 26, 1933.

STRAUS, ELIAS, Justizrat, communal leader, Zionist, Munich, Germany, July, 1933.

SUTRO, ALFRED, playwright, London, England, at Surrey, England, aged 70, September 12, 1933.

TARRASCH, SIEGBERT, international chess expert, founder of Modern School for Chess, Munich, Germany, aged 72, February 18, 1934.

THEOMIN, DAVID, communal worker, Dunedin, New Zealand, July, 1933.

TIETZ, LUDWIG, physician, communal leader, active in Jewish youth movement, Berlin, Germany, aged 37, November 4, 1933.

TORCZYNER, EISIG, pioneer Zionist, Vienna, Austria, aged 72, October, 1933.

USYSKIN, ELUSHA, scientist, victim of Stratosphere disaster, Moscow, Soviet Russia, aged 24, February, 1934.

VALENTINE, SAUL HENRIQUES, journalist, communal worker, London, England, aged 90, April, 1934.

WALEY, SIR FREDERICK GEORGE, C.B.E., coal mining and shipping, Sydney, Australia, aged 73, December, 1933.

WARBURG, ABY S., banker, Hamburg, Germany, aged 70, December 30, 1933.

WARBURG, SIEGRFRIED, councillor, and banker, Hamburg, Germany, aged 82, June, 1934.

WASSERMANN, JAKOB, author, at Vienna, Austria, aged 60, January 1, 1934.

WEINBERG, PHILIP, communal worker and philanthropist, Durban, Union of South Africa, December 14, 1933.

WEISMAN, BERNARDO, Yiddish actor, founder of City Stage, Buenos Aires, Argentine, aged 61, June, 1934.

WERTHEIM, FRANZ, department store founder, Berlin, Germany, aged 70, August 23, 1933.

WIERZBLOWSKI, MICHAEL, rabbi, author, scholar, Warsaw, Poland, aged 74, September 6, 1933.

WIGODER, GEORGE SELIG, communal worker, author, Dublin, Ireland, aged 69, May 27, 1934.

WILDENSTEIN, NATHAN, dean of French art dealers and authority on French art, Paris, France, aged 82, April 24, 1934.

WOHLMAN, MENACHEM MENDEL, pioneer Zionist, Hebrew writer, Tel Aviv, Palestine, aged 75, December, 1933.

WULFSOHN, A. H., communal and Zionist worker, Rustenburg, Union of South Africa, June, 1934.

YOFFEY, ISRAEL JACOB, rabbi, founder of talmudical college, Manchester, England, at Alexandria, Egypt, aged 60, May 8, 1934.

YORK-STEINER, HEINRICH, pioneer Zionist, author, Tel Aviv, Palestine, aged 75, February 18, 1934.

ZELIGMAN, HYMAN, communal worker, Cardiff, England, aged 56, June 16, 1934.

ZIFRONI, ABRAHAM, scholar and teacher, Jerusalem, Palestine, aged 51, September 2, 1933.

ZINNER, JOSEPH, communal worker, Antwerp, Belgium, aged 59, February, 1934.

ZONDEK, MAX, professor, surgeon and urologist, author, Berlin, Germany, aged 65, September 17, 1933.

JEWISH NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS IN THE UNITED STATES*

*Indicates no reply was received.

AGUDATH ISRAEL YOUTH COUNCIL OF AMERICA

Org. Sept., 1922. OFFICE: 131 W. 86th, New York City.

Annual Convention, June 1934, New York City.

Members, 1,300.

PURPOSE: To unite Jewish youth in the spirit of the Torah, and in that spirit to solve the problems that confront Jewry in Palestine and in the Diaspora.

OFFICERS: Pres., Isaac Strahl, 152 W. 42d, New York City; Vice-Pres., Israel Widerkehr; Treas., M. Glick; Sec., Meyer Sanft; Moses Bauman.

ALEPH ZADIK ALEPH (JUNIOR B'NAI B'RITH)

Org. 1924. OFFICE: 512 Omaha National Bank Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

Eleventh International Convention, July 8-10, 1934, Washington, D. C.

Chapters, 150. Members, 5,000.

PURPOSE: Recreational and leisure-time program providing for the mental, moral and physical development of Jewish adolescents between the ages of 16 and 21.

OFFICERS: Supreme Advisory Council: Pres., Sam Beber, Omaha, Neb.; Vice-Pres., Jacob J. Lieberman, Los Angeles, Cal.; Joseph Herbach, Philadelphia, Pa.; Treas., I. F. Goodman, Omaha, Neb.; Exec. Sec., Julius Bisno, Omaha, Neb.; Chair. Exec. Comm., Philip Klutznick, Omaha, Neb.; and Leo Bearman, Memphis, Tenn.; Alfred M. Cohen, Cincinnati, O.; Ernest Eisenberg, Milwaukee, Wis.; Wilfred B. Feiga, Worcester, Mass.; Hyman M. Goldstein, Washington, D. C.; Simon J. Heller, Denver, Colo.; Harold Miller, Hollywood, Cal.; Henry Monsky, Omaha, Neb.; I. M. Rubinow, Cincinnati, O.; William Wolfe, Omaha, Neb.

Maintains Free Circulation Library among members.

ALEPH ZADIK ALEPH-AMERICAN JEWISH ECONOMIC COMMISSION

Org. 1933. OFFICE: 2476 N. 41st, Milwaukee, Wis.

First Annual Meeting, July 8-10, 1934, Washington, D. C.

PURPOSE: To study occupation of Jews in thirty-five American communities to determine the trend in handicrafts, professions and trades during the past decade, that Jewish youth may be directed toward more satisfactory fields of employment.

OFFICERS: Chairman, Ernest Eisenberg, 2476 N. 41st, Milwaukee, Wis.; Exec. Sec., Julius Bisno, Omaha, Neb.; and Harold Miller, Hollywood, Cal.; Lester Schreiber, Cincinnati, O.; Arthur Gottesman, Atlanta, Ga.; Leo Cherne, N. Y. C.

ALEPH ZADIK ALEPH INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON SCOUTING

Org. 1931. OFFICE: 418 W. Washington, South Bend, Ind.
Third Annual Meeting, July 8-10, 1934, Washington, D. C.
Troops, 60.

PURPOSE: To interest Jewish boys in the Boy Scouts of America and to organize Boy Scout troops under Jewish leadership.

OFFICERS: Chairman, Jerome Vogel, 418 W. Washington, South Bend, Ind.; Advisors, Philip W. Russ, N. Y. C.; W. L. Currier, Jr., Ottawa, Ont., Canada; Exec. Sec., Julius Bisno, Omaha, Neb.; and Leon Fox, St. Joseph, Mo.; Julius H. Gass, Bangor, Me.; Sam Silverman, Fargo, N. Dak.; Walter Hadel, Los Angeles, Cal.; Arthur Hutkin, Memphis, Tenn.; Charles Jainchill, Hartford, Conn.; Alfred Klein, Salt Lake City, Utah; Eugene Love, Washington, D. C.; Joe Solomonow, Council Bluffs, Iowa; Ed. Schifreen, Allentown, Pa.; Leon Schlossberg, Louisville, Ky.; Ben Rotgaus, Kitchener, Ont., Canada.

ALEXANDER KOHUT MEMORIAL FOUNDATION

Org. 1926. OFFICE: 1185 Park Avenue, New York City.
Annual Meeting, May 4, 1933, New York City.
Number of Branch Societies, 5.

PURPOSE: To promote original research and to publish works bearing upon Jewish literature and related subjects.

OFFICERS: Pres., Hon. Julian W. Mack; Vice-Pres., Alexander Marx; Sec., Julius Bewer; Treas., Albert Tallmer; Exec. Dir., Mrs. Rebekah Kohut, 1185 Park Ave.; Counsel, Benjamin Barondess; Exec. Sec. for Europe, Emil Damask.

ALPHA EPSILON PHI WOMEN'S FRATERNITY

Org. 1909. OFFICE: 2026 Broadway, New Orleans, La.
Next Convention, July, 1934.
Members, 3,000.

PURPOSE: To foster close friendship between members, to stimulate the intellectual, social and spiritual life of the members, and to count as a force through service to others.

OFFICERS: Dean, Elizabeth Eldridge, San Antonio, Tex.; Sub-Dean, Beatrice Feingold Behrman, N. Y. C.; Scribe, and Exec. Sec., Louise W. Wolf, New Orleans, La.; Field Sec., Dorothy Brown, Los Angeles, Cal.; Treas., Irma Loeb Cohen, Cleveland, O.; Ritualist, Aline Lazard Roos, New Orleans, La.; Editor, Viola Lang Rusnak, Chicago, Ill.; Alumnae Sec., Jane May Holstein, Syracuse, N. Y.; Historian, Ruth Rosenthaler, Cincinnati, O.

ALPHA EPSILON PI FRATERNITY

Org. 1913. OFFICE: 11 Park Place, New York City.

Twentieth Annual Convention, Dec. 24-27, 1933, Providence, R. I.

Twenty-first Annual Convention, Dec. 25, 1934-Jan. 1, 1935, Chicago, Ill.

Chapters, 22. Alumni Clubs, 14. Members, 2,250.

PURPOSE: An intercollegiate Greek-letter fraternity, maintaining an educational and social service.

OFFICERS Supreme Master, Alexander L. Grossman; Supreme Lieutenant Master, Joseph G. Greenberg; Supreme Scribe, Robert J. Brown; Supreme Exchequer, Siemon L. Hamburger; Members of Supreme Board of Governors: Morris Baruch, Providence, R. I.; Lester Harwood Block, Buffalo, N. Y.; Nathan B. Hyman, Pittston, Pa.; Samuel H. Shapiro, Kankakee, Ill.; Leon B. Traub, Philadelphia, Pa. Exec. Sec.; Robert J. Brown; Editor, *Alpha Epsilon Phi Quarterly*, Leonard Blackman; Regional Representatives: Eastern: Morris Baruch, Providence, R. I.; Mid-Western, Jerome B. Levy, Chicago, Ill.; Southern: Samuel L. Eplan, Atlanta, Ga.; Western: David Ziskind, Los Angeles, Cal.

ALPHA MU SIGMA FRATERNITY

Org. 1914. OFFICE: 231 E. 9th, New York City.

Annual Convention, Dec. 24-25, 1933, New York City.

Members, 1,000.

PURPOSE: To foster and perpetuate the fraternal spirit among its personnel, to cultivate and promote an ideal social relationship among them, to voluntarily give aid to fraters in distress and to perpetuate the ideals which gave origin to its existence.

OFFICERS: Hon. Grand Prior, Irving H. Fisher, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Grand Prior, Milton S. Abramson; Grand Vice-Prior, Lawrence Levitas; Grand Chancellor of the Exchequer, Oscar L. Fischer; Grand Scribe, William H. Wechter, 1973 Vyse Ave., N. Y. C.; Grand Historian, Al Niver.

ALPHA OMEGA FRATERNITY

Org. 1907, Inc., 1909. OFFICE: Secretary, 419 Boylston, Boston, Mass.

Twenty-sixth Annual Convention, Dec. 23-25, 1934, Atlantic City, N. J. Absorbed the Alpha Zeta Gamma Fraternity, 1932.

Chapters, 30. Alumni Clubs, 15. Members, 3,500.

PURPOSE: To uphold the highest standards of the dental profession, further the causes of Judaism and to promote fraternalism.

OFFICERS: Chancellor, Max E. Soifer, Hartford, Conn.; Chancellor-Elect, Myron Aisenberg, Baltimore, Md.; Scribe, A. M. Flaschner, 419 Boylston, Boston, Mass.; Queastor, Bennett Sidenberg, Detroit, Mich.; Editor, Nathan Raff, Philadelphia, Pa.; Historian, I. Harrison, Bryn Mawr, Pa.; Marshall, Abram Cohon, Philadelphia, Pa.; Macer, Benj. Brown, Atlantic City, N. J.

ALPHA ZETA OMEGA

Org. 1919. OFFICE: 13346 Lorain Ave., Cleveland, O.
Annual Convention, June 25-28, 1934, Baltimore, Md.
Members, 750.

PURPOSE To promote good-will and friendship amongst Jewish pharmacists and the profession of pharmacy.

OFFICERS: Directorum, Hyman Leichtman, Cincinnati, O.; Sub-Directorum, Ben Striner, Baltimore, Md.; Signare, Milford J. Harris, Cleveland, O.; Excheque, Phil. Kramer, Baltimore, Md.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF DROPSIE COLLEGE

Org. 1924. OFFICE: Broad and York, Philadelphia, Pa.
Annual Meeting, March 11, 1934, Philadelphia, Pa.
Members, 41.

PURPOSE: To advance the interests of the Dropsie College and further spirit of friendship among its graduates.

OFFICERS: Pres., William Chomsky, Philadelphia, Pa.; Vice-Pres., Robert Gordis, Philadelphia, Pa.; Sec.-Treas., Joseph Reider, Broad and York, Philadelphia, Pa.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE GRADUATE SCHOOL
FOR JEWISH SOCIAL WORK

Org. 1927. OFFICE: 71 West 47th, New York City.
Annual Meeting, Oct. 2, 1933, New York City.

PURPOSE: To maintain friendly relationships among the members; to maintain cordial relations with the Graduate School; to support its aims and aid its development; to aid in the maintenance and development of professional standards.

OFFICERS: Pres., Esther Davison, N. Y. C.; Eastern Vice-Pres., Isidor Offenbach, Baltimore, Md.; Mid-Western Vice-Pres., Mary Schiff, Cincinnati, O.; Emanuel Berlatzky, Detroit, Mich.; Far-Western Vice-Pres., Hannah Myers, San Antonio, Tex.; Treasurer, Fanny B. Houtz, N. Y. C.; Sec., R. Sylvia Bamberger, N. Y. C.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE HEBREW UNION COLLEGE

Org. 1889. Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati, O.
Next Annual Meeting, June 16, 1934, Wernersville, Pa.
Members, 250.

PURPOSE: To promote the welfare of Judaism, of the Hebrew Union College and of its graduates.

OFFICERS: Pres., G. George Fox, Chicago, Ill.; Vice-Pres., Louis Witt, Dayton, O.; Sec., Frederick I. Rypins, 713 Woodland Drive, Greensboro, N. C.; Treas., Joseph L. Baron, Milwaukee, Wis.; Historian, Abraham J. Feldman, W. Hartford, Conn.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE JEWISH INSTITUTE
OF RELIGION

Org. 1926. OFFICE: 40 W. 68th, New York City
Annual Meeting, June 16, 1934, Wernersville, Pa.

OFFICERS: Pres., Jacob P. Rudin, Great Neck, L. I., N. Y.; Vice-Pres., Victor Eppstein, Scranton, Pa.; Saul Habas, Natchez, Miss.; Treas., Michael Alper, N. Y. C.; Sec., Morton M. Berman, 40 W. 68th, N. Y. C.

AMERICAN ACADEMY FOR JEWISH RESEARCH

Org. 1920, Inc., Dec. 20, 1929. OFFICE: N. E. Cor. Broadway and 122nd, New York City.

Annual Meeting, December 27, 1933, New York City.

Members, 285; Honorary members, 4; Fellows, 13.

PURPOSE: The furtherance of Jewish learning through periodical meetings at which learned papers shall be presented and discussed; the formulation and carrying into effect of scholarly undertakings of a co-operative character; the issuance of publications; the promotion of relations of fellowship and co-operation between scholars and learned organizations in America and those in other countries; furnishing opinions upon scholarly projects submitted to the Academy; and such other means as may, from time to time, be determined by the Academy.

OFFICERS: Pres., Alexander Marx, N. Y. C.; Vice-Pres., Israel Davidson, N. Y. C.; Treas., Jacob Z. Lauterbach, Cincinnati, O.; Corr. Sec., Salo Baron, Columbia University, N. Y. C.; Rec. Sec., Leo Jung, N. Y. C.

AMERICAN BETH JACOB COMMITTEE

Org. 1928. OFFICE: 131 W. 86th, New York City.

Members, 205.

PURPOSE: To aid the Beth Jacob Schools in Europe, which provide vocational, religious, and academic training for Jewish girls.

OFFICERS: Chairman, Leo Jung; Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Rebekah Kohut and Mrs. Samuel H. Golding.

AMERICAN COMMITTEE: Cyrus Adler; Mrs. Abraham Bricken; Mrs. Jennie M. Faggen; Mrs. S. C. Feuerstein; Mrs. Louis Finkelstein; Mrs. Gabriel Hamburger; Mrs. M. Hollander; Mrs. Max L. Levenson; Mrs. Isaac Liberman; Mrs. Alexander Marx; Mrs. Albert J. May; Louis I. Newman; Otto A. Rosalsky; Mrs. L. B. Schloss; Mrs. M. C. Schloss; Hana Schmidt; Mrs. Samuel Spiegel; Nathan Stern; Mrs. Esther Surut; Mrs. Louis Surut; S. S. Tedesche; Mrs. Felix M. Warburg; Mrs. Mary Winik.

AMERICAN COMMITTEE OF HEBREW TEACHERS COLLEGE OF JERUSALEM

Org. May, 1925. OFFICE: 430 E. 86th, New York City.

PURPOSE: To secure contributions for Hebrew Teachers College of Jerusalem and to advance its purpose in America.

OFFICERS: Chairman, Harry Friedenwald, Baltimore, Md.; Treas., Israel Unterberg¹; Sec., David de Sola Pool, 99 Central Park West; Exec Sec., J. Max Weis, 430 E. 86th, N. Y. C.; and Alfred M. Cohen,

¹ Deceased.

Alexander M. Dushkin, Harry P. Fierst, Israel Goldstein, Arthur M. Lamport, Louis Lipsky, Solomon Lowenstein, Julian W. Mack, Henrietta Szold, Stephen S. Wise.

AMERICAN COMMITTEE OF THE UNIVERSAL YESHIVAH OF JERUSALEM

Org. 1924. OFFICE: 38 Park Row, New York City.

PURPOSE: To secure contributions for the Universal Yeshivah of Jerusalem (Hebrew: "Yeshivah Merkazith Olamith") and to advance its purpose in America.

OFFICERS: Chairman, B. L. Levinthal; Treas., Harry Fischel; Sec., S. Cohen-Margolis; and M. S. Margolies, I. Rosenberg, L. Silver, A. Teitelbaum, Wolf Gold, Joseph Dauber, David Freiburger, Abraham Horowitz, Joseph Polstein, Otto A. Rosalsky, Samuel Rottenberg, Meyer Vessel, Peter Wiernik.

AMERICAN ECONOMIC COMMITTEE FOR PALESTINE

Org. 1932. OFFICE: 522 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Palestine Bureau: 18 Rothschild Blvd., Tel Aviv, Palestine.

Members, 107.

PURPOSE: Development of methods of revealing and utilizing the opportunities and the human and material resources available in Palestine and the Diaspora for the building of the Jewish Homeland in Palestine.

OFFICERS: Hon. Pres., Julian W. Mack; Pres., Israel B. Brodie; Chairman Bd. of Dir., Robert Szold; Vice-Pres.-Treas., Lawrence N. Levine; Sec., Aaron Baroway; Dir. Tel Aviv Bureau, Rehabiah Lewin—Epstein.

AMERICAN FRIENDS OF THE HEBREW UNIVERSITY, JERUSALEM, PALESTINE

Org. 1925. AMERICAN OFFICE: 71 W. 47th, New York City.

PURPOSE: To disseminate information about the Hebrew University, and to promote interest in and support of its activities.

OFFICERS: Pres., A. S. W. Rosenbach; Vice-Pres., Solomon Lowenstein, Julian W. Mack, Eugene Untermeyer; Treas., Maurice Wertheim; Sec., Alice R. Emanuel.

OFFICERS OF THE COUNCIL: Chairman, Felix M. Warburg; Vice-Chairman, James Marshall, Walter E. Meyer; Sec., Elisha M. Friedman.

American Members of the Board of Governors: Cyrus Adler, Benjamin N. Cardozo, Mrs. Edward Jacobs, David J. Kaliski, Irving Lehman, Emanuel Libman, Julian W. Mack, Walter E. Meyer, Nathan Ratnoff, Charles J. Rosenbloom, Roger W. Straus, Felix M. Warburg, Israel S. Wechsler, Stephen S. Wise.

Cooperating Organizations: University Hospital Committee, American Jewish Physicians' Committee.

Dir., Herbert Askwith.

AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE

Org. 1906, Inc., 1911. OFFICE: 171 Madison Ave., New York City.

Twenty-seventh Annual Meeting, Dec. 10, 1933, New York City.

Members: Corporate, 278.

PURPOSE: "The objects of this corporation shall be, to prevent the infraction of the civil and religious rights of Jews, in any part of the world; to render all lawful assistance and to take appropriate remedial action in the event of threatened or actual invasion or restriction of such rights, or of unfavorable discrimination with respect thereto; to secure for Jews equality of economic, social and educational opportunity; to alleviate the consequences of persecution and to afford relief from calamities affecting Jews, wherever they may occur; and to compass these ends to administer any relief fund which shall come into its possession or which may be received by it, in trust or otherwise, for any of the aforesaid objects or for purposes comprehended therein."

OFFICERS: Pres., Cyrus Adler, Philadelphia, Pa.; Hon. Vice-Pres., Abram I. Elkus, New York City; Vice-Pres., Irving Lehman, New York City.; Louis E. Kirstein, Boston, Mass.; Treas., Samuel D. Leidesdorf, New York City; Chairm. Exec. Comm., Sol. M. Stroock, New York City; Sec., Morris D. Waldman, Ass't Sec., Harry Schneiderman, New York City.

For Report, see p. 407.

AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS

Org. 1920. OFFICE: 122 East 42nd, New York City.

Tenth Session, June 25-27, 1932, Washington, D. C.

PURPOSE: To further and promote the full rights of Jews; to safeguard and defend such rights wherever and whenever they are either threatened or violated; and generally to deal with all matters relating to and affecting specific Jewish interests.

OFFICERS: Hon. Pres., Stephen S. Wise; Pres., Bernard S. Deutsch; Vice-Pres., Isidore Apfel, Abraham Hirsch, Samuel Kalesky, A. S. Kanengieser, Louis Lipsky, Nathan D. Perlman, Mrs. Archibald Silverman, Israel N. Thurman, Baruch Zuckerman; Chairman Administrative Committee, Nathan D. Perlman; Chairman Executive Committee, Joseph Tenenbaum; Treas., Max Rosenfield; Ex. Dir., Oscar Leonard, 122 E. 42nd, N. Y. C.

AMERICAN JEWISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Org. 1892. OFFICE: 3080 Broadway, New York City.

Thirty-ninth Annual Meeting, Oct. 21-22, 1933, New York City.

Members, 400.

Has issued thirty-three volumes of publications and an index to publications 1-20. Maintains a collection of books, manuscripts, and historical objects in its rooms in the building of the Jewish Theological Seminary, Jacob H. Schiff Memorial Library, N. E. Cor. Broadway and 122nd, N. Y. C.

OFFICERS: Pres., Abraham S. W. Rosenbach, Philadelphia, Pa.; Vice-Pres., Simon W. Rosendale, Albany, N. Y.; David Philipson, Cincinnati, O.; Richard J. H. Gottheil, Max J. Kohler, N. Taylor Phillips, N. Y. C.;

Treas., Henry S. Hendricks; Librarian, Edw. D. Coleman; Curator, Leon Huhner; Cor. Sec., Albert M. Friedenbergl, 3080 Broadway, N. Y. C.; Rec. Sec., Abraham A. Neuman, Philadelphia, Pa.

AMERICAN JEWISH JOINT AGRICULTURAL CORPORATION

Org. July, 1924. OFFICE: 7 Hanover, New York City.

PURPOSE: To assist and give material aid to Jews to engage in agricultural pursuits and to settle upon the land in Russia, and to act as the operative agency in Russia of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee and of the American Society for Jewish Farm Settlements in Russia, Inc., and to render other constructive aid to Jews in Russia.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Pres., Joseph A. Rosen; Vice-Pres., E. A. Grower, and S. E. Lubarsky; Bernhard Kahn, D. J. Schweitzer.

AMERICAN TRUSTEES: Chairman, James N. Rosenberg; Vice-Chairman, James H. Becker; Treas., Paul Baerwald; Cyrus Adler, David A. Brown, Alexander Kahn, Herbert H. Lehman, James Marshall, Lessing J. Rosenwald, Lewis L. Strauss, Felix M. Warburg; Sec., Joseph C. Hyman.

AMERICAN JEWISH JOINT DISTRIBUTION COMMITTEE

Org. Nov. 24, 1914. OFFICE: 7 Hanover, New York City.

Meeting, June 14, 1934, New York City.

PURPOSE: Distribution of funds for the relief and rehabilitation of Jews overseas.

MAJOR ACTIVITIES: General and Emergency relief; economic aid and rehabilitation; child-care; medical-sanitary; cultural-religious; vocational training, etc.; directly and in co-operation with affiliated and associated organizations.

OFFICERS: Hon. Chairman, Felix M. Warburg; Chairman, Paul Baerwald; Vice-Chairman, Herbert H. Lehman, James N. Rosenberg; Treas., Marco F. Hellman; Assoc. Treas., Wm. A. Koshland; Comptroller, Mrs. H. B. L. Goldstein; Sec., Jos. C. Hyman.

Activities in Eastern and Central Europe, Dir., Dr. Bernhard Kahn.

Activities in Russia, Dir., Dr. Joseph A. Rosen.

AMERICAN JEWISH PHYSICIANS' COMMITTEE

Org. May 24, 1921. OFFICE: 106 E. 85th, New York City.

Eleventh Annual Meeting, May 7, 1932, New York City.

Members, about 700.

PURPOSE: To build a medical college and hospital in connection with the Hebrew University in Palestine.

OFFICERS: Pres., Nathan Ratnoff; Vice-Pres., Meyer R. Robinson and Albert A. Epstein; Treas., Harry E. Isaacs; Sec., Israel S. Wechsler, N. Y. C.; Chairman Exec. Comm., Emanuel Libman, N. Y. C.

AMERICAN LEAGUE FOR JEWISH NATIONAL LABOR IN ERETZ ISRAEL

Org. 1934. OFFICE: 32 Union Square, New York City.

Convention, January 14, 1934, New York City.

Members, 2,500.

PURPOSE: To render financial and moral support to National Labor Organizations in Palestine.

OFFICERS: Chairman, Isaac Allan; Co-Chairman, Mrs. Adele Brody; Vice-Pres., Elias Ginsburg, Jacob de Haas, Samuel Wurzel; Treas., Jacob Lackow; Gen. Sec., Joseph Beder.

AMERICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE WORLD UNION FOR PRESERVING HEALTH OF JEWS—OSE

Org. May 10, 1929. **OFFICE:** 1919 Madison Ave., New York City.
American Branch of the International Organization OSE.

Annual Convention, January, 1932, New York City.

Members, 28.

PURPOSE: To promote health, hygiene and sanitation among East European Jews.

OFFICERS: Chairman, Milton J. Rosenau; Vice-Chairman, Emanuel Libman; Sec.-Treas., J. J. Golub, 1919 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

AMERICAN PALESTINE JEWISH LEGION

Org. 1921. **OFFICE:** 1125 Park Ave., New York City.

Annual Convention, 1932, New York City.

Members, 300.

PURPOSE: Social and Fraternal.

OFFICERS: Pres., Jacob M. Ravid; Vice-Pres., Oscar I. Kahn, Max Y. Gutbeter; Treas., Jonah Amkraut; Fin. Sec., Joseph Davidson; Sec., Harry B. Launer, 805 Fairmount Place, N. Y. C.

AMERICAN PRO-FALASHA COMMITTEE, INC.

Org. Aug. 1922; Inc., 1923. **OFFICE:** 305 Broadway, New York City.

PURPOSE: The educational and religious rehabilitation of the Falasha Jews of Abyssinia.

OFFICERS: Hon. Chairman, Cyrus Adler, Philadelphia, Pa.; Chairman, William F. Rosenblum; Treas., Elias L. Solomon; Sec., Jacob P. Rudin; Executive Director, Jacques Faitlovitch.

Co-operating Committee from Central Conference of American Rabbis: William F. Rosenblum, Chairman; Ephraim Frisch, San Antonio, Tex.; Morris S. Lazaron, Baltimore, Md.

AMERICAN RELIEF SOCIETY FOR THE YEMENITE JEWS OF JERUSALEM, PALESTINE, INC.

Org. Feb. 3, 1928. **OFFICE:** 4311 14th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Members, 500.

PURPOSE: To extend assistance to Yemenite Jewish poor and to Yemenite Jewish institutions in Jerusalem, Palestine.

OFFICERS: Treas., David Freiberger; Sec., A. Gabli; Representative, Zedock Al Gabli. Committee: G. Bublick, Mordecai Danzis, Samson Erdberg, Jacob Fischman, David Freiberger, Harry Friedenwald Jacob, Goell, Benjamin E. Greenspan, Maximilian Hurwitz, Leo Jung, Max N.

Koven, Solomon Lamport, Israel Levinthal, Jos. Lookstein, David de Sola Pool, Israel Rosenberg, Michael Salit, Norman Salit, Juda Seltzer, Elias L. Solomon, Peter Wiernick, Stephen S. Wise.

AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVES OF THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE

Org. 1932. OFFICE: 111Fifth Ave., New York City.

Annual Convention, May 6, 1933, New York City.

Members, 115.

PURPOSE: To further purposes of the Jewish Agency for Palestine.

OFFICERS: Hon. Chairmen, Felix M. Warburg, Julian W. Mack; Co-Chairmen, Cyrus Adler, Stephen S. Wise; Vice-Chairmen, Horace Stern, Robert Szold; Chairman of Administrative Comm., Morris Rothenberg; Adm. Comm., James H. Becker, Meyer L. Brown, Harry L. Glucksman, Wolf Gold, Mrs. Rose G. Jacobs, Alexander Kahn, Albert H. Lieberman, Louis Lipsky, Solomon Lowenstein, Samuel Schulman, Hugh Grant Straus, Abraham Tulin.

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR JEWISH FARM SETTLEMENTS IN RUSSIA, INC.

Org. Nov. 13, 1928. OFFICE: 7 Hanover, New York City.

Annual Meeting, Oct. 16, 1933, New York City.

Operative Agency in Russia: American Jewish Joint Agricultural Corporation (Agro-Joint). Dir., Joseph A. Rosen.

PURPOSE: To encourage, aid, and facilitate the creation, development and increase of farm settlements among the Jews in Russia.

OFFICERS: Hon. Pres., Felix M. Warburg; Pres., James N. Rosenberg; Treas., Paul Baerwald; Associate Treas., Lewis L. Strauss; Sec., Joseph C. Hyman.

ASSOCIATION FOR JEWISH FARM SETTLEMENTS

Org. 1933. OFFICE: 104 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Annual Convention, Dec. 23-24, 1933, New York City.

PURPOSE: To awaken an interest in the masses of Jews in America for the necessity of back-to-the-land movement; to create as many co-operative Jewish farm colonies as possible all over the United States; these to be both agricultural and agro-industrial; to strengthen in these colonies the Jewish culture in America.

OFFICERS: Hon. Chairman, Chaim Zhitlowsky; Chairman, Benjamin Brown; Vice-Chairmen, P. Geliebter, Jacob Levin, L. Segal; Treas., David Pinski; Sec., G. Zybert.

AVUKAH, AMERICAN STUDENT ZIONIST FEDERATION

Org. June, 1925. OFFICE: 111 5th Ave., New York City.

Ninth Annual Convention, June, 1934, Highland Falls, N. Y.

Members, 1,500. Chapters, 39.

PURPOSE: To conduct Zionist educational activity within American academic circles.

OFFICERS: Pres., Simon Greenberg, Philadelphia, Pa.; Vice-Pres., Rose L. Rosenberg, N. Y. C.; Chas. Levin, Chicago, Ill.; Treas., Abraham H. Cohen, N. Y. C.; Rec. Sec., Rose Snitkoff, N. Y. C.; Cor. Sec., Lillian Cohen, N. Y. C.; Heb. Sec., Enya Harris, Philadelphia, Pa.

BARON DE HIRSCH FUND

Org. Feb. 9, 1891; Inc., 1891. OFFICE: 220 Fifth Ave., New York City. Forty-third Annual Meeting, Jan. 28, 1934, New York City.

PURPOSE: Endowed by Baron and Baroness de Hirsch in sum of \$3,800,000. Americanization and assimilation of Jewish immigrants, their instruction in trades and agriculture and promotion of agriculture among them.

ACTIVITIES: 1. Aid to agriculture through the Jewish Agricultural Society, N. Y. C., and the granting of scholarships to agricultural schools. 2. Baron de Hirsch Trade School, N. Y. C., which offers free trade instruction. 3. Immigration aid port work through subsidized societies. 4. The town of Woodbine, N. J., which was founded by it in 1891.

OFFICERS: Pres., George W. Naumburg; Vice-Pres., Stanley M. Isaacs; Treas., Richard S. Goldman; Hon. Sec., Max J. Kohler, 25 W. 43rd, N. Y. C.

BEN AKIBA OF AMERICA

(Youth Division of the World Torah v'Avodah Movement)

Org. 1931. OFFICE: 1123 Broadway, New York City.

Annual Conference, Dec. 29, 1933-Jan. 1, 1934, Syracuse, N. Y.

Branches, 40. Members, 2,000.

PURPOSE: Education of Jewish youth to be true and faithful to its people, its land, Eretz Israel, and its Torah, and to instil a love for Eretz Israel based on principles of Torah v'Avodah.

OFFICERS: Nat'l Chairman, J. Samuel Weintraub.

BETA SIGMA RHO

Org. 1910. OFFICE: 616 W. 114th, New York City.

Annual Convention, Dec. 29-31, 1933, State College, Pa.

Members, 900. Societies, 8.

PURPOSE: Greek letter college fraternity for Jewish students.

OFFICERS: Chancellor, David L. Ullman; Vice-Chancellor, Louis A. Harrison; Warden and Historian, Michael F. Ellis; Vice-Warden, Leonard P. Levy; Inner Guard, Saul Mielziner; Auditor, David S. Galton; Recorder, Emanuel Goodman, 105 W. 72, New York City.

B'NAI B'RITH

Org. Oct. 13, 1843. OFFICE: 9 W. 4th, Cincinnati, O.

Thirteenth Quinquennial Convention, April 27-May 1, 1930, Cincinnati, O.

Members, 75,000.

Lodges, 616 (401 in North America, 215 in Europe, South America, Asia and Africa).

Districts, 17 (7 in the United States).

Institutions founded by the Order in the United States: HEBREW ORPHANS' HOME, Atlanta, Ga.; B'NAI B'RITH CEMETERY, Chicago, Ill.; FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, Chicago, Ill.; JEWISH WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' HOME, New Orleans, La.; TOURO INFIRMARY, New Orleans, La.; HOME FOR AGED AND INFIRM, Yonkers, N. Y.; JEWISH ORPHANS' HOME, Cleveland, O.; B'NAI B'RITH FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, Pittsburgh, Pa.; RELIEF COMMITTEE, Hot Springs, Ark.; B'NAI B'RITH CLUB, San Francisco, Cal.; HOME FOR JEWISH ORPHANS, Los Angeles, Cal.; IMMIGRANT SCHOOLS at Kalamazoo, Mich., and Memphis, Tenn.; SABBATH SCHOOLS, at Houghton, Mich.; Trenton, N. J.; Sharon, Pa.; and Madison, Wis.; B'NAI B'RITH ORPHANAGE, at Erie, Pa.; LEO N. LEVI HOSPITAL, Hot Springs, Ark.; BOY'S VACATION CAMP, Chicago, Ill.; SOCIAL SERVICE BOYS SUMMER CAMP, Minneapolis, Minn.; B'NAI B'RITH HILLEL FOUNDATIONS at Universities of Illinois, Wisconsin, Ohio, Michigan, California, West Virginia, Texas, Cornell University, Northwestern University; Aleph Zadik Aleph (Junior Order); NATIONAL JEWISH HOSPITAL FOR CONSUMPTIVES, Denver, Colo.; MEXICO IMMIGRATION BUREAU; B'NAI B'RITH MAGAZINE; ANTI-DEFAMATION LEAGUE; and numerous other institutions.

OFFICERS: Pres., Alfred M. Cohen, Cincinnati, O.; First Vice-Pres., Isidore M. Golden, San Francisco, Cal.; Second Vice-Pres., Archibald A. Marx, New Orleans, La.; Treas., Jacob Singer, Phila., Pa.; Sec., I. M. Rubinow, Cincinnati, O.

B'NAI B'RITH HILLEL FOUNDATION COMMISSION

Org. 1923. OFFICE: Electric Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Foundations, 9.

PURPOSE: The maintenance of foundations devoted to social and religious work among students at the university.

ADMINISTRATORS: Director, A. L. Sachar, 625 E. Green, Champaign, Ill.; Fred Bernstein, Alfred M. Cohen, A. B. Freyer, Solomon Goldman, James G. Heller, Edward L. Israel, Nathan Krass, Joseph L. Kun, Edgar C. Levey, David de Sola Pool, Joseph Rosenzweig, I. M. Rubinow, E. J. Schanfarber, Philip L. Seman, Abba Hillel Silver, Morris D. Waldman.

HILLEL DIRECTORS: Max J. Merritt, Berkeley, Cal.; Bernard Heller, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Lee J. Levinger, Columbus, O.; Abraham L. Sachar, Champaign, Ill.; Henry Kagan, Morgantown, W. Va.; Max Kadushin, Madison, Wis.; Maurice Pekarsky, Ithaca, N. Y.; Jacob Singer, Chicago, Ill.; Samuel H. Baron, Austin, Tex.

BRITH SHOLOM

Org. Feb. 23, 1905. OFFICE: 506-508 Pine, Philadelphia, Pa.

Twenty-ninth Annual Convention, June 17-19, 1934, Atlantic City, N. J.

Members, 18,479. Lodges, 139.

OFFICERS: Grand Master, William M. Lewis, Philadelphia, Pa. Vice-Grand Master, Louis Levine, N. Y. C.; Deputy Grand Masters:

New York, Herman Seidman, N. Y. C.; New Jersey, Peter Littman, Trenton; Pennsylvania, Max Epstein, Pittsburgh; Grand Secretary, Martin o. Levy; Asst. Grand Sec. Adolph Rosenblvm; Grand Treas., Jacob Ginsburg, Philadelphia, Pa.

B'RITH TRUMPELDOR OF AMERICA

Org. 1929. OFFICE: 32 Union Square, New York City.

Convention, August 13-14, 1932, New York City.

Members, 1,000 Circles. Branches, 15.

PURPOSE: Jewish youth movement dedicated to upbuilding of Palestine according to principles of Zionist-Revisionist Party and to development of trained, educated, disciplined, and healthy pioneers in Palestine.

OFFICERS: Netziv, Elias Ginsburg, Bklyn., N. Y.; Sgan Netziv, Joseph Beder, 953 Eastern Parkway, Bklyn., N. Y.

BUREAU OF JEWISH SOCIAL RESEARCH, INC.

Org. April, 1919. OFFICE: 71 W. 47th, New York City.

Supported by Jewish federations, individual contributions, fees for service and grants from the New York Foundation and Nathan Hofheimer Foundation.

PURPOSE AND ACTIVITIES: Through special studies, statistical research, field service and consultation service the Bureau attempts to aid Jewish social work throughout the United States and Canada in organizing and maintaining programs and developing standards. Its information and services are available to philanthropic organizations and individuals.

Periodicals: Notes and News, Monthly and Annual statistical reports of Jewish social work.

OFFICERS: Hon. Pres., Adolph Lewisohn; Pres., David M. Heyman; Vice-Pres., Felix M. Warburg; Treas., Walter N. Rothschild; Sec., Solomon Lowenstein; Ex. Dir., H. L. Lurie.

CENTRAL CONFERENCE OF AMERICAN RABBIS

Org. July 9, 1899. OFFICE: 204 Buford Place, Macon, Ga.

Forty-fifth Annual Convention, June 14-18, 1934, Wernersville, Pa. Members 364.

Has issued forty-three volumes of its Year Book; and besides, the Union Prayer Book; the Union Hymnal; the Union Haggadah; Prayers for Private Devotion; Army Ritual for Soldiers of the Jewish Faith (1916); and various other publications.

OFFICERS: Hon. Pres., David Philipson, Cincinnati, O.; Samuel Schulman, N. Y. C.; Joseph Stolz, Chicago, Ill.; Pres., Samuel H. Goldenson, N. Y. C.; Vice-Pres., Felix A. Levy, Chicago, Ill.; Rec. Sec., Isaac E. Marcuson, Macon, Ga.; Corr. Sec., Samuel M. Gup, Columbus, O.; Treas., Harry S. Margolis, St. Paul, Minn.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL JEWISH WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

Org. 1923. OFFICE: 103 Park Ave., New York City.
Annual Convention, July, 1933, Chicago, Ill.
Member Organizations, 5.

PURPOSE: To promote inter-organizational understanding and good will among the cooperating national Jewish women's organizations; to help bring into being local Federations of Jewish women's organizations and to act as a forum group for the presentation and announcements of the respective programs of constituent groups within the Conference, to the end that overlapping and duplication may be obviated.

OFFICERS: Chairman, Mrs. Maurice Steinfeld; Vice-Chairman, Mrs. Robert Szold; Sec.-Treas., Estelle M. Sternberger.

COUNCIL OF JEWISH ORGANIZATIONS ON PALESTINE

Org. 1926. OFFICE: 111 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Last Annual Convention, Dec. 11, 1932, New York City.
Affiliated Organizations, 200.

PURPOSE: To help the Jewish Agency for Palestine in raising funds for the Keren Hayesod, the fund raising agency for Zionist colonization in Palestine.

OFFICERS: Hon. Pres., George Z. Medalie; Hon. Vice-Pres., Jonah J. Goldstein; Pres., Benjamin E. Greenspan; Vice-Pres., Alexander Bernardik, Simon M. Goldsmith, Philip Luria, Morris Margulies, Hyman J. Reit, Max Silverstein, Mordecai Soltes, Sigmund Thau, Leo Wolfson; Chairman Exec. Comm., Jacob Fishman and Samuel Margoshes; Treas., Morris Eisenman; Sec., Samuel Goldstein.

COUNCIL OF YOUNG ISRAEL AND YOUNG ISRAEL SYNAGOGUE ORGANIZATIONS

Org. 1912. OFFICE: 120 Wall, New York City.
Twenty-second Annual Convention, June 22-29, 1934, Atlantic City, N. J.
Members, 8,000.

OFFICERS: Pres., Moses H. Hoenig; Vice-Pres., Samuel Cohen; Esther Garfunkel; Treas., Chas. Levine; Fin. Sec., Jacob O. Zabronsky; Rec. Sec., Pohaskin; Regional Chairmen, David I. Berris, Benjamin H. Danet, Philip Edlis, Joseph I. Epstein, Isidore Kolko.

COUNCIL ON AMERICAN JEWISH STUDENT AFFAIRS

Org. 1925. OFFICE: New York City.

PURPOSE: Advisory body for discussion of problems of interest to Jewish students at American colleges and universities, and presentation of such recommendations as the Council shall deem wise, proper and constructive, educational and otherwise.

OFFICERS: Chairman, Harold Riegelman, N. Y. C.; Sec.-Treas., Aaron E. Stein, N. Y. C.

*CULTURE LEAGUE OF ROUMANIAN JEWS IN AMERICA

Org. 1933. OFFICE: 223 E. 12th, New York City.

Members, 108.

PURPOSE: To raise the cultural and social standards of the Roumanian Jews in America, and to acquaint the public with the situation of Jews in Roumania.

OFFICERS: Pres., Isaac Horowitz; Vice-Pres., Solomon Rosman; Treas., Jacob Reissman 223 E. 12th.; Sec., Isaac Hirsch.

DELTA PHI EPSILON SORORITY

Org. March 17, 1917. OFFICE: 801 E. 8th, Denver, Colo.

Annual Convention, July 26-30, 1933, Chicago, Ill.

Next Convention, December, 1934, New York City.

Chapters, 15 Undergraduate; 12 Alumnae.

Members, 1,000.

OFFICERS: Super-Regina, Mrs. Louis Pollock, Denver, Colo.; Vice-Regina, Helen Albert, Chicago, Ill.; Treas., Evelyn Rosenthal, Denver, Colo.; Rec. Sec., Minnie Levin, Denver, Colo.; Alumnae Sec., Bella Nozick, Winnipeg, Can.; Exec. Sec., Rose Jacobstein.

DROPSIE COLLEGE FOR HEBREW AND COGNATE LEARNING

Org. 1905. Inc. May 20, 1907. Broad and York, Philadelphia, Pa.

Incorporated in State of Pennsylvania.

Invested funds about \$900,000.

LIBRARY: Volumes and pamphlets, about 41,000.

OFFICERS: Pres., Cyrus Adler; Vice-Pres., Horace Stern; Treas., D. Hays Solis-Cohen; Sec., Lessing J. Rosenwald, Phila., Pa.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS: The Officers, and Arthur Block, Philadelphia, Pa.; Harry Friedenwald, Baltimore, Md.; Henry E. Gerstley, Isaac Gerstley, Howard S. Levy, Simon Miller, A. S. W. Rosenbach, Edwin Wolf, Philadelphia, Pa.

FACULTY: Pres., Cyrus Adler (M. A., Pennsylvania; Ph. D., Johns Hopkins; D. H. L., Hebrew Union College; D. Litt., Pennsylvania); Professor in charge of the Rabbinical Department, Solomon Zeitlin (Th. D., Ecole Rabbinique; Ph. D., Dropsie); Professor Historical Department, and Secretary of the Faculty, Abraham A. Neuman (M. A., Columbia; H. L. D., Jewish Theological Seminary of America); Professor Department of Egyptology, Nathaniel J. Reich, (Ph. D., Vienna); Professor Biblical Department and Librarian, Joseph Reider (B. A., College of the City of New York; Ph. D., Dropsie); Professor in Arabic, Solomon L. Skoss (M. A., Denver; Ph. D., Dropsie); Professor of Biblical Philology and the History of the Ancient Orient, Ephraim A. Speiser (M. A., Pennsylvania; Ph. D., Dropsie).

EX-PATIENTS' TUBERCULAR HOME OF DENVER, COLO.

Org. 1908. OFFICE: and Home located at 8000 E. Montview Blvd., Denver, Colo.

Members, 50,000. Auxiliaries, 4.

PURPOSE: To provide a Home and care for patients who have been discharged from a Tubercular Hospital or Sanatorium, who are in need of further treatment, and to rehabilitate these patients so that they will again become self-respecting and self-supporting citizens.

OFFICERS: Pres., Harry Stern; Vice-Pres., Morris Stein; Hon. Vice-Pres., Adolph Kiesler; Treas., B. F. Crown; Sec., A. M. Blumberg, 8000 E. Montview Blvd.

FEDERATED CHAZANIM MINISTERS OF AMERICA

Org. 1894. OFFICE: 77 Delancy, New York City.

Members, 300.

OFFICERS: Chairman, Pinchos Jassinowsky, 15 W. 97th, New York City.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS: Jacob Shwartz, Louis Lipetz, Jacob Rappa⁹ port, B. Levitt, E. Zaludkowsky and Pinchos Jassinowsky.

FEDERATION OF AMERICAN JEWS OF LITHUANIAN DESCENT

Org. Nov., 1928. OFFICE: 63 Fifth Ave., New York City.

PURPOSE: To extend co-operation to the Jews of Lithuania.

OFFICERS: Hon. Pres., Wm. M. Lewis; Pres., Henry Hurwitz; Vice-Pres., (United States): A. B. Cohen, Edward M. Chase, Alexander Isserman, Meyer Kreeger, Israel Matz, Herman L. Winer; Vice-Pres., (Canada): Lyon Cohen, A. B. Freiman, S. Kronick; Sec., Mordecai Katz.

FEDERATION OF HUNGARIAN JEWS IN AMERICA

Org. Nov. 1, 1909. OFFICE: 366 Broadway, New York City.

Eleventh Convention, May 20, 1933, New York City.

Members, 36,000. Societies, 107.

PURPOSE: To promote the political, educational, social and religious interests of the Hungarian Jews here and in Hungary.

OFFICERS: Pres., Samuel Buchler; Vice-Pres., Bernard Price; Treas., Irving Brown; Acting Sec., Frieda Adamsbaum, N. Y. C.

FEDERATION OF ORTHODOX RABBIS OF AMERICA, INC.

Org. 1926. OFFICE: 252 E. Broadway, New York City.

PURPOSE: To promote Judaism in America and to help the "Agunoth" in Europe.

ADMINISTRATION COMMITTEE: L. Gartenhaus, S. L. Hurwitz, J. M. Maierovich, J. Peimer, B. S. Trainin, J. Twersky; Exec. Sec., Aaron Dym.

FEDERATION OF PALESTINE JEWS

Org. July, 1929. OFFICE: 38 Park Row (Room 416) New York City.

Fourth Annual Convention, May 14, 1933, New York City.

Members, 1,350. Branches, 17.

PURPOSE: To extend assistance to Palestinian Jews in America and Canada, and to promote the upbuilding of Palestine.

OFFICERS: Pres., Hirsch Manischewitz; Treas., David Silver; Sec., J. L. Moinester, 38 Park Row, New York City.

FEDERATION OF POLISH JEWS IN AMERICA

Org. 1908. OFFICE: 225 W. 34th, New York City.

Twenty-sixth Annual Convention, June 9-10, 1934, Asbury Park, N. J.

Members, 50,000.

PURPOSE: To cultivate and maintain friendly relations among the *Landmannschaften* in America; to extend assistance to the Jews in Poland; to promote cultural activities among affiliated societies; to extend medical assistance to members.

Publishes Annual *Polish Jews*, in Yiddish and English.

OFFICERS: Pres., Benjamin Winter; Vice-Pres., Jacob Brown, Geo. I. Fox, Herman B. Oberman, Sol Rosenfeld, Benj. Weinberg, Jacob Leichtman; Treas., M. G. Domash; Sec., David Trautman; Exec. Dir., Z. Tygel.

THE FREE SONS OF ISRAEL

Org. 1849. OFFICE: 257 W. 93rd, New York City.

Triennial Convention, May 30, 1933, Atlantic City, N. J.

Districts, 2. Lodges, 65. Members, 8,944.

OFFICERS: Grand Master, Simon M. Goldsmith, New York City; First Deputy Grand Master, Max Ogust, New York City; Second Deputy Grand Master, Samuel Roth, Chicago, Ill.; Third Deputy Grand Master, Louis Hutter, New York City; Grand Treas., Leo Benjamin, New York City; Grand Sec., Isaac G. Simon, New York City; Controller, David H. M. Weynberg, Brooklyn, N. Y.

GERMAN JEWISH CHILDRENS' AID, INC.

Org. 1934. OFFICE: 225 E. 63d, New York City.

PURPOSE: Facilitating entry of German Jewish children into United States in cases in which parents or other relatives desire them to come over with consent of United States authorities.

COOPERATING AGENCIES: American Jewish Committee; American Jewish Congress and Women's Division; American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee; Child Placement Executive Group of the National Conference of Jewish Social Work; Committee on German-Jewish Immigration Policy; Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society; Independent Order of B'nai B'rith; National Council of Jewish Women.

OFFICERS: Chairman, Solomon Lowenstein; Treas., Paul Felix Warburg; Sec., Joseph Hyman; Exec. Dir., Cecilia Razovsky, 225 E. 63d, New York City.

GRADUATE SCHOOL FOR JEWISH SOCIAL WORK

Org. as the Training School for Jewish Social Work, 1925. Name changed to Graduate School for Jewish Social Work, 1932. OFFICE: 71 W. 47th, New York City.

PURPOSE: To provide facilities for the initial training of Jewish social workers, to provide facilities for the further training and preparation of such workers as are already in the field of Jewish social work, and to build up a literature on Jewish communal life. The School is maintained by appropriations from the New York Foundation, the Nathan Hofheimer Foundation, federations of Jewish charities, and private subscriptions.

LIBRARY: Volumes and pamphlets, 7,500.

Ninth Commencement, June 22, 1934. Graduates, 16. Total number of graduates, 120.

Students enrolled, 90.

Chartered by the University of the State of New York. Degrees offered: M.S.S., D.S.S.

OFFICERS: Chairman of Board, Louis E. Kirstein, Boston, Mass.; Vice-Chairman, Fred M. Butzel, Detroit, Mich.; Treas., I. Edwin Goldwasser; Chairman Ex. Com., Felix M. Warburg; Director, Maurice J. Karpf; Asst. Director, Frances N. Harrison, N. Y. C.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES: Cyrus Adler, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. Sidney C. Borg, N. Y. C.; Fred M. Butzel, Detroit, Mich.; Julius Glaser, St. Louis, Mo.; I. Edwin Goldwasser, N. Y. C.; Mrs. S. Herzog, Cleveland, O.; David M. Heyman, N. Y. C.; Sidney Hollander, Baltimore, Md.; Louis E. Kirstein, Boston, Mass.; Irvin F. Lehman, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Irving Lehman, Solomon Lowenstein, N. Y. C.; George Mosbacher, Los Angeles, Cal.; William J. Shroder, Cincinnati, O.; Mrs. M. C. Sloss, San Francisco, Cal.; Fred M. Stein, N. Y. C.; Horace Stern, Philadelphia, Pa.; Felix M. Warburg, Ralph Wolf, N. Y. C.

FACULTY: President of Faculty and Lecturer in Jewish Social Work Practice and Administration, Maurice J. Karpf, C.E., Ph. D.; Lecturer in Jewish History, Salo Baron, Ph.D., Pol. Sc.D.; Lecturer in Problems and Administration of Jewish Child Care Agencies, Ludwig B. Bernstein, Ph.D.; Lecturer in Problems and Administration of Jewish Centers, Harry L. Glucksman; Assistant Director, The Graduate School for Jewish Social Work and Director of Field Work, Frances N. Harrison, Ph.B.; Lecturer in Statistical Methods and Procedures, Ralph G. Hurlin, Ph.D.; Lecturer in Jewish Social and Religious Institutions, Mordecai M. Kaplan, Rabbi, M.A., L.H.D.; Director, Department of Social Research and Lecturer in the Scientific Method and Theory of Social Investigation, Fay B. Karpf, Ph.D.; Director, Department of Social Technology and Lecturer in Social Work Practice and Administration, Samuel C. Kohn, Ph.D.; Lecturer in Problems and Administration of Jewish Community Centers, E. J. Londow, A.B.; Director, Training District, Clara Rabinowitz, B.S.; Instructor in Yiddish Language and Literature, Mordecai Soltes, Ph.D.; Lecturer in History of Jewish Social Service, Morris D. Waldman, Ph.B.; Research Assistant, George M. D. Wolfe, B.S., M.S.S.; also Faculty of the New York School of Social Work.

HADASSAH THE WOMEN'S ZIONIST ORGANIZATION

Org. 1912. OFFICE: 111 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Nineteenth Annual Convention, Oct. 22-24, 1933, Chicago, Ill.

Twentieth Annual Convention, Oct. 14-16, 1934, Washington, D. C.

Chapters, 256. Sewing Circles, 925.

Junior Hadassah Units, 187.

OFFICERS: Hon. Pres., Henrietta Szold, Jerusalem, Palestine; Pres., Mrs. Samuel W. Halprin, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Vice-Pres., Mrs. Robert Szold, Pelham, N. Y.; Pearl Franklin, Chicago, Ill.; Mrs. David Greenberg, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; Mrs. Henry Harris, San Francisco, Cal; Treas., Mrs. S. J. Rosensohn; Sec., Mrs. Moses P. Epstein, N. Y. C.

HEBREW SHELTERING AND IMMIGRANT AID SOCIETY OF AMERICA

OFFICE: 425 Lafayette, New York City.

An amalgamation of the Hebrew Sheltering House Association, organized Nov., 1888, and the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, organized 1901.

Twenty-fifth Annual Meeting, Feb. 4, 1934, New York City.

Contributors, over 100,000.

PURPOSE: To facilitate the lawful entry of Jewish immigrants at the various ports in the United States, to provide them with temporary assistance, to prevent them from becoming public charges, to discourage their settling in congested cities, to prevent ineligible from immigrating to the United States, to foster American ideals, and to instil in them a knowledge of American history and institutions, and to make better known the advantages of desirable immigration and, in conjunction with other organizations, to maintain offices in European countries for the purpose of advising Jewish emigrants concerning conditions in lands of immigration, and to prepare them for life in these new countries; and, in the lands of immigration other than the United States, to meet them upon arrival, shelter them and enable them to become self-supporting therein.

OFFICERS: Pres., Abraham Herman, N. Y. C.; Vice-Pres., Adolph Copeland, Chicago, Ill.; Harris Poorvu, Boston, Mass.; Samuel A. Telsey, N. Y. C.; H. H. Cohen, Phila., Pa. Jacob Massel, N. Y. C.; Israel Silberstein, Baltimore, Md.; Nathan Schoenfeld, N. Y. C.; Harry K. Wolff, San Francisco, Cal.; Julius Shafer, Seattle, Wash.; Treas., Harry Fischel, N. Y. C.; Hon. Sec., Samuel Goldstein; General Manager, Isaac L. Asofsky, N. Y. C.

HEBREW THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE

Org. 1921. OFFICE: 3448 Douglas Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Graduates, Rabbinical Course, 1932-33, 7.

Whole number of Graduates, Rabbinical Course, 38.

Graduates, Teachers' Course in 1932, 5.

Whole number of Graduates, Teachers' Course, 26.

PURPOSE: An institution devoted to higher Jewish learning and the promotion and perpetuation of Traditional Judaism in America, giving

its students the opportunity to become well prepared Rabbis, Teachers' and Leaders of American Israel.

OFFICERS: Pres., Saul Silber; Vice-Pres., A. I. Cardon, William Lavin, Samuel Levin, E. R. Muskin; Treas., B. Laser; Rec. Sec., M. Perlstein; Fin. Sec., Adolph Braude; Exec. Sec., Samuel S. Siegel.

FACULTY OF THE COLLEGE: Rabbi Chaim Korb, Reish Mesivtah, Instructor of Codes and Talmud; Meyer Waxman, Ph.D., Professor of Bible, Philosophy and Jewish History; Ch. Rubinstein, Instructor of Talmud and Halakah; Ch. Regensburg, Instructor of Talmud and Ethics; Z. Starr, Instructor of Talmud and Pilpul; A. Solodar, Instructor of Hebrew Language and Literature; A. Shulman, Instructor of Hebrew Literature; S. Seligman, Instructor of Hebrew Grammar; Saul Silber, Pres. and Instructor of Midrosh; Leo Rosenberg, Instructor of Public Speaking; A. Abramovitz, Instructor of Homiletics; Jacob Greenberg, Dean.

YESHIVATH ETZ CHAIM DEPARTMENTS (Preparatory Rabbinical Department) A. Shulman, Jewish History, Bible and Hebrew; S. Seligman, Hebrew and History; A. Solodar, Bible and Hebrew; M. Schultz, Hebrew, History and Talmud; N. Kaplan, Talmud; N. Bar, Talmud and Bible; N. Sax, Talmud; S. Siegel, Hazonuth and Liturgy.

LECTURERS: Philip L. Seman, in Sociology; also by prominent rabbis.

LIBRARY STAFF: Head Librarian, J. Greenberg; Assistant, Anne Korb; David Shapiro.

STUDENT PUBLICATION: *Hamayon*.

HEBREW UNION COLLEGE

Org. 1875, Inc., Cincinnati, O.

Maintained by the UNION OF AMERICAN HEBREW CONGREGATIONS (q. v.) until 1926.

Chartered separately under the laws of the State of Ohio, with the Union of American Hebrew Congregations recognized as a patronizing body.

LIBRARY: Printed volumes, about 86,000; manuscripts, over 2,000.

Fifty-eighth Commencement, May 26, 1934, graduates Rabbinical Course in 1934, 16; whole number of graduates, 377.

School for Teachers in New York City, established 1923. Whole number of graduates, 174. (Discontinued 1932.)

OFFICERS: Chairman, Board of Governors, Alfred M. Cohen, Cincinnati, O.; Vice-Chairman, Maurice J. Freiberg, Cincinnati, O.; Treas., Carl E. Pritz, Cincinnati, O.; Sec., Benj. Mielziner, Cincinnati, O.

FACULTY: Julian Morgenstern, Ph.D. (Heidelberg), President, Professor of Bible and Semitic Languages; Moses Bottenweiser, Ph.D. (Heidelberg), D.H.L. (Hebrew Union College), Professor of Biblical Exegesis; Jacob Z. Lauterbach, Ph.D., Professor of Talmud and Rabbinics; Henry Englander, Ph.D., Professor of Mediaeval Jewish Exegesis, Acting Registrar; Israel Bettan, D.D. (Hebrew Union College), Professor of Homiletics and Midrash; Abraham Cronbach, D.D. (Hebrew Union College), Professor of Jewish Social Studies; Jacob Mann, M.A., Litt.D. (London), Professor of Jewish History and Literature; Samuel S. Cohon, Rabbi (Hebrew Union College), Professor of Jewish Theology; Abraham

Z. Idelsohn, D.D. (Hebrew Union College), Professor of Jewish Music and Liturgy; Z. Diesendruck, Ph.D. (Vienna), Professor of Jewish Philosophy; Jacob R. Marcus, Ph.D. (Berlin), Associate Professor of Jewish History; Abraham N. Franzblau, B.S., Associate Professor of Jewish Religious Education; Sol. B. Finesinger, Ph.D. (Johns Hopkins), Assistant Professor of Talmud and Rabbinics; Sheldon H. Blank, Ph.D. (Jena), Assistant Professor of Hebrew Language and Bible; Nelson Glueck, Ph.D. (Jena), Assistant Professor of Hebrew Language and Bible; Joshua L. Liebman and Morris Geistenfeld, Rabbis (Hebrew Union College); Walter E. Rothman, Ph.D. (Jena), Acting Librarian; Arthur Zuckerman, Rabbi, (Hebrew Union College), Mrs. Henry Morgenthau Fellow; Allan Tarshish, Rabbi, (Hebrew Union College), Edward L. Heinsheimer Memorial Fellow; Special Instructors, David Philipson, D.D. (Hebrew Union College), LL.D. (Cincinnati), D.H.L. (Hebrew Union College), Lecturer on the History of the Reform Movement; Louis A. Lunie, Lecturer on Mental Hygiene and College Psychiatrist; Cora Kahn, B.A., Instructor in Elocution.

HECHALUTZ

Org. 1932. OFFICE: 1225 Broadway, New York City.

Annual Convention, Dec. 31, 1933-Jan. 2, 1934, New York City.

Branches, 17 City; 3 Farm.

Members, 400.

PURPOSE: To train young Jewish men and women culturally and physically (agriculturally) for a life of pioneer labor in Palestine.

MEMBERS OF CENTRAL COMMITTEE (MERCAZ): Louis Behelfer; Ben Cherner; Abraham Cohen; Zvi Gutman; Nahum Mochson; Yechezkel Kluger; Aaron Oshri; David Yaroslavsky; Shmuel Zahler.

HISTADRUTH IVRITH

Org. 1916. Re-org. 1922. OFFICE: 111 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Annual Convention, June 29, 1933, Atlantic City, N. J.

Societies, 103. Members, 3,130.

PURPOSE: Development of Hebrew culture and Hebrew language.

OFFICERS: Chairman Exec. Comm., Abram Goldberg; Pres., Solomon Goldman; Vice-Pres., M. Waxman, A. L. Honor, A. H. Friedland and M. Ribalow.

INDEPENDENT ORDER B'RITH ABRAHAM

Org. Feb. 7, 1887. OFFICE: 37-7th, New York City.

Forty-eighth Annual Convention, June 11-14, 1933, Atlantic City, N. J.

Members, 93,971. Lodges, 497.

OFFICERS: Grand Master, Max Silverstein, N. Y. C.; First Deputy Grand Master, Samuel Goldstein, N. Y. C.; Second Deputy Grand Master, Sam'l Kalesky, Boston, Mass.; Third Deputy Grand Master, Harry Holz, Philadelphia, Pa.; Fourth Deputy Grand Master, Charles Handler, Newark, N. J.; Fifth Deputy Grand Master, Jacob W. Schwartz, Chicago, Ill.; Sixth Deputy Grand Master, David Rufkess,

New Haven, Conn.; Seventh Deputy Grand Master, Joseph Weingart, St. Louis, Mo.; Eighth Deputy Grand Master, Maxwell Suls, Baltimore, Md.; Ninth Deputy Grand Master, Clarence H. Seigel, Bklyn, N. Y.; Tenth Deputy Grand Master, Julius Kuschner, N. Y. C.; Grand Sec., Max L. Hollander; Grand Treas., Wm. Eckman.

IOTA ALPHA PI SORORITY

Org. 1902. OFFICE: New York City.

Convention, Dec. 25, 1933, New York City.

Chapters in United States and Canada, 712.

PURPOSE: To establish and maintain a Society among women who are members of colleges or universities, and to maintain a scholarship fund for needy students at the various universities.

OFFICERS: Dean, Gertrude Cohen; Treas., Helen Levy Gibbs, N. Y. C.; Sec., Lucie Schumer, 1439-52nd, Brooklyn, N. Y.

JEWISH ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

Org. 1926, Inc., Jan. 1927. OFFICE: 498 West End Ave., New York City.

Seventh Annual Convention, June, 1934, New York City.

Annual Convention, June 1, 1933, New York City.

Members, 100.

PURPOSE: Encouragement of Jewish and general scholarship by means of personal contact, meetings at frequent intervals and exchange of views; Publication of scientific works of great value by means of financial aid and friendly co-operation; conferring of honorary fellowships to scholars of note and presentation of the Annual Academy Medal for outstanding achievement in Art and Science which in opinion of the "Governors" enhanced the Jewish prestige.

OFFICERS: Hon. Pres., Henry Keller, N. Y. C.; Pres., Max J. Kohler, N. Y. C.; Vice-Pres., Bernard Revel, N. Y. C.; Isaac Husik, Philadelphia, Pa.; Treas., Solomon Gandz, N. Y. C.; Exec. Sec., Shelley R. Safir, N. Y. C.

JEWISH AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, INC.

Org. Feb. 12, 1900. OFFICE: 301 E. 14th, New York City.

Thirty-third Annual Meeting, Feb. 13, 1934, New York City.

PURPOSE: The encouragement of farming among Jews in the United States.

OFFICERS: Pres., Lewis L. Strauss; Vice-Pres., Eugene S. Benjamin; Treas., Francis F. Rosenbaum; Sec., Reuben Arkush, N. Y. C.; General Manager, Gabriel Davidson.

THE JEWISH BRAILLE INSTITUTE OF AMERICA, INC.

Org. April 22, 1931. OFFICE: 1825 Harrison Ave., New York City.

Members, 850.

PURPOSE: To compile an authoritative census of the Jewish blind of America and throughout the world; to publish a Braille magazine devoted to Jewish cultural interests, for free distribution among Jewish

blind in our country and abroad; to establish and maintain a library for Jewish blind in Braille; to adapt the "moon" system for Yiddish and Hebrew for the benefit of the adult Yiddish-speaking blind; to adapt an international Hebrew Braille code to be followed by the development of Hebrew literature in Braille; and to provide religious instruction to Jewish blind children at home and at the state schools.

OFFICERS: Hon. Pres., Mrs. Alexander Kohut; Chairman, Samuel R. Wachtell; Treas., Elias L. Solomon; Exec. Sec., Leopold Dubov, New York City.

JEWISH CHAUTAUQUA SOCIETY

Org. April 29, 1893. OFFICE: 1305 Stephen Girard Bldg., 21 S. 12th, Philadelphia, Pa.

Forty-fourth Assembly, Dec. 25-28, 1930, St. Louis Mo.

Members, 4,000.

OFFICERS: Chancellor, Louis Wolsey, Phila., Pa.; Vice-Chancellors, Harry W. Ettelson, Memphis, Tenn.; Louis Mann, Chicago, Ill.; Hon. Pres., Abram I. Elkus, N. Y. C.; Pres., Arthur A. Fleisher, Phila., Pa.; Vice-Pres., Joseph J. Greenberg, Phila., Pa.; Treas., Emil Selig, Phila., Pa.; Sec., Jeannette Miriam Goldberg.

JEWISH CONCILIATION COURT OF AMERICA, INC.

Org. 1930. OFFICE: 225 Broadway, New York City.

Last Annual Convention, Jan. 11, 1933, New York City.

Members, 100. Branches, 10.

PURPOSE: Adjustment of Jewish cases.

OFFICERS: Pres., Israel Goldstein; Vice-Pres., Mrs. Rebekah Kohut, Jacob Panken, Moses Hyamson; Treas., Jacob R. Schiff; Exec. Sec., Louis Richman; Chairman Bd. of Dir., Bernard S. Deutsch.

JEWISH CONSUMPTIVE AND EXPATIENTS RELIEF ASSOCIATION OF CALIFORNIA

Org. Sept. 28, 1912. OFFICE: 610 W. Temple, Los Angeles, Cal.

Sanatorium at Duarte, Cal., and Expatients Home at Belvedere, Cal.

Twentieth Annual Convention, Feb. 21-25, 1934, Los Angeles, Cal.

Auxiliary Societies, 48. Members, 50,000.

PURPOSE: To maintain a sanatorium of 150 beds for treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis, and an Expatients Home of 60 beds, providing after-care for those discharged from the Sanatorium as "quiescent."

OFFICERS: Pres., Joseph A. Rosenkranz; Vice-Pres., Joseph Shapiro, Mark Carter, Nahum Kavinsky; Fin. Sec., Moses I. De Vorkin; Treas., Benjamin Warner; Exec. Dir., Samuel H. Golter, Los Angeles, Cal.

JEWISH CONSUMPTIVES' RELIEF SOCIETY OF DENVER

Org. Jan. 2, 1904. Inc. June 25, 1904. Denver, Colo.

Thirtieth Annual Convention, March 17-19, 1934, New York City.

Contributors, 100,000. Capacity, sanatorium, 300 beds.

Auxiliary Societies, 11.

Publishes: *J. C. R. S. Bulletin*.

OFFICERS: Pres., Philip Hillkowitz, 236 Metropolitan Bldg.; Vice-Pres., H. J. Schwartz; I. Rude; Jos. Durst; Treas., Louis Stern; Sec., Lewis I. Miller; Asst. Sec., Ben Friedland, P. O. Box 537.

JEWISH COURT OF ARBITRATION, INC.

Org. 1920. OFFICE: 366 Broadway, New York City.

Annual Meeting, Nov. 17, 1933, New York City.

Branches, 4.

PURPOSE: To settle, arbitrate and conciliate differences between Jews, societies, lodges, Synagogues and fraternities, without resort to civil courts.

OFFICERS: Pres., Alexander Altman; Founder and Hon. Pres., Samuel Buchler; Hon. Vice-Pres., Jacob S. Strahl; Leon N. Sanders; Vice-Pres., Nathan Newfeld, Joseph Sugarman, Michael Wallach, Abraham Wurzel; Chairman of Council, Nathan Padgug; Vice-Chairmen, Robert Seelav, Harry Schlacht, Robt. Schwalb; Treas., Morris Pollack; Exec. Sec., A. H. Waisman; Chief of Rabbis, Herman Mantel.

JEWISH INSTITUTE OF RELIGION

Org. Oct. 1, 1922. OFFICE: 40 West 68th, New York City.

PURPOSE: A school of training for the Jewish Ministry, Research and Community Service. Graduate School and Department of Advanced Studies.

Incorporated in the State of New York—invested funds, 420,000.

Library—35,000 volumes; 6,500 pamphlets.

Ninth Commencement, May 27, 1934; Graduates, 7; total number of graduates, 70.

Students, 34.

OFFICERS: Pres., Stephen S. Wise; Chairman Bd. of Trustees, Julian W. Mack; Treas., H. M. Kaufman; Asst. Treas., Frederick L. Guggenheimer; Hon. Sec., Joseph M. Levine; Sec., Gertrude Adelstein.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES: Julian W. Mack, Abram I. Elkus, Mrs. Norman S. Goetz, Sidney E. Goldstein, Richard Gottheil, N. Y. C.; M. E. Greenebaum¹, Chicago, Ill.; Abert M. Greenfield, Phila., Pa.; Frederick L. Guggenheimer, N. Y. C.; Joseph Hagedorn, Phila., Pa.; Walter S. Hilborn, N. Y. C.; Edmund I. Kaufmann, Washington, D. C.; H. M. Kaufmann, N. Y. C.; Louis Kirstein, Boston, Mass.; Rebekah Kohut, N. Y. C.; Gerson B. Levi, Chicago, Ill.; Joseph M. Levine, Louis I. Newman, N. Y. C.; Mrs. Sol. Rosenbloom, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Joseph Stroock, Israel N. Thurman, Samuel Wasserman, Stephen S. Wise, N. Y. C.; Alumni Representatives, John Tepfer, Max Meyer, Jacob P. Rudin, N. Y. C.; Faculty Representatives, Harry S. Lewis, Henry Slonimsky.

FACULTY: President and Professor of Practical Theology and Homiletics, Stephen S. Wise, Ph.D., LL.D. (Columbia); Dean and Professor of Ethics and Philosophy of Religion, Henry Slonimsky, Ph.D. (Mar-

¹Deceased.

burg); Asst. Professor of Hebrew, Harry S. Lewis, M.A. (Cambridge University); Professor of Talmud, Chaim Tchernowitz, Ph.D. (Wurzburg); Professor in Social Service, Sidney E. Goldstein, B.A. (University of Cincinnati); Visiting Professor of History, Salo Baron, Ph.D. (University of Vienna); Professor in Hebrew Language and Literature and Acting Librarian, Shalom Spiegel, Ph.D. (Vienna); Asst. Professor in Bible and Hellenistic Literature, Ralph Marcus, Ph.D. (Columbia).

INSTRUCTORS: Instructor in Music, Abraham W. Binder; Instructor in Public Speaking, Windsor P. Daggett, Ph.B.; Honorary Instructor in Talmud, Moses Marcus.

LECTURERS: Samson Benderly, B.A. (American University of Beirut); Isaac B. Berkson, M.A., Ph.D. (Columbia); Homiletics, Nathan Krass, B.H.L., Litt.D.; Louis I. Newman, Ph.D. (Columbia).

LIBRARY STAFF: Acting Librarian, Shalom Spiegel; Asst. Librarian, Isaac Kiev.

BURSAR: J. X. Cohen, B.S., C.E., Rabbi.

DIRECTOR OF FIELD ACTIVITIES: Morton M. Berman, B.A., M.H.L., Rabbi.

SECRETARY: Gertrude Adelstein, B.A.

JEWISH MENTAL HEALTH SOCIETY

Org. 1925. OFFICE: 9 E. 40th, New York City.

Members, 500.

PURPOSE: The maintenance of the Hastings Hillside Hospital (established by the Jewish Mental Health Society) devoted to the medical or surgical care and treatment of persons suffering from incipient and curable mental and nervous disorders, and the prevention of insanity.

OFFICERS: Pres., Israel Strauss; Vice-Pres., Irving Blumenthal; Treas., Arthur Frankenstein; Sec., Mrs. Marcus Loewenstein.

JEWISH MINISTERS CANTORS' ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

Org. June 1, 1890. OFFICE: 1018 E. 163rd, New York City.

Annual Convention, June 14, 1934.

Members, 400.

PURPOSE: To uplift the profession and give aid to cantors in need and to their families.

OFFICERS: Pres., Jacob Rapaport; Vice-Pres., Jacob Beigel; Sec., J. Bolacker; Treas., M. Aranoff, N. Y. C.

JEWISH NATIONAL FUND OF AMERICA

Org. 1910. OFFICE: 111 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Annual Convention, Feb. 18, 1934, Philadelphia, Pa.

Member, 1,200.

PURPOSE: To redeem the soil of Palestine as the inalienable property of the Jewish People.

OFFICERS: Pres., Israel Goldstein; Treas., Louis Rimsky; Assoc. Treas., I. M. Kowalsky; Sec., I. H. Rubin.

JEWISH NATIONAL WORKERS' ALLIANCE OF AMERICA

Org. 1912. OFFICE: 404 Fourth Ave., New York City.
 Thirteenth Biennial Convention, June 1-4, 1933, Chicago, Ill.
 Branches, 180. Members, 7,516.
 PURPOSE: Fraternal, Social, Beneficial, and Educational Order.
 OFFICERS: Pres., David Pinski; Vice-Pres., Joel Enteen; Treas., Abr. Margulies; Sec., Louis Segal, N. Y. C.

JEWISH PUBLICATION SOCIETY OF AMERICA

Org. 1888. OFFICE: S. E. Cor. Broad and Spring Garden,
 Philadelphia, Pa.
 Forty-sixth Annual Meeting, April 15, 1934, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Members, 5,209.
 PURPOSE: Formed for the support of a benevolent educational undertaking, namely, for the publication and dissemination of literary, scientific and religious works, giving instruction in the principles of the Jewish religion, which are to be distributed among the members of the corporation, and to such other persons and institutions as may use the same in the promotion of benevolent educational work.

OFFICERS: Pres., Jacob Solis-Cohen, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.; Vice-Pres., Adolph S. Ochs, New York City; Horace Stern, Philadelphia, Pa.; Treas., Howard A. Wolf, Philadelphia, Pa.; Sec., Julius Grodinsky; Editor, Isaac Husik.

For Report See p. 477.

JEWISH SABBATH ALLIANCE OF AMERICA, INC.

Org. 1905. OFFICE: 302 E. 14th, New York City.
 PURPOSE: To promote the observance of the Seventh Day Sabbath in every possible way and manner. To secure employment for Seventh Day Observers where they need not desecrate the Sabbath. To protect and defend the Seventh Day observing storekeepers against the strict Sunday Laws, always working to secure proper exemption for them under such laws.

OFFICERS: Pres., Bernard Drachman; Exec. Sec., Wm. Rosenberg, 302 E. 14th, N. Y. C.

JEWISH SOCIALIST VERBAND

Org. 1921. OFFICE: 175 East Broadway, New York City.
 Annual Convention, September 15, 1933, Chicago, Ill.
 Members, 3,000. Societies, 48.

OFFICERS: Pres., Saul Rifkin; Gen. Sec., N. Chanin.

JEWISH THEATRICAL GUILD OF AMERICA, INC.

Org. 1924. OFFICE: 1560 Broadway, New York City.
 Members, 2,000.

PURPOSE: Perpetuating Judaism in the theatre; to aid sick and unfortunate; to build memorial hall.

OFFICERS: Founder, William Morris; Pres., Eddie Cantor; Vice-Pres., George Jessel, Julius Tannen, Sam H. Harris, Wm. Morris, Jr.; Treas., Hugo Riesenfeld; Sec., Harry Cooper; Fin. Sec., Fred Block; Exec. Sec., Dave Ferguson, 4315-46th, Sunnyside, L. I., N. Y.

JEWISH THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY OF AMERICA

Org. 1886. NEW BUILDINGS: Broadway to 122nd and 123rd; OLD BUILDING: 531 W. 123rd, New York City.

Incorporated in State of New York. Invested Funds for Seminary, \$4,556,281.28 inclusive of Brush Foundation; for Teachers' Institute, \$454,965.75; for Library, \$973,394.80. Library: Printed volumes, 100,000; Manuscripts, 7,000.

Fortieth Commencement, June 3, 1934.

Graduates, Seminary, 10. Total number of graduates, Seminary, 294. Graduates, Teachers' Institute, Teachers' Training Course, in 1934, 24.

Whole number of graduates, Teachers' Institute, Teachers' Training Course, 494; Teachers' Institute, Extension Course, 6.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD: Chairman Board of Directors, Sol. M. Stroock; Hon. Sec., Henry S. Hendricks; Treas., Arthur Oppenheimer; Assoc. Treas., Lewis L. Strauss, N. Y. C.

DIRECTORS (for life): Adolph Lewisohn, Felix M. Warburg, Sol. M. Stroock, Irving Lehman, Israel Unterberg,¹ N. Y. C.; Cyrus Adler, Philadelphia, Pa.; (Term expiring 1936): Max Drob, William Fischman, Lewis L. Strauss, N. Y. C.; Harry Friedenwald, Baltimore, Md. (Term expiring 1935): Arthur Oppenheimer, Henry S. Hendricks, N. Y. C.; Jacob Kohn, Los Angeles, Calif.; J. Solis-Cohen, Philadelphia, Pa.; (Term expiring 1934): Isidor S. Morrison, Milton Rubin, N. Y. C.; William Prager, N. Y. C.; Archibald J. Freiman, Ottawa, Can.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: Sol. M. Stroock, Chairman; Cyrus Adler, Felix M. Warburg, Irving Lehman, Max Drob.

FACULTY: President, Cyrus Adler, Ph.D. (Johns Hopkins); Professor of Talmud, Louis Ginzberg, Ph.D. (Heidelberg); Professor of History, Alexander Marx, Ph.D. (Koenigsberg); Professor of Homiletics, Mordecai M. Kaplan, D.H.L. (Jewish Theological Seminary), William Prager Professor of Mediaeval Hebrew Literature, Israel Davidson, Ph.D. (Columbia); Professor of Codes, Moses Hyamson, B.A., LL.D. (University of London); Professor of Hebrew, Morris D. Levine, D.H.L. (Jewish Theological Seminary); Solomon Schechter, Professor of Theology, Louis Finkelstein, Ph.D. (Columbia); Instructor, Boaz Cohen, Ph.D. (Columbia); Instructor in Hazanuth, Israel Goldfarb, B.S. (Columbia); Hazan, M. Jacobson.¹

REGISTRAR: Louis Finkelstein.

SECRETARY: Joseph B. Abrahams.

LIBRARY OF THE JEWISH THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY OF AMERICA, Incorporated in State of New York, 1924.

OFFICERS OF THE LIBRARY BOARD: Pres., Sol. M. Stroock; Vice-Pres., Cyrus Adler; Hon. Sec., Henry S. Hendricks; Treas., Arthur Oppenheimer; Assoc. Treas., Lewis L. Strauss.

¹ Deceased.

DIRECTORS OF LIBRARY: Cyrus Adler, Philadelphia, Pa.; Louis Bamberger, Newark, N. J.; Irving Lehman, Felix M. Warburg, Sol. M. Stroock, Alexander Marx, Frank I. Schechter, N. Y. C.; A. S. W. Rosenbach, Philadelphia, Pa.; Max Drob, N. Y. C.

LIBRARY STAFF: Librarian, Alexander Marx; Assistant Librarian, Boaz Cohen; Cataloguers, Saul Gittelsohn, Isaac Rivkind; Assistant in Library, Michael Shapiro; Loan Department, Mary Fried; in charge of Museum, Paul Romanoff; Secretary to Librarian, Anna Kleban.

TEACHERS INSTITUTE AND SEMINARY COLLEGE OF JEWISH STUDIES: Dean, Mordecai M. Kaplan, D.H.L. (Jewish Theological Seminary); Registrar, Samuel Dinin, Ph.D. (Columbia). Instructors: Hillel Bavli, M.A. (Columbia); Paul Chertoff, Rabbi (Jewish Theological Seminary); Samuel Dinin, Ph.D. (Columbia); Abraham Halkin, Ph.D. (Columbia); Morris D. Levine, D.H.L. (Jewish Theological Seminary); Joshua Ovsay; Zevi Scharfstein; Special Instructor in Music, Judith Kaplan, B.S. (Columbia).

ISRAEL FRIEDLAENDER CLASSES OF THE SEMINARY COLLEGE OF JEWISH STUDIES: Registrar, Israel S. Chipkin, M.A. (Columbia). Instructors: Hillel Bavli, M.A. (Columbia); Paul Chertoff, Rabbi (Jewish Theological Seminary); Samuel Dinin, Ph.D. (Columbia); Joshua H. Newmann, Ph.D. (Columbia); Simha Rubenstein, M.A. (Columbia); Max Slavin, J.D. (New York University); Samuel Zaretski, M.A. (Columbia); Special Instructors: Charles A. Cowen, Miriam Ephraim, Abraham I. Kalb.

COMMITTEE ON TEACHERS' INSTITUTE: Chairman, Sol. M. Stroock, Cyrus Adler, Mordecai M. Kaplan, Irving Lehman, Israel Unterberg, Felix M. Warburg.

JEWISH VALOR LEGION

Org. Feb. 1921. OFFICE: 841-7th Ave., New York City.

Members, 638.

PURPOSE: Compilation of records of Jewish soldiers in American army in Wars of the Republic.

OFFICERS: Commander, Sydney G. Gumpertz; Sr. Vice-Commander, Benjamin Kaufman; Jr. Vice-Commander, Herman Bush; Adjutant, Nat. P. Ruditsky, N. Y. C.

JEWISH WAR VETERANS OF THE UNITED STATES

Org. 1894, Inc. 1920. OFFICE: 276 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Annual Convention, July 1-4, 1933, Atlantic City, N. J.

Next Annual Convention, August 31-September 7, 1934, New Britain, Conn.

Posts, 82. Members, 45,000.

PURPOSE: To maintain allegiance to the United States of America; To uphold the fair name of the Jew; To foster comradeship; To aid needy comrades and their families; To preserve the records of patriotic service of Jews; To honor the memory and shield from neglect the graves of our heroic dead.

OFFICERS: Commander-in-Chief, William Berman, Boston, Mass.; Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, Harry I. Jacobs, Newark, N. J.;

Junior Vice-Commander-in-Chief, George E. Kath, Cleveland, O.; Judge Advocate General, Sol. Rubin, New Rochelle, N. Y.; Surgeon General Isaac Stalberg, Atlantic City, N. J.; Adjutant General, Maxwell Cohen, Boston, Mass.; Quartermaster General, Jacob Reitzfeld, N. Y. C.; Chaplain-in-Chief, Solomon Fineberg, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; Chief of Staff, Harry Raymond, N. Y. C.; Inspector General, Samuel B. Mannos, Cambridge, Mass.; Historian General, Harry Manber, Lynn, Mass.; National Sergeant-at-Arms, Edward Lieberman, Bklyn., N. Y.; National Patriotic Instructor, Milton Solomon, N. Y. C.; National Liaison Officer, Ivy A. Pelzman, Washington, D. C.

JEWISH WELFARE BOARD

Org. 1917. OFFICE: 71 W. 47th, New York City.

Amalgamated with Council of Young Men's Hebrew and Kindred Associations, July 1, 1921.

Affiliated National Organizations, 15. State and Regional Organizations, 6. Constituent Societies, 288.

PURPOSE: To stimulate the organization and to assist in the activities of Jewish Community Centers, including Young Men's Hebrew Associations, Young Women's Hebrew Associations, and kindred organizations, and to co-operate with similar bodies in the development of Judaism and good citizenship. To promote the welfare of soldiers, sailors and marines in the service of the United States and disabled veterans and especially to provide for men of the Jewish faith in the Army and Navy adequate opportunity for religious worship and hospitality of Jewish communities adjacent to military and naval posts.

OFFICERS: Pres., Irving Lehman, N. Y. C.; Vice-Pres., Felix M. Warburg, N. Y. C.; Jacob M. Loeb, Chicago, Ill.; Jacob K. Newman, N. Y. C.; M. C. Sloss, San Francisco, Cal.; Sec., Joseph Rosenzweig, N. Y. C.; Treas., Benjamin J. Bittenwieser, N. Y. C.; Exec. Dir., Harry L. Glucksman.

KAPPA NU FRATERNITY

Org. June 12, 1911. OFFICE: 33 Tyler, Rochester, N. Y.

Seventeenth Annual Convention, Dec. 28, 1933-Jan. 1, 1934, Chicago, Ill.

Chapters, 16. Members, 1,700.

PURPOSE: A Greek-letter brotherhood for college men of Jewish consciousness.

OFFICERS: Pres., Garson Meyer, Rochester, N. Y.; Vice-Pres., Milton Greenebaum, Saginaw, Mich.; Treas., Goodman Sarachan, Rochester, N. Y.; Sec., Saul M. Goldstein, Birmingham, Ala.

LAMBDA DELTA BETA FRATERNITY

OFFICE: 714 Guarantee Title Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

OFFICERS: Chancellor, Sanford B. Meyerson; Vice-Chancellor, Harry Ziskind; Bursar, Benjamin Kasner; Master of Scrolls, Jack Kessler; Bailiff, Frank H. Feingold.

LEAGUE FOR SAFEGUARDING THE FIXITY OF THE SABBATH AGAINST POSSIBLE ENCROACHMENT BY CALENDAR REFORM

Org. 1929. OFFICE: 1459 Lexington Ave., New York City.
Constituent Organizations, 55.

OFFICERS: Pres., Moses Hyamson; Vice-Pres., Sol Bloom, Bernard Drachman, M. S. Margolies, Albert Ottinger, Abram Simon, Stephen S. Wise; Chairm. of Executive Committee, William Liebermann; Treas., Harry Schneiderman; Sec., Isaac Rosengarten.

LEO N. LEVI MEMORIAL HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION

Org. 1911. OFFICE: Hot Springs, Ark.
Maintains the Leo N. Levi Memorial Hospital.
Members, 3,500.

OFFICERS: Pres., A. B. Frey, St. Louis, Mo.; Vice-Pres., Mose Klyman, Hot Springs, Ark.; Treas., D. Burgauer, Hot Springs, Ark.; Sec., A. B. Rhine, Hot Springs, Ark.; Chairman, Bd. of Managers, M. Klyman, Hot Springs, Ark.

MASADA, YOUTH ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA

Org. as the Youth Zionist Organization of America, 1932.

OFFICE: 111 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Org. 1932. OFFICE: 111 Fifth Ave., New York City.

First Annual Convention, Dec. 23-25, 1933, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Members, 1,500. Societies, 51.

PURPOSE: To bring the masses of American Jewish Youth into the Zionist ranks; To unify all existing, unaffiliated Zionist Youth bodies; To cooperate with all existing Zionist agencies and Zionist Youth Organizations in the upbuilding of Palestine as the Jewish National Commonwealth and in all matters of National and local Jewish interest; The spread of Zionist Education among American Jewish Youth; To foster and strengthen Jewish cultural and Communal life in America; To do concrete work in and for Palestine.

OFFICERS: Pres., Isaac Imber; Vice-Pres., Israel Weiner, Albert Elazar, Milton J. Selig, Joseph M. Papo, S. I. Porath, Ben Edidin; Treas., Samuel K. Miller; Sec., Isaac Milgram.

THE MENORAH ASSOCIATION, INC.

Org. Dec. 29, 1929. OFFICE: 63 Fifth Ave., New York City.

PURPOSE: The study and advancement of Jewish culture and ideals.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS: Honorary: Judge Irving Lehman; Chairman of the Board, Frederick F. Greenman; Acting Treas., Bernard J. Reis; Chancellor, Henry Hurwitz; Sec., Harry Starr, N. Y. C.

INTERCOLLEGIATE MENORAH ASSOCIATION

Org. January 2, 1913.

Societies, 51.

PURPOSE: The study and advancement of Jewish culture and ideals in the colleges and universities of the United States and Canada.

OFFICERS: Chancellor, Henry Hurwitz; Pres., Theodore H. Gordon; Vice-Pres., L. E. Abremovich, Dorothy C. Adelson, Herzl Friedlaender, Lewis H. Weinstein; Sec.-Treas., Bernard J. Reis; Corr. Sec., Frances Grossel.

MENORAH EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

Org. Dec. 29, 1918, and composed of University teachers.

PURPOSE: To foster and guide Menorah education in American colleges and universities and among university graduates and other men and women in the general community interested in Jewish culture and ideals.

OFFICERS: Chairman, Prof. Nathan Isaacs, Harvard University, School of Business; Vice-Chairman, Prof. Wm. Popper, University of California; Sec.-Treas., Adolph S. Oko, Hebrew Union College Library.

THE MIZRACHI ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA

Org. June 5, 1912. **CENTRAL BUREAU:** 1123 Broadway, New York City. Convention, Nov. 30-Dec. 3, 1933, Rochester, N. Y.

Members, 20,000. Organizations, 298.

PURPOSE: Rehabilitation of Palestine in the spirit of Jewish Torah and Traditions. Fundamental principle: The land of Israel, for the people of Israel, in the spirit of the Law of Israel.

OFFICERS: Hon. Pres., Meyer Berlin; Pres., Wolf Gold; Vice-Pres., A. M. Ashinsky, L. Gellman, H. Karp; J. M. Kowalsky; Treas., Max Nadler; Hon. Sec., Joseph H. Lookstein; Sec., B. Cohen.

MIZRACHI WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA

Org. 1925. **OFFICE:** 1123 Broadway, New York City.

Annual Convention, November 29-Dec. 1, 1933, Rochester, N. Y.

Members, 4,500. Branches, 42.

PURPOSE: Rebuilding of Palestine in the traditional Jewish spirit. The organization helps to support all Mizrahi activities in Palestine, also gives much of its time and effort to the Jewish National Fund and helps to support the Keren Hayesod. Specific project: Maintaining the Technical Home (vocational school) and Cultural Center for orthodox Jewish girls in Jerusalem, where the native girl as well as the immigrant Chalutzah receives a thorough modern training in Domestic Science, Farming, Academic and Commercial subjects, in a truly orthodox, cultured and refined atmosphere.

OFFICERS: Pres., Mrs. Abraham Shapiro; Vice-Pres., Mrs. A. Weintraub, Mrs. L. Isaacson, Mrs. R. W. Sundelson; Treas., Mrs. B. H. Schnur; Sec., Mrs. B. J. Goldstein; Fin. Sec., Mrs. S. Fischer.

MIZRACHI YOUTH OF AMERICA (MIZRACHI HATZOIR)

Org. May, 1920. **OFFICE:** 1123 Broadway, New York City.

Twelfth Annual Convention, Dec. 29, 1933-Jan. 1, 1934, Syracuse, N. Y.

Members, 4,500.

PURPOSE: To organize groups of the Jewish youth, both senior and junior, to spread Judaism and a love for Jewish knowledge, to acquaint

the Jewish youth with the national aspirations of the Jews, and to strive for the rehabilitation of Palestine in accordance with Jewish traditions on the basis of Torah v'Avodah, (Torah and Labor).

OFFICERS: Hon. Pres., Meyer Berlin; Pres., Isidore Epstein; Vice-Pres., Eva Aronson, Max Hagler; Treas., Benj. L. Hillson; Sec., Jennie Kottler; Ex. Dir., Seymour Zambrowsky.

MU SIGMA FRATERNITY

Org. 1906, Inc. 1925. OFFICE: 729-7th Ave., New York City.

Twenty-seventh Annual Convention, Dec. 24-25, 1933, New York City.

Twenty-eighth Annual Convention, Dec. 22-24, 1934, New York City.

OFFICERS: Grand Lumen, Harvey Pergament, N. Y. C.; Grand Filium, J. Yank Sachs, New Haven, Conn.; Grand Fiscus, Harry Carduner, N. Y. C.; Grand Scriba, Eli Weinberg, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Grand Ossa, Max Bohrer, N. Y. C.; Grand Ora, Dave Lipschitz, Belle Harbor, L. I., N. Y.; Grand Co-ordinator, Lou Latner, Belle Harbor, L. I., N. Y.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF JEWISH CENTER EXECUTIVES

Org. 1918. OFFICE: 71 W. 47th, New York City.

Sixteenth Annual Conference, May 30-June 4, 1934, Atlantic City, N. J.

Members, 150.

PURPOSE: To foster and develop an interest in Jewish Center work and to promote friendly and helpful relations among Jewish Community Center workers.

OFFICERS: Pres., M. H. Chaseman, Albany, N. Y.; Vice-Pres., Allan Bloom, Indianapolis, Ind.; Miriam Ephraim, N. Y. C.; William Cohen, Brooklyn, N. Y.; William Pinsker, Brockton, Mass.; Sec.-Treas., Harry S. Albert, Paterson, N. J.

NATIONAL CANTORS AND MINISTERS LEAGUE

Org. 1928. OFFICE: 95 St. Marks Place, New York City.

Annual Convention, July 20, 1933, New York City.

Next Convention, July 24, 1934, New York City.

Members, 175.

PURPOSE: To organize all cantors, to open first Cantors Seminary; Cantors Registry to place Cantors in positions.

OFFICERS: Hon. Pres., Zeidel Rovner; Director, Asher Chassin; Sec., Isadore Schoen, 95 St. Marks Place; Chairman Board of Directors, A. Ch. Landman.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF JEWISH SOCIAL SERVICE

Org. 1899 as National Conference of Jewish Charities in the United States. OFFICE: 71 W. 47th, New York City.

Annual Conference, June 8-11, 1933, Detroit, Mich.

Next Annual Conference, May 26-30, 1934, Atlantic City, N. J.

Members, 241. Societies, 438 individuals.

PURPOSE: To discuss the problems of Jewish social work, to promote reforms in its administration and to provide uniformity of action and co-operation in all matters pertaining to the development of Jewish philanthropic and communal activities, without, however, interfering with the local work of any constituent society.

OFFICERS: Pres., Jacob Billikopf, Phila., Pa.; Vice-Pres., Marc J. Grossman, Cleveland, O.; Blanche Renard, St. Louis, Mo.; Louis Oettinger, Scranton, Pa.; Sec., Michael Freund, N. Y. C.; Treas., Violet Kittner, Cleveland, O.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON JEWISH EMPLOYMENT

Org. Nov. 30, 1930. TEMPORARY OFFICE: Electric Bldg., Cincinnati, O.
Second meeting, Jan. 5, 1931.

Members, 8 National Agencies: American Jewish Committee, American Jewish Congress, B'nai B'rith, Emanuel Employment Service, Independent Order of B'rith Abraham, Jewish Welfare Board, National Council of Jewish Women, the United Hebrew Trades.

PURPOSE: To study the position of the Jew in the field of employment in the United States, particularly from the point of view of possible discrimination against Jewish labor on the ground of creed or nationality, to ascertain the facts and to endeavor to improve conditions through educational vocational guidance.

OFFICERS: Chairman, Alfred M. Cohen; Sec., Dr. I. M. Rubinow, Cincinnati, O.

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR JEWISH EDUCATION

Org. 1924. OFFICE: 71 W. 47th, New York City.

Eighth Annual Conference, June 8-11, 1933, Detroit, Mich.

PURPOSE: To further the creation of a profession of Jewish education, to improve the quality of Jewish instruction, and to develop professional standards in Jewish education.

OFFICERS: Pres., A. H. Friedland, Cleveland, O.; Vice-Pres., Jacob S. Golub, Cincinnati, O.; Treas., Louis L. Kaplan, Baltimore, Md.; Sec., Samuel Dinin, N. Y. C.; Executive Committee: Israel A. Abrams, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Samson Benderly, N. Y. C.; Barnett R. Brickner, Cleveland, O.; Israel S. Chipkin, N. Y. C.; Alexander M. Dushkin, Chicago, Ill.; Ben Edidin, Buffalo, N. Y.; Emanuel Gamoran, Cincinnati, Ohio; G. J. Gordon, Minneapolis, Minn.; Leo L. Honor, Chicago, Ill.; Louis Hurwich, Boston, Mass.; Bernard Isaacs, Detroit, Mich.; Mordecai M. Kaplan, N. Y. C.; Ben Rosen, Philadelphia, Pa.; Zevi H. Scharfstein, N. Y. C.; Albert P. Schoolman, N. Y. C.; Mordecai Soltes, N. Y. C. Publishes *Jewish Education*.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH FEDERATIONS AND WELFARE FUNDS

Org. 1932. OFFICE: 71 W. 47th, New York City.

Annual Convention, Jan. 6-7, 1934, Chicago, Ill.

Members, 37 Federations and Welfare Funds.

PURPOSE: To offer a medium for the consideration of common interest and problems of Jewish Federations and Jewish Welfare Funds, and, to develop standards and principles of effective community organization and intercommunity relationships in extra local activities.

OFFICERS: Pres., William J. Shroder, Cincinnati, O.; Vice-Pres., Edward M. Baker, Cleveland, O.; Ira M. Younker, N. Y. C.; Treas., Eugene Warner, Buffalo, N. Y.; Sec., Henry Wineman, Detroit, Mich.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH JUNIORS

Org. 1919. **OFFICE:** 625 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

Biennial Convention, October, 1933, St. Louis, Mo.

Members, 6,000. Sections, 114.

PURPOSE: To organize, encourage and assist Junior Sections for the promotion of Religious, Philanthropic, Civic and Educational work in accordance with the program of the National Council of Jewish Women.

OFFICERS: Pres., Flora R. Rothenberg, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Vice-Pres., Rachel A. Hirschberg, Oakland, Cal.; Ruth L. Strauss, Chicago, Ill.; Treas., Leo H. Gold, Atlantic, Mass.; Sec., Carolyn A. Wolff, Terre Haute, Ind.; Exec. Sec., Louise Meyerovitz, 625 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN

Org. Sept. 1893. **OFFICE:** 625 Madison Ave., New York City.

Fourteenth Triennial Convention, March, 1935, New Orleans, La.

Sections, 200, Junior Auxiliaries, 120.

PURPOSE: The National Council of Jewish Women stresses religion and Jewish education, peace, civics and social legislation, adult education and social service. It is particularly concerned with service to the foreign born and international service and maintains national and international affiliations to make this service more effective.

OFFICERS: (1932-1935) Pres., Mrs. Arthur Brin, 2566 Lake of Isles Blvd., Minneapolis, Minn.; First Vice-Pres., Mrs. Sidney M. Cone, Pikesville, Md.; Second Vice-Pres., Mrs. Joseph M. Welt, Detroit, Mich.; Third Vice-Pres., Mrs. Maurice L. Goldman, N. Y. C.; Treas., Mrs. Benj. Marvin, Hollis, L. I. N. Y.; Rec. Sec., Mrs. Gerson B. Levi, Chicago, Ill.; Chairman, Exec. Comm., Mrs. Maurice L. Goldman, Exec. Sec., Mrs. Mary G. Schonberg, N. Y. C.

NATIONAL FARM SCHOOL

Inc., April 10, 1896. **SCHOOL AND FARMS:** Farm School, Bucks Co., Pa.

OFFICE: 1701 Walnut, Philadelphia, Pa.

Thirty-sixth Annual Meeting, Oct. 15, 1933, Farm School, Bucks Co., Pa.

Thirty-third Annual Graduation, March 25, 1934.

PURPOSE: To train Jewish Youth in practical and scientific agriculture, for agricultural callings.

OFFICERS: Chairman, Board of Trustees, Adolph Eichholz; Pres., Herbert D. Allman; Vice-Pres., Jos. H. Hagedorn; Treas., Isaac H. Silverman; Sec., Miss E. M. Bellefield, 1701 Walnut, Philadelphia, Pa.; Dean, C. L. Goodling, Farm School, Pa.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF JEWISH MEN'S CLUBS OF THE UNITED SYNAGOGUE OF AMERICA

Org. May 20, 1929. OFFICE: Broadway and 122nd, New York City.
Sixth Annual Convention, May 6-8, 1934, Washington, D. C.
Societies, 80; Members, 8,000.

PURPOSE: To further traditional Judaism by means of strengthening and developing the activities of the affiliated clubs and by mustering the strength of these clubs for general Jewish purposes.

OFFICERS: Hon. Pres., Edw. C. Weinrib, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; Pres., Theodore Charnas, N. Y. C.; Vice-Pres., Mark Frackman, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Abr. J. Gellinoff, N. Y. C.; Louis J. Haas, Stamford, Conn.; Treas., Louis Soll, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Sec., Sylvan H. Kohn, Newark, N. J.

*NATIONAL FEDERATION OF ORTHODOX CONGREGATIONS

Org. June 19, 1932. OFFICE: 1440 Broadway, New York City.
Convention, June 19-20, 1932, New York City.
Number of Members, 835.

PURPOSE: To maintain the Rabbi Isaac Elchanan Yeshiva; to support the smaller Yeshivas and Talmud Torahs of America; to unite the synagogues in each district in order thereby to improve their own position; to exert a proper influence in all Jewish activities that they be conducted in the Jewish spirit.

OFFICERS: Hon. Pres., M. S. Margolies, Israel Rosenberg, Bernard Revel, Otto A. Rosalsky, N. Y. C.; Pres., Samuel Levy, N. Y. C.; Exec. Vice-Pres., Harris L. Selig, N. Y. C.; Vice-Pres., Louis Gold, N. Y. C.; Hirsh Manishevitz, Jersey City, N. J.; J. L. Andron, Far Rockaway, L. I., N. Y.; Treas., Jacob Goodman, N. Y. C.; Chairman, Exec. Comm., Peter Wiernik, N. Y. C.; Exec. Sec., B. L. Rosenbloom, 1440 Broadway, N. Y. C.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF TEMPLE BROTHERHOODS

Org. 1923. OFFICE: Merchants' Bldg., Cincinnati, O.
Fifth Biennial Convention, June 18-21, 1933, Chicago, Ill.
Societies, 120.

PURPOSE: To stimulate interest in Jewish worship, Jewish studies, social service and other kindred activities. To co-operate with Union of American Hebrew Congregations in its national plans.

OFFICERS: Pres., Samuel B. Finkel, Boston, Mass.; Vice-Pres., Wilford M. Newman, Chicago, Ill.; S. Herbert, Kaufman, Harrisburg, Pa.; Jesse Cohen, Bklyn, N. Y.; Treas., Allan V. deFord, Washington, D. C.; Exec. Sec., Arthur L. Reinhart, Cincinnati, Ohio.

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF TEMPLE SISTERHOODS

Tenth Biennial Assembly, June 18-22, 1933, Chicago, Ill.
Societies, 347.

PURPOSE: To bring the Sisterhoods of the country into closer co-operation and association with one another; To quicken the religious

consciousness of Israel by stimulating spiritual and educational activity; To co-operate with the Union of American Hebrew Congregations in the execution of its aims and purposes; To espouse such religious causes as are particularly the work of Jewish women.

The work of the Federation is conducted under the following Committees: Religious Schools, Religious Extension, H. U. C. Scholarships, Union Museum, Uniongrams, and State or District Federations, Student Activities, Peace, Literature for Jewish Blind and Young Folk's Temple Leagues, I. M. Wise Memorial, Programs, and Child Study and Parent Education.

OFFICERS: Hon. Pres., Mrs. Abram Simon, Washington, D. C.; Pres., Mrs. Maurice Steinfeld, St. Louis, Mo.; First Vice-Pres., Mrs. Henry Nathan, Buffalo, N. Y.; Second Vice-Pres., Mrs. Adolph Rosenberg, Cincinnati, O.; Third Vice-Pres., Mrs. Albert J. May, N. Y. C.; Fourth Vice-Pres., Mrs. David Lefkowitz, Dallas, Texas; Treas., Mrs. Jonas Frenkel, Cincinnati, O.; Exec. Sec., Jane Evans, Cincinnati, O.

NATIONAL HOME FOR JEWISH CHILDREN AT DENVER

Org. June 12, 1907. OFFICE: 828-17th., Denver, Colo.

Annual Convention, April 15-16, 1934, New York City.

Auxiliary Societies, 15. Members, 59,000.

PURPOSE: To shelter children of tuberculous parents, who come to Denver seeking restoration of health.

OFFICERS: Pres., Mrs. J. N. Lorber; Fin. Sec., Louis Stern; Treas., Samuel Isaacson; all of Denver, Colo.; National Exec. Dir., Wm. R. Blumenthal, 612 Flatiron Bldg., N. Y. C.; New York Committee: Hon. Chairmen, Mitchell May, Aron Steuer, William W. Cohen; Vice-Chairman, Irving Ben Cooper; Treas., B. W. Weinberger; Sec., Jacob Gerstein.

NATIONAL JEWISH HOSPITAL AT DENVER

Org. Dec. 10, 1899. OFFICE: 3800 E. Colfax Ave., Denver, Colo.

Thirty-fourth Annual Meeting, Feb. 4, 1934, New York City.

PURPOSE: To maintain a free, national, non-sectarian sanatorium for the treatment of tuberculosis.

Contributors, 125,000 Individuals; 75 Federations; 200 Lodges and Societies. Capacity, 250; buildings, 16. Collected (1932-1933) \$244,296.29.

Patients treated to July 1, 1933: In hospital, 7,462; through Out-patients department, 12,242.

OFFICERS: Hon. Pres., Louis D. Beaumont, N. Y. C.; Pres., Wm. S. Friedman, Denver, Colo.; Vice-Pres., Morton May, St. Louis, Mo.; Paul Felix Warburg, N. Y. C.; B. Flesher, Denver, Colo.; Herman Wile, Buffalo, N. Y.; Harmon August, N. Y. C.; E. J. Schanfarber, Columbus, O.; Alfred A. Benesch, Cleveland, O.; Treas., Ben Altheimer; Asst. Treas., Paul Rosenthal, N. Y. C.; Sec., Mrs. S. Pisko, 2800 E. Colfax Ave., Denver, Colo.; National Supervisor, Samuel Schaefer, Denver, Colo.

NATIONAL LABOR COMMITTEE FOR PALESTINE

Org. 1923. OFFICE: 1225 Broadway, (Room 404) New York City.

Annual Convention, Dec. 1-3, 1933, New York City.

Contributors, 30,000. Affiliated Organizations. 900.

PURPOSE: To assist the "Histadruth," the Federation of Jewish Labor in Palestine, by providing funds to carry on their cultural, social welfare, agricultural and industrial undertakings, send them tools and machinery, and help the labor population in Palestine to establish itself firmly and do its full share in upbuilding of the country.

OFFICERS: Chairman Adm. Comm., Joseph Schlossberg, N. Y. C.; Co-Chairman, David Dubinsky, N. Y. C.; Morris Finestone, N. Y. C.; Treas., Max Zaritzky, N. Y. C.; Assoc. Treas., Abraham Miller, N. Y. C. Nat'l Sec, Isaac Hamlin, 1225 B'way, N. Y. C.

NATIONAL LEGAL FRATERNITY LAMBDA ALPHA PHI

Org. 1919. OFFICE: 828 Raymond-Commerce Bldg., Newark, N. J.

Next Annual Convention, July, 1933, Newark, N. J.

Members, 400.

PURPOSE: To inculcate in Jewish members of the Bar the highest principles of legal ethics in order to maintain the respect of the Bench, Bar and Public.

OFFICERS: Supreme Chancellor, Isidore J. Levy, Newark, N. J.; Supreme Vice-Chancellor, Gerald Kolba, Newark, N. J.; Bernard T. Silverman, Yonkers, N. Y.; Leonard H. Cohn, Newark, N. J.; Supreme Keeper of the Exchequer, David M. Engelson, N. Y. C.; Supreme Archon, Michael G. Alenick, Newark, N. J.; Supreme Historian, Sidney Jacobi, N. Y. C.

NU BETA EPSILON FRATERNITY

Org. 1919. OFFICE: Suite 818, 134 N. LaSalle, Chicago Ill.

Convention, Dec. 28-31, 1933, Chicago, Ill.

Next Convention, Dec. 27-31, 1934, Chicago, Ill.

Members, 450.

PURPOSE: Greek Letter Fraternity for Jewish students at credited Law Schools.

OFFICERS: Founder and Hon. Grand Chancellor, Barnet Hodes; Grand Chancellor, Ben W. Goldman; Past Grand Chancellor, Max Richmond Kargman; Vice-Grand Chancellor, Harry Abrahams; Grand Scribe, Eugene A. Delson; Grand Master of Rolls, Allan M. Wolf; Grand Master of Exchequer, Joseph W. Lipman; Grand Historian, Raymond Merlander.

OMICRON ALPHA TAU FRATERNITY

Org. 1912. OFFICE: 1060 Broad, Newark, N. J.

Next Annual Convention, Dec. 29-31, 1933, Milwaukee, Wis.

Chapters, 14. Members, 1,500.

PURPOSE: Greek-letter college fraternity for Jewish students.

OFFICERS: Grand Chancellor, Harold Rosen, N. Y. C.; Grand Scribe, Benjamin B. H. Greenwood, 1060 Broad, Newark, N. J.; Grand Bursar, Nathan Perselay, Newark, N. J.

*ORDER KNIGHTS OF JOSEPH

Org. Feb. 14, 1896. OFFICE: 1122 Standard Trust Bldg.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Twenty-seventh Convention, Aug. 22, 1926, Buffalo, N. Y.
Members, 10,587. Lodges, 68.

OFFICERS: Supreme Commander, H. A. Rocker, Cleveland, O.; First Supreme Vice-Commander, I. Liederman, Chicago, Ill.; Second Supreme Vice-Commander, A. Fishman, Chicago, Ill.; Third Supreme Vice-Commander, Max Lazaer, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Supreme Sec., D. J. Zinner, Cleveland, O.; Supreme Treas., Jos. C. Bloch, Cleveland, O.; Endowment Treas., A. Silberman, Cleveland, O.

ORDER SONS OF ZION

Org. April 19, 1908. OFFICE: 1123 Broadway, New York City.

Twenty-fourth Annual Convention, June 26, 1933, Long Branch
N. J.

Twenty-fifth Annual Convention, June 22-26, 1934, Bradley Beach,
N. J.

PURPOSE: Fraternal and Zionist.

OFFICERS: Nasi, Joseph Kramer, Newark, N. J.; Segan Rishon, Harry A. Pine; Segan Sheni, Louis Meyers; Gisbor, Louis Rimsky; Maskir, Heinrich Abramowitz; Counsel, Isaac Allen; Chief Medical Examiner, Solomon Neumann.

ORDER OF THE UNITED HEBREW BROTHERS

Org. Nov. 15, 1915. OFFICE: 5 Columbus Circle, New York City.
Quinquennial Convention, October, 1930, New York City.

Members, 5,800.

OFFICERS: Grand Master, Albert Halle, 5 Columbus Circle; Vice-Grand Master, Louis Goldstein; First Deputy Grand Master, Morris Jacobs; Second Deputy Grand Master, Arthur F. Kallman; Third Deputy Grand Master, Charles Barrach; Grand Sec., Morris Aaronson, N. Y. C.; Grand Chairman of Finance, Robert Rosenbaum.

Grand Trustees: Chairman, Adolph Solomon, Joseph Sheldon, Morris Aaronson, Louis Goldstein, Albert Halle, Max E. Greenberg, and Morris Jacobs.

THE PALESTINE LIGHTHOUSE

Org. Feb. 1927. OFFICE: Hotel Ansonia, 74th and B'way, New York City.
Members, 400.

PURPOSE: Feed, clothe, shelter, educate and instruct the blind in arts and crafts.

OFFICERS: Hon. Pres., David de Sola Pool, N. Y. C.; Pres., Mrs. Samuel D. Friedman; Vice-Pres., Mrs. Harry Altmark, Mrs. J. Zubow, Mrs. Leon Kamaiky, Mrs. S. L. Kowarsky, Mrs. Leonard Rothstein, Mrs. William Salzman, Mrs. J. Siris; Treas., Mrs. J. Rotkowitz; Rec. Sec., Mrs. Herman Ostrow; Corr. Sec., Mrs. Nelson Ruttenberg; Exec. Chairman, Mrs. Samuel J. Goldstine, Hotel Ansonia, New York City.

THE PEOPLES' ORT FEDERATION

Org. 1922 (as The American Ort) OFFICE: 220 5th Ave., New York City.

PURPOSE: Promotion of technical trades and agriculture among the Jews in Eastern and Central Europe.

OFFICERS: National Chairman, B. C. Vladeck; Chairman Bd. of Dir., Henry Moskowitz; Vice-Chairmen, Louis B. Boudin, Morris Berman, Meyer Brown, N. Chanin, Murray Levine, Alexander Kahn; Treas., J. Weinberg; Exec. Dir., Philip Block.

PHI ALPHA FRATERNITY, INC.

Org. 1914. OFFICE: 710-14th, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Eighteenth Convention, Dec. 30-31, 1932-Jan. 1-2, 1933.

Twentieth Annual Convention, Dec. 30, 1934-Jan. 2, 1935.

Chapters, 39. Members, 2,750.

PURPOSE: Jewish student fraternal relationships in certain American Colleges and Universities where established.

OFFICERS: Pres., Milford F. Schwartz, Washington, D. C.; Vice-Pres., George Baker, N. Y. C.; Deputy Vice-Pres., Benedict Kerr, Gloucester, Mass.; Mason W. Fuhr, N. Y. C.; Sam Silverstein, Washington, D. C.; Bernard Glasser, Norfolk, Va.; Samuel Wolf, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Solomon Forman, Detroit, Mich.; Sec., Frank Paley, Washington, D. C.; Asst. Sec., Joseph Katzman, Washington, D. C.; Treas., Louis B. Fine, Norfolk, Va.; Sergeant at Arms, Irving Rose, Morgantown, W. Va.; Editor, E. Morton Baker, Baltimore, Md.

PHI BETA DELTA FRATERNITY

Org. 1912. OFFICE: 67 W. 44th, New York City.

Convention, Dec. 1934, New York City.

Members, 2,450. Chapters, 25; Alumni Clubs, 10.

OFFICERS: Pres., Isaac Mark, Jr., N. Y. C.; Eastern Vice-Pres., Isadore S. Wachs, Philadelphia, Pa.; Western Vice-Pres., Graham Susman, Denver, Colo.; Sec., Harold Baer, N. Y. C.; Treas., Max A. Posner, N. Y. C.; Historian, George Shapiro, N. Y. C.; Delegates—Aurel Rosin, Arcadia, Fla.; Maurice M. Sattinger, Los Angeles, Cal.; Louis Winer, Hammond, Ind.; Irving J. Kahan, N. Y. C.; Norman Bierman, St. Louis, Mo.

*THE PHI BETA FRATERNITY

Org. 1920. OFFICE: 71-49 Harrow, Forest Hills, L. I., N. Y.

Thirteenth Annual Convention, Aug. 25-29, 1932, Stamford, Conn.

Members, 2,000. Chapters, 30.

PURPOSE: A national Jewish fraternity with chapters located in High and Preparatory Schools, for boys meeting for educational, social and fraternal purposes.

OFFICERS: Hon. Grand Superior, Louis L. Shapiro, Lancaster, Pa.; Grand Superior, Harry Perlmutter, Newark, N. J.; 1st Grand Vice-Superior, Frank Weiner, Chicago, Ill.; 2nd Grand Vice-Superior, Marty Gosch, Philadelphia, Pa.; Grand Secretary, Herman Cipnic, 71-49

Harrow, Forest Hills, L. I., N. Y.; Grand Bursar, Edward Olderman, Philadelphia, Pa.; Grand Editor, Morris J. Eschay, N. Y. C.; Grand Marshal, David Rice, Newark, N. J.

PHI DELTA MU FRATERNITY, INC.

Org. 1920. OFFICE: 3800 Chrysler Bldg., New York City.
Annual Convention, Dec. 28, 1931, New York City.
Members, 325.

PURPOSE: To promote the intellectual, social and spiritual status of Jewish students at colleges in the United States and Canada.

OFFICERS: Chancellor, Jack Sperling; Vice-Chancellor, E. Wentworth Reeves; Chancellor of the Exchequer, Arthur S. Bruckman, N. Y. C.; Historian, Mathew L. Salovger; Keeper of the Scrolls, George Levine, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Sec., Murray Sweetgall, Crysler Bldg., N. Y. C.

PHI EPSILON PI FRATERNITY

Org. 1904. OFFICE: 520 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia, Pa.
Next Convention, Dec. 26-28, 1933, Baltimore, Md.
Members, 3,800.

OFFICERS: Grand Superior, Louis M. Fushan, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Grand Vice-Superior, Emanuel W. Wirkman, Philadelphia, Pa.; Grand Treas., Nat W. Simon, Chicago, Ill.; Grand Recorder, Oliver R. Sabin, N. Y. C.; Grand Councillors, Eugene G. Zacharias, Atlanta, Ga.; Abram Leon Sachar, Champaign, Ill.; Simon A. Goldsmith, Baltimore, Md.; Exec. Sec., Maurice Jacobs, 520 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia, Pa.; Grand Chaplain, David H. Wice, Omaha, Neb.; Scholarship Comm., William Malamud, Iowa City, Ia.

PHI LAMBDA KAPPA MEDICAL FRATERNITY

Org. 1905. OFFICE: 1941 S. 9th, Philadelphia, Pa.
Convention, Dec. 30, 1933—Jan. 1, 1934, Washington, D. C.
Members, 2,000. Chapters, 38; Alumni Clubs, 14.

OFFICERS: Grand Superior, Ben B. Rittenberg, Philadelphia, Pa.; Grand Scribe, Wm. Steinberg, Philadelphia, Pa.; Grand Guardian Exchequer, David H. Kushner, Washington, D. C.; Chairman Bd. of Trustees, J. Allen Yager, Paterson, N. J.; Editor of *Phi Lambda Kappa Quarterly*, Jacob H. Cahan, Philadelphia, Pa.

PHI SIGMA DELTA FRATERNITY

Org. Nov. 10. 1909. OFFICE: 111 W. 46th, New York City.
Next Annual Convention, Dec. 22-25, 1933, Cleveland, O.
Members, 2,500.

PURPOSE: To promote brotherhood, friendship, good-fellowship and good character.

OFFICERS: Pres., Aaron Benenson; Vice-Pres., Alan J. Altheimer; Treas., Daniel Levy; Exec. Sec., Joseph Kruger.

PHI SIGMA SIGMA SORORITY

Org. 1913. OFFICE: 1316 N. Chestnut, Waukegan, Ill.

Biennial Convention, Dec. 29-31, 1933, New York City.

Next Biennial Convention, Dec. 1935, Chicago, Ill.

Chapters, 17. Members, 1,800.

PURPOSE: Belief in the furtherance of higher education, the advancement of womanhood through a close union of congenial friends of high character and intelligence and in a mutuality of philanthropic purpose; encouragement of these qualities in its members.

OFFICERS: Grand Archon, Miriam Olden Fendler, Los Angeles, Cal.; Grand Vice-Archon, Harriet Sattenstein, Oak Park, Ill.; National Tribune, Rose J. Lidschin, Waukegan, Ill.; National Bursar, Jeannette F. Simon, New York City.

PI TAU PI FRATERNITY

Org. November, 1909. OFFICE: New York City.

Next Annual Conclave, December, 1934, Chicago, Ill.

Members, 600. Chapters, 24.

PURPOSE: To bring into closer relation and promote sociability among the Jewish young men of the country and to aid the less fortunate.

OFFICERS: Pres., I. Edward Tonkon, Dallas, Tex.; Vice-Pres., Gilmore G. Kahnweiler, Chicago, Ill.; Treas., Edward F. Stern, Seattle, Wash.; Sec., Norman Hirschfield, 697 West End Ave., N. Y. C.; Editor, Roy G. Rosenthal, Seattle, Wash.; Historian, Richard N. Meyer, St. Louis, Mo.; Chaplain, Philip D. Bookstaber, Harrisburg, Pa.; Senior Counsellor, Sidney Harrison, Peoria, Ill.; Junior Counsellor, Stanley M. Erdreich, Birmingham, Ala.; Past Pres., Rudolph M. Singer, Chicago, Ill.

PROBUS CLUB NATIONAL

Org. 1926. OFFICE: Worcester, Mass.

Members, 500.

PURPOSE: To promote and participate in communal and civic activities; to foster social and intellectual ideals; to encourage friendship among its members in local clubs and other clubs of the organization.

OFFICERS: Pres., Allen E. Price, Worcester, Mass.; Vice-Pres., Jacob Caplan, New Haven, Conn.; M. J. Josolowitz, Springfield, Mass.; Harry Schwartz, Hartford, Conn.; Treas., Nathan Gruber, Hartford, Conn.; Sec., Harry I. Shapiro, 390 Main, Worcester, Mass.

PROGRESSIVE ORDER OF THE WEST

Org. Feb. 13, 1896. OFFICE: 406-7-8 Frisco Bldg., 9th and Olive, St. Louis, Mo.

Twenty-eighth Convention, July 30-Aug. 1, 1933, Cincinnati, O. Members, 8,800.

OFFICERS: Grand Master, A. D. Bearman, Memphis, Tenn.; Vice-Grand Master, Isadore Mathes, St. Louis, Mo.; Endowment Treas., I. D. Goldberg, St. Louis, Mo.; Grand Counsellor, Abram A. Schwarzbach, Chicago, Ill.; Grand Sec., Morris Shapiro, St. Louis, Mo.

RABBI ISAAC ELCHANAN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY AND YESHIVA COLLEGE

Org. 1896. Charter amended 1928, to permit the organization of the Yeshiva College, authorized by the Regents of the University of the State of New York to give courses leading to the degrees of B. A. and B. S. OFFICE: 186th St. and Amsterdam Ave., New York City.

Incorporated in State of New York. Invested funds about \$2,400,000.

LIBRARY: Printed volumes, 30,000, manuscripts, small collection.

Entire number of graduates, Rabbinical course, 136, Teachers' Institute, 107.

PURPOSE: To disseminate Jewish knowledge; to train rabbis and teachers; to present in a Jewish atmosphere general courses leading to degrees of B. A. and B. S.

OFFICERS: Hon. Pres., M. S. Margolies; Treas., M. Gottesman; Chairman, Yeshiva College Council, Samuel Levy.

FACULTY: Seminary: President and Professor of Codes, Bernard Revel, Ph.D.; Professor of Talmud, Moses Soloveitchik; Instructors of Talmud: B. Aronowitz; A. Burrack; S. Gerstenfeld; L. Levin; S. Olshevsky; M. Poleyeff; S. Rackovsky; S. Schunfenthal; A. Selmanowitz; J. Weill; Professor of Homiletics, Herbert S. Goldstein; M.A.; Assistant Professor of Homiletics, Joseph H. Lookstein M.A.; Instructor of Bible, Nathan Klotz, Ph.D.; Associate Professor of Hebrew Literature, Pinkhos Churgin, Ph.D.; Lecturer in Jewish History, Solomon Zeitlin, Ph.D.

FACULTY: Teachers' Institute: Principal and Associate Professor of Jewish History and Literature, Pinkhos Churgin, Ph.D.; Instructors in Talmud, Mishnah, and Jewish Customs and Ceremonies, Julius Kaplan, Ph.D.; Solomon K. Mirsky, B.A. and Solomon Wind, B.S.S.; Instructors in Bible: Nathan Klotz, Ph.D. and S. Turboff; Instructors in Hebrew Language and Literature: Abraham Soyfer and M. Zeldner, M.A.; Instructor of Pedagogy: W. Frishberg; Secretary: Jacob I. Hartstein, M.S.

LIBRARIAN: Solomon Gandz, Ph.D.

REGISTRAR: Samuel L. Sar.

FACULTY: Yeshiva College: Pres. Bernard Revel, Ph.D.; Dean and Prof. of Biology, Shelley R. Safir, Ph.D.; Professor of Economics, Bruno Birnbaum, J.D.; Political Sci.D.; Associate Prof. of Heb. Lit., Pinkhos Churgin, Ph.D.; Instructor in German, Bernard Drachman, Ph.D.; Inst. In Physical Education, Abraham B. Hurwitz, M.A.; Assoc. Prof. of Mathematics, Jekuthiel Ginsberg, M.A.; Assistant in Chemistry, Joseph Glanz, M.S.; Instructors in Chemistry, Moses L. Isaacs, Ph.D.; Joseph Kahn, Ph.D.; Instructor in Bible, Nathan Klotz, Ph.D.; Prof. of Jewish Ethics, Leo Jung, Ph.D.; Lecturer in Physiology, Raphael Kurzrok, M.D., Ph.D.; Tutor in Education: Philip E. Kraus, M.A.; Instructor in Philosophy, Alexander M. Litman, Ph.D.; Prof. of Food Chemistry: David I. Macht, M.D., Phar.D.; Instructor in Government, Aaron Margalith, Ph.D.; Instructor in Psychology, Nathan Savitsky, M.A., M.D.; Tutor in Biology, Irving Tittler, M.A.

ASSOCIATE FACULTY: Kenneth F. Damon, Ph.D., Instructor in Public Speaking C.C.N.Y.; Robert C. Dickson, M.A., Instructor in English, C.C.N.Y.; Solomon Flink, Ph.D., Instructor in Economics, C.C.N.Y.; Henry E. Garrett, Ph.D., Assistant Professor in Psychology,

Columbia University; Charles F. Horne, Ph.D., Professor of English, C.C.N.Y.; Edgar Johnson, B.A., Instructor in English, C.C.N.Y.; Jacob H. Landman, Ph.D., J.D., Instructor in History, C.C.N.Y.; Solomon Liptzin, Assistant Professor of German, C.C.N.Y.; Joseph Pearl, Ph.D., Professor of Latin, Brooklyn College; Elliot Polinger, Ph.D., Instructor in French, C.C.N.Y.; Solomon A. Rhodes, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of French, C.C.N.Y.; Joseph T. Shipley, Ph.D., Instructor in English, School of Education, C.C.N.Y.; Louis A. Warsoff, J.D., Ph.D., Instructor in Government, Brooklyn College, Solomon Zeitlin, Ph.D., Professor of Rabbinics, Dropsie College.

RABBINICAL ASSEMBLY OF THE JEWISH THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY OF AMERICA

Org. July 4, 1901. OFFICE: Broadway and 122nd, New York City.

Thirty-fourth Annual Convention, July 1-3, 1934, Tannersville, N. Y.

Members, 250.

OFFICERS: Pres., Elias Margolis, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; Vice-Pres., Eugene Kohn, Bayonne, N. J.; Rec. Sec., Joel S. Geffen, Troy, N. Y.; Cor. Sec., Nachman S. Arnoff, Camden, N. J.; Treas., Louis J. Schwefel, New Rochelle, N. Y.

RABBINICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE HEBREW THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE

Org. 1925. OFFICE: 3448 Douglas Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Ninth Annual Convention, August 3-6, 1934, Chicago, Ill.

Members, 50.

OFFICERS: Pres., Louis J. Lehrfeld, Chicago, Ill.; Vice-Pres., Lipman E. Cardon, Springfield, Ill.; Treas., Hyman Schamban, Chicago, Ill.; Sec., David Rosenbloom, Miami Beach, Fla.

*RABBINICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE YESHIVA

Org. 1921. OFFICE: 186th and Amsterdam Ave., New York City.

Convention, Aug. 10-11, 1931, New York City.

Members, 110.

OFFICERS: Hon. Pres., Bernard Revel; Pres., J. M. Charlop, N. Y. C.; Vice-Pres., A. D. Burrack, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Nachman H. Ebin, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Solomon Reichman, N. Y. C.; Sec., Mordecai A. Stern, 101-117th, Richmond, Hill, N. Y.

SEPHARDIC BROTHERHOOD OF AMERICA, INC.

Re-org. 1921. OFFICE: 20 W. 114th, New York City.

Annual Convention, April 5, 1934.

Members, 900. Branches, 5.

PURPOSE: To promote the industrial, social, educational and religious welfare of its members and to engage in philanthropic endeavors for the welfare of Sephardic immigrants.

OFFICERS: Pres., Simon S. Nessim; Vice-Pres., Isaac Saltiel; Treas., Albert Nathan; Fin. Sec., Bension Grottas; Sec., Albert Matarasso; Exec. Clerk, Leon Saady.

SIGMA ALPHA MU FRATERNITY

Org. 1909. OFFICE: 11 W, 42nd, New York City.

Twenty-fourth Annual Convention, Dec. 28-31, 1933, Chicago, Ill.

Chapters: Undergraduate, 38, Alumni Clubs, 30.

Members, 4,000.

PURPOSE: Greek-letter College Fraternity for Jewish Students.

OFFICERS: Pres., Samuel Rabin; Vice-Pres., Felix J. Jager; Treas., Howard S. Levie; Sec., Samuel Rudner; Consuls, Joseph L. Goldman, Samuel J. Halpren, James C. Hammerstein, David R. Milsten.

Publishes, *Octagonian*.

SIGMA DELTA TAU SORORITY

Org. 1917. OFFICE: 25 Delham Ave., Buffalo, N. Y.

Annual Convention, Dec. 1934, Buffalo, N. Y.

Chapters, 14. Members, 1,000.

OFFICERS: Pres., Miriam S. Levy, Philadelphia, Pa.; Vice-Pres., Nellie B. Pearlman, Cincinnati, O.; Treas., Leona Payne, Chicago, Ill.; Sec., Mildred E. Wallens, Buffalo, N. Y.

SIGMA EPSILON DELTA FRATERNITY

Org. 1901. OFFICE: 294 New York Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Annual Convention, Dec. 22-23, 1933, Newark, N. J.

Members, 700.

PURPOSE: To promote the highest excellence in the science and art of dentistry and its collateral branches; to bring about a closer acquaintance among the student body and graduates through fraternal co-operation.

OFFICERS: Grand Past Master, I. Perlstein, N. Y. C.; Grand Master, Saul Goodman, Nutley, N. J.; Grand Chaplain, Ed. Wasserman; Philadelphia, Pa.; Grand Scribe, Jerome A. Boley, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Grand Treas., M. A. Heckler, N. Y. C.; Grand Historian, Louis Gluckman, Philadelphia, Pa.

SIGMA OMEGA PSI FRATERNITY

Org. 1916. OFFICE: 29 Broadway (Room 2510), New York City.

Annual Convention, Dec. 25-29, 1934, New York City.

Chapters, 20.

Members, 2,100.

PURPOSE: Greek letter college fraternity for Jewish students and to foster the spirit of true friendship, love and self-sacrifice and assistance to each other.

OFFICERS: Grand Superior, Jack Schneiderman; Grand Scribe, Alexander Visnick; Delegates to Grand Conclave, Emanuel Scharf and Sigmund Klein; N. Y. Dist. Council Superior, George Miller; New England Dist. Council Superior, Jack Gurwitz.

SIGMA TAU EPSILON FRATERNITY

Org. 1923. OFFICE: 551 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Tenth Annual Convention, Dec. 31, 1933—Jan. 1, 1934, New York City.

Members, 530.

Chapters, 7 Undergraduate, 4 Alumni.

PURPOSE: To instil and inculcate the teachings of the Torah and Jewish Ideals amongst men of the Jewish faith in American colleges and universities.

OFFICERS: Grand Chancellor, Archibald U. Braunfeld, 551-5th Ave., N. Y. C.; Grand Vice-Chancellor, Max Stohler; Irving Simon; Grand Exchequer, Max Alan Hubar; Grand Scribe, Samuel Kirschenbaum.

SIGMA TAU PHI

Org. 1917. OFFICE: Sec., 1518 Walnut, Philadelphia, Pa.
Annual Convention, Dec. 31, 1933—Jan. 2, 1934, Philadelphia, Pa.

Members, 715.

PURPOSE: College Fraternity.

OFFICERS: Sup. Chancellor, William Sylk, Phila., Pa.; Supreme Vice-Chancellor, Samuel Lichtenfeld, Wayne, Pa.; Sup. Scribe, Sidney B. Gottlieb, Phila., Pa.; Sup. Bursar, Samuel Needleman, Phila., Pa.; Sup. Recorder, Harold M. Miller, 1041 E. 7th, Bklyn., N. Y.; Sup. Council: The Officers and Geo. Braham, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Joe M. Axelrod, David Reiter and Philip Richman, Philadelphia, Pa.

SYNAGOGUE COUNCIL OF AMERICA

Org. 1925. OFFICE: 3 E. 65th, New York City.
Meeting, June 1, 1934, New York City.

Members, 36.

PURPOSE: To take council together for the sacred purpose of preserving and fostering Judaism; composed of representatives of national, congregational and rabbinical organizations of America for the purpose of speaking and acting unitedly and furthering such religious interests as the constituent organizations and the Council have in mind.

CONSTITUENT ORGANIZATIONS: The Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America, The Rabbinical Council of the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America, Union of American Hebrew Congregations, Central Conference of American Rabbis, United Synagogue of America, and Rabbinical Assembly of the Jewish Theological Seminary.

OFFICERS: Pres., Samuel Schulman; Vice-Pres., Elias Margolis; David de Sola Pool; Treas., Ben Altheimer; Sec., Israel Goldstein, Sec. to the Board, Jacob B. Pollak, N. Y. C.

TAU DELTA PHI FRATERNITY

Org. 1910. OFFICE: 11 E. 44th, New York City.

Twenty-third Annual Convention, Sept. 2-4, 1933, World's Fair, Chicago, Ill.

Members, 2,300. Chapters, 21.

OFFICERS: Grand Consul, Irvin Lavine, Grand Forks, N. Dak.; Grand Vice-Consuls, Leon N. Booth, N. Y. C.; Samuel A. Sakolsky, Chicago, Ill.; Grand Quaestor, Herbert K. Baskin, N. Y. C.; Grand Councillor, E. Murray Feinberg, N. Y. C.; Grand Scribe, Nathan A. Epstein, N. Y. C.; Editor of *Pyramid*, Howard I. Bachenheimer, N. Y. C.; Grand Historian, Herman L. Baskin.

TAU EPSILON PHI FRATERNITY

Org. Oct. 19, 1910, Inc., 1917. OFFICE: 618 W. 113th, New York City. Convention, Dec. 29, 1932—Jan. 1, 1933, Washington, D. C. Next Convention, Dec. 28—31, 1934, New York City. Chapters, 36 Undergraduate; 16 Alumni Clubs, Members, 3,050. PURPOSE: To foster the spirit of true brotherly love and self-sacrifice. OFFICERS: Consul, Arthur Pite; Vice-Consuls, Herbert T. Singer, and J. Brown Venezky; Quaestor, Irving Golembe; Tribune, Alfred J. Kleinberger; Exec. Sec., Howard Simon; Asst. Exec. Sec., Fred Steiner, Jr.; Asst. Tribune, Sidney S. Suntag; Editor, Neil M. Lieblich.

TAU EPSILON RHO FRATERNITY

Org. 1919. OFFICE: 1100 B. F. Jones Law Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa. Annual Convention, 1933, Cleveland, O. Undergraduate Chapters, 10; Graduate Chapters, 6. Members, 650. PURPOSE: Legal fraternity with undergraduate chapters in accredited day law schools and graduate chapters in cities. OFFICERS: Supreme Chancellor, Manuel Levine, Cleveland, O.; Supreme Exec. Chancellor, Baruch A. Feldman, Cleveland, O.; Supreme Vice-Chancellor, Nathan I. Miller, Philadelphia, Pa.; Supreme Master of the Rolls, George Slesinger, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Supreme Bursar and Pledgar, Homer Kripke, Toledo, O.; Supreme Historian, Ben Marcus, Detroit, Mich.; Supreme Scholar, Morris Anapolsky, Boston, Mass.; Members of Supreme Council: George Slesinger, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Manuel Levine, Cleveland, O.; Baruch A. Feldman, Cleveland, O.; Nathan Miller, Philadelphia, Pa.; David B. Goodman, Toronto, Can.; Homer Kripke, Toledo, O.; Samuel Goldstock, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Norman Silver, Milwaukee, Wis.

UNION OF AMERICAN HEBREW CONGREGATIONS

Org. 1873. OFFICE: Merchants Bldg., Cincinnati, O. Thirty-third Council, June 18—22, 1933, Chicago, Ill. Members, 284 congregations. PURPOSE: To encourage and aid the organization and development of congregations and synagogues; to promote religious instruction and encourage the study of Jewish history and literature; to maintain the Hebrew Union College of Cincinnati, Ohio; to foster other activities for the perpetuation of Judaism. Six Departments: I. Executive: Chairman of Exec. Bd., Ludwig Vogelstein, N. Y. C.; Hon. Pres., Charles Shohl, Cincinnati, O.; II. Board of Finance: Chairman, David A. Brown, N. Y. C.; III. Hebrew

Union College: Chairman, Board of Governors, Alfred M. Cohen, Cincinnati, O.; Julian Morgenstern, President, Cincinnati, O.; IV. Department of Synagogue and School Extension, Chairman, Board of Managers, Julius W. Freiberg; Dir., George Zepin, Cincinnati, O.; V. National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods: Pres., Mrs. Maurice Steinfeld, St. Louis, Mo.; Hon. Pres., Mrs. Abram Simon, Washington, D. C.; Exec. Sec., Jane Evans, Cincinnati, O.; VI. National Federation of Temple Brotherhoods: Pres., Samuel B. Finkel, Boston, Mass.; Hon. Pres., Roger W. Straus, N. Y. C.; Exec. Sec., Arthur L. Reinhart, Cincinnati, O.

EXECUTIVE BOARD FOR 1933: Chairman of Exec. Bd., Ludwig Vogelstein, N. Y. C.; Hon. Pres., Charles Shohl, Cincinnati, O.; Vice-Pres., Jacob W. Mack, Cincinnati, O.; Marcus Rauh, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Maurice D. Rosenberg, Washington, D. C.; Treas., N. Henry Beckman, Cincinnati, O.; Sec., George Zepin.

UNION OF ORTHODOX JEWISH CONGREGATIONS OF AMERICA

Org. June 8, 1898. OFFICE: c/o Rabbi Isaac Elchanan Theological Seminary, 186th and Amsterdam Ave., New York City.

Thirty-first Annual Convention, April 29, 1934, Albany, N. Y.

OFFICERS: Hon. Pres., H. Pereira Mendes; M. S. Margolies; Bernard Drachman; Herbert S. Goldstein; Julius J. Dukas; Pres., William Weiss; Vice-Pres., C. Joshua Epstein, Benjamin Koenigsberg, Harry Roggen, Albert Wald, N. Y. C.; Samuel Feuerstein, Israel S. Gomborov, Baltimore, Md.; A. Goldblatt, Chicago, Ill.; N. Braun, Cleveland, O.; Rabbinical Vice-Pres., Leo Jung; Moses Hyamson, Israel Rosenberg, N. Y. C.; Saul Silber, Chicago, Ill.; Treas., Arthur I. LeVine; Max Herskovits; Financial Sec., Morris Engelman; Rec. Sec., Max S. Rosenfeld; Corr. Sec., Harry G. Fromberg, Exec. Sec., Manning H. Bleich, N. Y. C.

UNION OF ORTHODOX RABBIS OF UNITED STATES AND CANADA

Org. Tammuz 24, 5662 (1902). OFFICE: 151 Clinton, New York City.

Thirtieth Annual Convention, Nov. 13-15, 1933, Lakewood, N. J. Members, 400.

OFFICERS: Hon. Pres., I. Rosenberg; M. S. Margolies, N. Y. C.; B. L. Levinthal, Philadelphia, Pa.; B. Revel, N. Y. C.; Ch. I. Bloch, Jersey City, N. J.; L. Silver, Cincinnati, O.; Pres., J. Konvitz, Newark, N. J.; Vice-Pres. Chairman Adm. Comm., I. Siegel, Jersey City, N. J.; Vice-Pres.; Ch. F. Epstein, St. Louis, Mo. (for West); J. Rosen, Passaic, N. J.; J. Levinson, Brooklyn, N. Y.; A. S. Pfeffer, N. Y. C.; I. Idelson, N. Y. C.; L. Forer, Holyoke, Mass.; H. Dachowitz, Bklyn, N. Y.; L. Predmesky, N. Y. C.; R. M. Barishansky, N. Y. C.; N. Riff Camden, N. J.; J. Baumel, Bklyn, N. Y.; A. I. Selmanswicz, Bklyn, N. Y.; Treas., Chas. B. Notelovitz, Louisville, Ky.; Gen. Sec.; L. Seltzer; Fin. Sec., E. Pelchovitz, Bridgeport, Conn.; Chairman Exec. Comm., Sh. Karlinsky, N. Y. C.

UNION OF SEPHARDIC CONGREGATIONS

Org. March 3, 1929. OFFICE: 99 Central Park West, New York City.

PURPOSE: The promotion of the religious interests of Sephardic Jews.

OFFICERS: Pres., David de Sola Pool, N. Y. C.; Vice-Pres., Solomon Solis-Cohen, Philadelphia, Pa.; Capt. William Sebag-Montefiore, Montreal, Canada; Samuel Coen, N. Y. C.; Treas., Mathew J. Levy, N. Y. C.; Sec., Simon S. Nessim.

UNITED ORDER "TRUE SISTERS"

Org. April, 1846, as Independent Order of True Sisters.

OFFICE: 150 W. 85th, New York City.

Eighty-third Annual Convention of the Grand Lodge, Dec. 5-6, 1932, New York City.

Lodges, 35. Members, 11,729.

Publishes a monthly, *The Echo*, editor, Mrs. Esther Davis.

OFFICERS: (For December, 1933, to December, 1934) Pres., Mrs. Martha B. Gould; Sec., Mrs. Juliet B. Howard, 250 W. 94th; Financial Sec., Mrs. Fanny M. Marx; Treas., Mrs. Hermine Breitenfeld.

UNITED ROUMANIAN JEWS OF AMERICA

OFFICE: 799 Broadway, New York City.

Twenty-fifth Annual Convention, Feb. 18, 1934, New York City.

PURPOSE: To further, defend and protect the interests of the Jews in Roumania, to work for their civic and political emancipation and for their economic reconstruction and rehabilitation; and to represent and further the interests of the Roumanian Jews in the United States and Canada.

OFFICERS: Pres., Leo Wolfson; Vice-Pres., Bruno Berk, Abraham Hirsh, Julius Klepper, Leon Fischer, Max Schonfeld, Charles Sonnenreich; Treas., Abraham Falick; Sec., Herman Speier.

UNITED STATES MACCABI ASSOCIATION, INC.

Org. 1934. OFFICE: 217 Broadway (Room 711), New York City.

Members, 125.

PURPOSE: Aims at education of its members by physical and cultural training for responsible cooperation in all Jewish national enterprises, especially the upbuilding of Palestine.

OFFICERS: Pres., Nathan L. Goldstein; Sec., Albert D. Schanzer; Exec. Sec., David White, 217 B'way, (Room 711), N. Y. C.

UNITED SYNAGOGUE OF AMERICA

Org. Feb. 23, 1913. OFFICE: N. E. Cor. B'way & 122nd, New York City.

Twenty-second Annual Convention, May 6-8, 1934, Washington, D. C.

PURPOSE: The promotion of traditional Judaism in America.

FOUNDER: Solomon Schechter.

OFFICERS: Hon. Pres., Elias L. Solomon, N. Y. C.; Pres., Louis J. Moss, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Hon. Vice-Pres., Louis Ginzberg, N. Y. C.;

Vice-Pres., A. B. Cohen, Scranton, Pa.; H. J. Reit, N. Y. C.; Jacob Kohn, Los Angeles, Cal.; H. P. Kopplemann, Hartford, Conn.; Rec. Sec., Sol. Mutterperl, N. Y. C.; Cor. Sec., Chas. I. Hoffman, 624 High, Newark, N. J.; Treas., Israel Silberman, Kew Gardens, L. I., N. Y.; Executive Director, Samuel M. Cohen, N. Y. C.

UNITED ZIONIST SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY POALE-ZION ZEIRE-ZION

Poale Zion, Org. 1905. Zeire Zion, Org. 1921. Re-org. Oct. 1931.

OFFICE: 1225 Broadway, New York City.

Third Convention, June 27-July 2, 1934, Chicago, Ill.

Members, 5,000.

PURPOSE: To rebuild Palestine as a Jewish Homeland on socialistic bases; to cooperate with the World Zionist Organization, to help the Jewish Federation of Labor in Palestine, and to participate in the movement in America.

OFFICERS: General Sec., David Wertheim; Treas., David Pinski, N. Y. C.

UPSILON LAMBDA PHI FRATERNITY

Org. 1916; Inc. 1917. OFFICE: Camden, N. J.

Sixteenth Annual Convention, Sept. 1-4, 1933, Washington, D. C. Chapters, 36. Members, 1,965.

PURPOSE: An International Fraternity open to male students of the Jewish faith, in attendance at the high and preparatory schools, with the steadfast purpose of uniting the brothers spiritually, socially and fraternally, by means of a better understanding of the cardinal principles of Judaism.

OFFICERS: Master Ulp, Benjamin Asbell, Finance Bldg., Camden, N. J.; Deputy Master Ulp, Joseph Bulman, Washington, D. C.; Financial Ulp, Lewis M. Chernoff, New Britain, Conn.; Secretarial Ulp, Philip Goldstein, Washington, D. C.; Executive Board Members: Augustus A. Dreier, Morton Silverman, Gilbert O. Shulmau.

WOMEN'S BRANCH OF THE UNION OF ORTHODOX JEWISH CONGREGATIONS OF AMERICA

(Affiliated with the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America)

Org. April 19, 1924. OFFICE: 186th and Amsterdam Ave.

New York City.

Convention, Jan. 29, 1933, New York City.

PURPOSE: The unification of all the Orthodox women and organizations of the country into one strong body; the intensification and furtherance of Orthodox Judaism in the home, the religious school, amongst students, in institutions of higher learning; the spreading of the knowledge necessary for the understanding and practice of Orthodox Judaism through the circulation of religious and cultural literature; assistance in the organization of Sisterhoods and in the solution of their problems; providing scholarships for needy students of the Rabbi Isaac Elchanan Yeshiva of America; assisting in the maintainance of a Hebrew Teachers' Training School for Girls.

OFFICERS: Pres., Mrs. Herbert S. Goldstein; Hon. Vice-Pres., Mrs. Joseph Mayer Asher, Mrs. Moses Hyamson, Mrs. N. Taylor Phillips, Vice-Pres., Mrs. Leo Jung, Mrs. Harry Fischel, Mrs. Isidore Freedman, Mrs. Bernard Revel, Mrs. Abraham Levitan; Treas., Mrs. Adolph Schwarcz; Cor. Sec., Mrs. Edwin Kaufman; Rec. Sec., Mrs. Ralph Harte.

WOMEN'S LEAGUE FOR PALESTINE

Org. 1927. OFFICE: 175 Riverside Drive, New York City.

Annual Meeting, Dec. 6, 1933, New York City.

Members, 1,000.

Branches, 9.

PURPOSE: To assist the immigrant girls in Palestine by providing them with shelter, vocational training and employment.

OFFICERS: Hon. Pres., Mrs. Richard Gottheil; Hon. Vice-Pres., Mrs. Rose Blumenthal; Pres., Mrs. William Prince; Vice-Pres., Mrs. A. P. Kaplan, Mrs. D. L. Isaacs, Mrs. H. F. Fischbach, Mrs. L. Klosk, Mrs. L. Garland, Mrs. A. Lipton; Ch. Ex. Bd., Mrs. Charles Hyman; Fin. Sec., Mrs. Leo Kaplan; Sec., Mrs. Joseph Hordes; Treas., Mrs. Isaac Tumpowsky.

WOMEN'S LEAGUE OF THE UNITED SYNAGOGUE OF AMERICA

Org. Jan. 21, 1918. OFFICE: N. E. Cor. 122nd and B'way,
New York City.

Seventeenth Annual Convention, May 6-8, 1934, Washington, D. C.

PURPOSE: To advance traditional Judaism by furthering Jewish education among women and children by creating and fostering Jewish sentiment in the home, by promoting the observance of Jewish dietary laws and home ceremonials, Sabbath and Festivals, and by generally strengthening the religious institutions of the home.

FOUNDER: Mrs. Solomon Schechter.

OFFICERS: Hon. Pres., Mrs. Chas. I. Hoffman, Newark, N. J.; Pres., Mrs. Samuel Spiegel, N. Y. C.; Hon. Vice-Pres., Mrs. Joseph Herzog, N. Y. C.; Vice-Pres., Mrs. Cyrus Adler, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. Israel Davidson, N. Y. C.; Mrs. Benj. Davis, Chicago, Ill.; Sarah Kussy, Newark, N. J.; Mrs. Morris Lurie, Mrs. Moses Hyamson, N. Y. C.; Mrs. Leo Abrahams, East Orange, N. J.; Treas., Mrs. Elias L. Solomon, N. Y. C.; Cor. Sec., Mrs. Jacob S. Minkin, N. Y. C.; Rec. Sec., Mrs. David Kass, N. Y. C.

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATION FOR THE PIONEER WOMEN OF PALESTINE

Org. 1926. OFFICE: Room 404, 1225 Broadway, New York City.

Fouth Biennial Convention, Oct. 27-30, 1932, Toronto, Ont., Canada.

Members, 3,500.

PURPOSE: To help pioneer women's cooperative institutions in Palestine; to train women in agricultural and industrial work; to help establish and maintain nurseries and kindergartens for children of working mothers; to help the Women Workers' Council in Palestine

in all its endeavors in the economic, social and political life; to do cultural work among its membership and groups in America, and to help maintain the Jewish Folks Schools of America. Affiliated with the Poale Zion Zeiri Zion Party of America.

OFFICERS: Treas., Dvora Lapson, 1225 B'way; Sec., Goldie Meyerson.

THE WORKMEN'S CIRCLE

Org. Sept. 4, 1900. OFFICE: 175 East Broadway, New York City.
(Merger of Independent Workmen's Circle of America, Inc., with The Workmen's Circle.)

Thirty-second Convention, May 8, 1932, Boston, Mass.

Members, 75,000.

PURPOSE: Fraternal insurance and mutual aid.

OFFICERS: Pres., J. Weinberg; Treas., A. Seldin; Sec., Joseph Baskin.

YOUNG JUDAEA

Org. 1908. OFFICE: 11 Fifth Ave., New York City.
Twenty-fifth Annual Convention, June 23-26, 1933, Sharon, Mass.
Next Annual Convention, July 6-9, 1934, Cincinnati, O.
Number of Clubs, 600.

PURPOSE: To advance the cause of Zionism; to further the mental, moral and physical development of the Jewish youth; and to promote Jewish culture and ideals.

OFFICERS: Hon. Chairman, Herbert S. Lehman; Pres., David Levine, N. Y. C.; Vice-Pres., Lawrence Meyer, N. Y. C.; David Polish, Cincinnati, O.; Dinah Rausen, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Frank Ruben, Boston, Mass.; Chairman Adv. Bd., Clarence Y. Palitz; Treas., Louis P. Rocker; Sec., Racille Srolovitz; Exec. Dir., Mrs. A. H. Vixman.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S LEAGUE OF THE UNITED SYNAGOGUE OF AMERICA

Org. 1921. OFFICE: Broadway & 122nd, New York City.

Tenth Annual Convention, Feb. 9-12, 1934, New York City.

Members, 15,000. Societies, 130.

PURPOSE: To bring the Jewish youth nearer to traditional Judaism and to the Synagogue.

OFFICERS: Hon. Pres., Harry J. Goebel, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Pres., Bernard S. Karmatz, Philadelphia, Pa.; Vice-Pres., Albert Copakin,, Kansas City, Mo.; Maxwell J. Mangold, N. Y. C.; Miriam Abess, Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.; John Lewis, Brooklyn, N. Y.; William Mark, Baltimore, Md.; Treas., Benjamin Markowitz, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Sec. Wm. K. Richman, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rec. Sec., Beatrice Mantell N. Y. C.; Exec. Dir., Samuel M. Cohen, N. Y. C.

YOUNG POALE ZION ALLIANCE

Org. 1915. OFFICE: 1133 Broadway, New York City.

Twelfth Annual Convention, Sept. 1-4, 1933, Philadelphia, Pa.

Members, 2,500. Branches, 96.

PURPOSE: Junior Socialist and Zionist education and activities.

OFFICERS: Sec., Jacob Katzman.

ZETA BETA TAU FRATERNITY

Org. 1898; Inc. 1907. OFFICE: 545 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Annual Convention, Dec. 28-31, 1933, Cleveland, O.

Members, 5,450.

Ranking as the oldest and largest national Jewish intercollegiate Greek-letter fraternity with chapters in thirty-four universities and colleges, and graduate clubs in thirty-five of the principal cities of the United States and Canada.

Annually presents the "Gottheil Medal" to the American who does most for Jewry during year for which award is made.

OFFICERS: Sup. Pres., Herbert E. Steiner, N. Y. C.; Sup. Vice-Pres., Edward J. Bassen, N. Y. C.; Adrian J. Eichberg, Chicago, Ill.; Irvin Fane, Kansas City, Mo.; Ralph Colbert, Cleveland, O.; Sup. Treas., James Frank, Jr., Elkins Park, Pa.; Sup. Sec., David B. Berelson, San Francisco, Cal.; Sup. Historian, Leopold L. Meyer, Houston, Tex.; General Sec., L. D. Dover, 545 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

PUBLICATIONS: *The Zeta Beta Tau Quarterly* and *The Confidential Monthly News*.

 ZIONIST COMMISSION ON EDUCATION AND YOUTH ORGANIZATION

Org. 1933. OFFICE: 111 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Convention, Feb. 12, 1933, New York City.

Members, 103.

PURPOSE: To organize Zionist engaged in educational and cultural work around the Z. O. A. with a view to enable then to find expression within the Zionist Movement; to stimulate discussion and development of Zionist ideology in its application to Jewish life; to coordinate activities and to improve the standards of cultural work in existing Zionist units—child, youth and adult—and to create such agencies as may be necessary for this purpose; to carry on Zionist educational activity among groups and institutions not specifically Zionist, with a view to enlist their interest in Palestine to affiliate them with the Zionist movement and to secure their participation in Zionist endeavor; to enlist Zionists—youth and adults—in joint enterprises with non-Zionist groups for the purpose of fostering community consciousness and community organization.

OFFICERS: *Ex officio*, Morris Rothenberg, N. Y. C.; Chairman, Israel S. Chipkin, N. Y. C.; Sec., Isaac Imber, 666 W. 188th, N. Y. C.

 ZIONIST ORGANIZATION OF AMERICA

Org. 1897; Reorg. 1918. OFFICE: 111 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Thirty-seventh Annual Convention, July 1-3, 1934, Atlantic City, N. J.

Members, 78,000.

PURPOSE: To stimulate interest in the rebuilding of Palestine as the Jewish National Home, and to foster interest in the Jewish renaissance.

CONSTITUENT ORGANIZATIONS: Hadassah, Order Sons of Zion.

AFFILIATED ORGANIZATIONS: Young Judaea, Avukah, Junior Hadassah, Youth Zionist Organization.

PUBLICATIONS: *The New Palestine*, a weekly for members, in English.

OFFICERS: President, Morris Rothenberg, N. Y. C.; Vice-Pres., Harry Friedberg, Kansas City, Mo.; William M. Lewis, Philadelphia, Pa.; Elihu D. Stone, Boston, Mass.; Nathan Straus, Jr., N. Y. C.; Robert Szold, N. Y. C.; Max Shulman, Chicago, Ill.; Solomon Goldman, Chicago, Ill.; Treas., Harry P. Fierst, N. Y. C.; Chairman, Finance Com., Louis P. Rocker, N. Y. C.; Sec., Morris Margulies, N. Y. C.; Chairman, Nat. Ex. Com., Ezra Shapiro, Cleveland, O.; Chairman, Governing Council, Louis Lipsky, N. Y. C.; Chairman, Administrative Committee; Morris Rothenberg, N. Y. C.

LIST OF FEDERATIONS AND OF WELFARE FUNDS FOR PHILANTHROPIC WORK
IN THE UNITED STATES

City and State	Name of Federation	Address	Executive
Akron, O.	Jewish Social Service Federation	308 Bankers Bldg.	Malvyn Wachner, Supt.
Albany, N. Y.	Albany Jewish Social Service	78 State	Edith M. Sanders, Exec. Sec'y
Altoona, Pa.	*Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of Altoona	Commerce Bldg.	Samuel Jubelirer, Chairman of the Board
Atlanta, Ga.	Atlanta Federation of Jewish Charities	318 Capitol Ave., S. E.	Edward M. Kahn, Exec. Dir.
Atlantic City, N. J.	Federation of Jewish Charities of Atlantic City	138 S. Virginia Ave.	Rose Wesler, Gen. Sec'y
Austin, Tex.	Austin Jewish Federation	2228 Guadalupe	Samuel H. Baron, Sec'y
Baltimore, Md.	*Associated Jewish Charities of Baltimore	205 W. Lombard	Harry Greenstein, Exec. Dir.
Birmingham, Ala.	Federation of Jewish Charities	700 N. 18th	Morris Newfield, Pres.
Boston, Mass.	*Associated Jewish Philanthropies	24 Province	Ben M. Selekman, Exec. Dir.
Buffalo, N. Y.	*Jewish Federation for Social Service	398 Jefferson Ave.	Mrs. Chas. Bock, Manag. Dir.
Canton, O.	Jewish Welfare League	411 N. Market	Bernard Truxton, Exec. Dir.
Chattanooga, Tenn.	Chattanooga Federation of Jewish Charities	312 W. 8th	Harry Miller, Pres.
Chicago, Ill.	*The Jewish Charities of Chicago	1800 Selden	Samuel A. Goldsmith, Exec. Dir.
Cincinnati, O.	United Jewish Social Agencies	S. E. Cor. 15th & Central Parkway	Maurice J. Sievers, Exec. Sec'y
	*Jewish Welfare Fund	S. E. Cor. 15th & Central Parkway	Maurice J. Sievers, Exec. Sec'y
Cleveland, O.	The Jewish Welfare Federation	1900 Euclid Ave.	Samuel Goldhamer, Exec. Dir.
	*The Jewish Welfare Fund	1900 Euclid Ave.	Samuel Goldhamer, Exec. Dir.
Columbus, O.	Jewish Welfare Federation	555 E. Rich	Rose Sugarman, Exec. Sec'y
	*United Jewish Fund	150 E. Broad	E. J. Schanfarber, Pres.
Dallas, Tex.	*Jewish Federation for Social Service	1817 Pocatontas	George A. Levy, Exec. Dir.
Davenport, Ia.	*Tri-City (Davenport, Rock Island and Moline) Jewish Charities	522 Union Bank Bldg.	Cecilia K. Arshack, Exec. Sec'y

*Independent Federation, not member of Community Chest.

**No reply received.

LIST OF FEDERATIONS

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City and State	Name of Federation	Address	Executive
Dayton, O.....	Jewish Federation for Social Service	59 Green	Jane G. Fisher, Exec. Sec'y
Detroit, Mich.....	Jewish Welfare Federation of Detroit	51 W. Warren Ave.	Kurt Peiser, Exec. Dir.
Ft. Wayne, Ind.....	Ft. Wayne Federation of Jewish Charities	1313 W. Wayne	Minnette Baum, Sec'y
**Grand Rapids.....	*United Jewish Welfare Society	307 Fuller Ave., S. E.	M. Louis Fishman, Pres.
Harrisburg, Pa.....	*United Jewish Community of Harrisburg	1110 N. 3rd	Paul Goldblatt, Exec. Dir.
Houston, Tex.....	United Jewish Welfare Association	618 1/2 Milam	Mrs. Miriam Oberdorfer, Sup't
Indianapolis, Ind.....	Jewish Federation of Indianapolis	17 W. Morris	H. Joseph Hyman, Exec. Dir.
	*Jewish Welfare Fund	17 W. Morris	H. Joseph Hyman, Exec. Dir.
Kansas City, Mo.....	United Jewish Charities	1000 Admiral Blvd.	Mrs. Henry Cohen, Exec. Dir.
Lafayette, Ind.....	*Federated Jewish Charities	614 N. 6th	Mrs. Andrew Fried, Sec'y
Los Angeles, Calif.....	Federation of Jewish Welfare Organizations	610 Temple	I. Irving Lipsitch, Exec. Dir.
Louisville, Ky.....	Jewish Welfare Federation	215 E. Walnut	Mrs. Lula D. Krakaur, Exec. Sec'y
Memphis, Tenn.....	Federation of Jewish Welfare Agencies	608 Goodwyn Inst.	Stella Loewenstein, Exec. Sec'y
Milwaukee, Wis.....	*Federated Jewish Charities of Milwaukee	1002 W. North Ave.	Mrs. S. Ruscha, Exec. Sec'y
Minneapolis, Minn.....	*Minneapolis Federation for Jewish Service	840 Andrus Bldg.	B. C. Zalkind, Sec'y
Mobile, Ala.....	Federation of Jewish Charities	6 N. Pine	Nell R. Hess, Sec'y
Montgomery, Ala.....	Jewish Federation of Montgomery	Sayre & Clayton	Rae Pake, Exec. Sec'y
Nashville, Tenn.....	Nashville Federation of Jewish Charities	712 Union	Herbert Kohn, Exec. Sec'y
New Orleans, La.....	Jewish Charitable and Educational Federation	1205 St. Charles Ave.	David Fichman, Exec. Dir.

City and State	Name of Federation	Address	Executive
New York (Brooklyn)	*Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities	94 Clinton	Joseph J. Schwartz, Exec. Dir.
New York (Manhattan and Bronx)	*Federation for the Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies of New York City	71 W. 47th	Solomon Lowenstein, Exec. Dir.
Newark, N. J.	Conference of Jewish Charities of Newark	24 Branford Place	Mrs. Leah Frank Segal, Exec. Dir.
Oakland, Calif.	Oakland Jewish Federation *United Jewish Welfare Fund of Oakland	724 14th 724 14th	Harry J. Sapper, Exec. Dir. Harry J. Sapper, Sec'y
Omaha, Nebr.	Jewish Community Center and Welfare Federation	101 N. 20th	Jacob S. Pearlstein, Exec. Dir.
Philadelphia, Pa.	Federation of Jewish Charities of Philadelphia	330 S. 9th	Jacob Billikopf, Exec. Dir.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Federation of Jewish Philanthropies of Pittsburgh	15 Fernando	Ludwig B. Bernstein, Exec. Dir.
Portland, Ore.	Federated Jewish Societies of Portland Jewish Federation for Social Service	1636 S. W. 13th Ave. 65 Benefit	Mrs. Isaac Swett, Exec. Dir. Max L. Grant, Pres.
**Providence, R. I.	*Federated Jewish Charities *Jewish Federation of St. Louis *Jewish Social Service Federation Jewish Welfare Society Federation of Jewish Charities *Jewish National Welfare Fund The Jewish Federation	501 Felix 3636 Page Ave. County Court House 645 A 1500 Scott 478 Mills Building 440 Wyoming Ave.	Samuel Hassenbusch, Pres. Blanche Renard, Exec. Dir. Hannah Myers, Exec. Sec'y Ruth Singer, Exec. Sec'y Hyman Kaplan, Exec. Dir. Mrs. Annette R. Sabat, Sec'y Mrs. Hattie R. Mechlowitz, Exec. Dir.
Scranton, Pa.	Jewish Welfare Society *Federated Jewish Charities Federation of Jewish Social Service Federation for Support of Jewish Philanthropic Societies	423 Smith Tower Annex 1024 Michigan Ave. 421 Pearl 1012 E. Genesee	May B. Goldsmith, Exec. Sec'y Samuel Krasnick, Chairman Dena Baron, Sup't Moses Winkelstein, Pres.
Seattle, Wash.			
Sheboygan, Wis.			
Sioux City, Ia.			
Syracuse, N. Y.			

City and State	Name of Federation	Address	Executive
**Toledo, O.....	Jewish Federation of Toledo	1900 Linwood Ave.	Joseph A. Woolf, Exec. Dir.
Trenton, N. J.....	*Jewish Federation of Trenton.....	18 S. Stockton	Mrs. Fannie D. Budson, Exec. Dir.
Tulsa, Okla.....	Tulsa Federation of Jewish Charities	602 S. Cheyenne	Mrs. Emil Salomon, Sec'y
Utica, N. Y.....	Federation for Jewish Social Service	1434 Steuben	Mrs. H. Rockovitz, Exec. Sec'y
Worcester, Mass.....	United Jewish Charities, Inc.	10 Waverly	Mrs. Anna B. Seder, Exec. Sec'y

JEWISH PERIODICALS APPEARING IN THE UNITED STATES

(Note: The language of publication is English, unless otherwise indicated)

NAME	ADDRESS	Time of Publication	Established
AMERICAN HEBREW AND JEWISH TRIBUNE.....	212 5th Av., New York, N. Y.	Weekly	1879
AMERICAN ISRAELITE.....	20 E. 12th, Cincinnati, O.	Weekly	1854
AMERICAN JEWISH CONGRESS COURIER.....	122 E. 42nd, New York, N. Y.	Bi-Weekly	1933
AMERICAN JEWISH WORLD, THE.....	711 Palace Building, Minneapolis, Minn.	Weekly	1912
AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK.....	S. E. cor. Broad and Spring Garden, Phila., Pa.	Annual	1899
BETAR MONTHLY.....	234 E. Broadway, New York, N. Y.	Monthly	1931
B'NAI B'RITH MAGAZINE.....	70 Electric Bldg., Cincinnati, O.	Monthly	1886
B'NAI B'RITH MESSENGER AND CALIFORNIA JEWISH REVIEW.....	124 W. 4th, Los Angeles, Cal.	Weekly	1897
BRIK'N (Yiddish).....	451 Wrightwood Av., Chicago, Ill.	Quarterly	1933
BROOKLYN JEWISH EXAMINER.....	186 Joralemon, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Weekly	1929
BROOKLYN JEWISH VOICE.....	305 Washington, Brooklyn, N. Y.	Weekly	1929
BUFFALO JEWISH REVIEW.....	35 Pearl, Buffalo, N. Y.	Weekly	1912
*CALIFORNIA JEWISH BULLETIN.....	2721 West, Oakland, Cal.	Weekly	1930
CALIFORNIA JEWISH VOICE.....	2600 Brooklyn Av., Los Angeles, Cal.	Weekly	1922
CHICAGO (Yiddish).....	1133 S. Homan Av., Chicago, Ill.	Monthly	1931
CHICAGO ISRAELITE.....	116 S. Michigan Av., Chicago, Ill.	Weekly	1885
CHICAGO JEWISH CHRONICLE.....	139 N. Clark, Chicago, Ill.	Weekly	1918
CONNECTICUT HEBREW RECORD.....	113 Munroe, Lynn, Mass.	Weekly	
DAILY JEWISH COURIER (Yiddish).....	251 Causeway, Boston, Mass.	Semi-Weekly	1922
DAY, THE (Yiddish).....	1214 S. Halsted, Chicago, Ill.	Daily	1887
	183 E. Broadway, New York, N. Y.	Daily	1914

*Indicates no reply has been received

NAME	ADDRESS	Time of Publication	Established
DETROIT JEWISH CHRONICLE.....	525 Woodward Av., Detroit, Mich.	Weekly	1914
DETROIT JEWISH GUIDE (Der Vegveiser) (Yiddish).....	150 W. Larned, Detroit, Mich.	Weekly	1930
DOREINU (Hebrew).....	436 S. Central Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.	Monthly	1934
EMANU-EL AND JEWISH JOURNAL.....	220 Bush, San Francisco, Cal.	Weekly	1932
EVERY FRIDAY.....	1313 American Bldg., Cincinnati, O.	Weekly	1927
EXPRESS (Yiddish and English).....	10 N. Clark, Chicago, Ill.	Weekly	1933
FEDER, DIE (Yiddish).....	220 E. 11th, New York, N. Y.	Monthly	1919
FREIE ARBEITER STIMME (Yiddish).....	45 W. 17th, New York, N. Y.	Weekly	1899
FRIEND (Yiddish).....	175 E. Bway, New York, N. Y.	Monthly	1930
GERECHTIGKEIT (Yiddish).....	3 W. 16th, New York, N. Y.	Monthly	1918
HADOAR (Hebrew).....	111 5th Av., New York, N. Y.	Weekly	1921
HAMMER, DER (Yiddish).....	35 E. 12th, New York, N. Y.	Monthly	1926
HAPARDES (Hebrew).....	3414 Douglas Blvd., Chicago, Ill.	Monthly	1927
HARTFORD JEWISH LEDGER.....	206 State, Hartford, Conn.	Weekly	1929
HASID'S INDEX TO PERIODICALS AND BOOKLIST.....	509 5th Av., New York, N. Y.	Monthly	1932
HEBREW PHYSICIAN, THE (Harofeh Ho'ivri) (Hebrew).....	983 Park Av., New York, N. Y.	Annual	1926
HEBREW UNION COLLEGE ANNUAL.....	Cincinnati, O.	Annual	1924
HEBREW WATCHMAN.....	226 Vance Av., Memphis, Tenn.	Weekly	1925
HECHALUTZ.....	1225 Broadway, New York, N. Y.	Bi-Monthly	1933
HOREB (Hebrew).....	Amsterdam Av. and 186th, New York, N. Y.	Semi-Annual	1934
INDIANA JEWISH CHRONICLE.....	833 Meyer-Kiser Bank Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.	Weekly	1921
INTERMOUNTAIN JEWISH NEWS.....	Temple Court Bldg., Denver, Colo.	Weekly	1915
IOWA JEWISH NEWS.....	414 S & L Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa	Weekly	1932

NAME	ADDRESS	Time of Publication	Established
JEWISH ADVOCATE.....	251 Causeway, Boston, Mass.	Semi-Weekly	1900
JEWISH AMERICAN FAMILY MAGAZINE AND GAZETTE, THE (Yiddish).....	77 Bowery, New York, N. Y.	Weekly	1902
JEWISH BRAILLE REVIEW (for the Blind).....	31 W. 110th, New York, N. Y.	Monthly	1931
JEWISH CENTER.....	71 W. 47th, New York, N. Y.	Quarterly	1922
JEWISH CHRONICLE.....	190 Badger Av., Newark, N. J.	Weekly	1921
JEWISH CIVIC LEADER.....	390 Main, Worcester, Mass.	Weekly	1925
JEWISH CRITERION.....	2002 Clark Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.	Weekly	1899
JEWISH CURRENT NEWS.....	221 Centre, New York, N. Y.	Weekly	1927
JEWISH DAILY BULLETIN.....	221 Centre, New York, N. Y.	Daily	1924
JEWISH DAILY FORWARD (Yiddish).....	175 E. Broadway, New York, N. Y.	Daily	1897
JEWISH DAILY PRESS (Yiddish).....	221 San Fernando Bldg., 406 N. Main, Los Angeles, Cal.	Daily	1934
JEWISH EDUCATION.....	1800 Selden, Chicago, Ill.	Quarterly	1929
JEWISH EXPONENT.....	Room 728, Public Ledger Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.	Weekly	1887
JEWISH FARMER, THE (Yiddish and English).....	301 E. 14th, New York, N. Y.....	Monthly	1908
JEWISH FLORIDIAN.....	P. O. Box 2973, Miami, Fla.	Weekly	1928
JEWISH FORUM, THE.....	325 Broadway, New York, N. Y.	Monthly	1917
JEWISH HERALD.....	68 Exchange Place, Providence, R. I.	Weekly	1929
JEWISH INDEPENDENT.....	731 Bolivar Rd., Cleveland, O.	Weekly	1906
JEWISH LAYMAN.....	Merchants Bldg., Cincinnati, O.	Monthly	1926
JEWISH LEADER (Der Fihrer) (Yiddish and English).....	602 Investment Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.	Weekly	1887

NAME	ADDRESS	Time of Publication	Established
JEWISH LEDGER.....	City Savings Bank Bldg., Albany, N. Y.	Weekly	1931
*JEWISH LEDGER.....	601 Professional Arts Bldg., Atlantic City, N. J.	Weekly	1931
JEWISH LEDGER.....	938 Lafayette, New Orleans, La.	Weekly	1895
JEWISH LEDGER.....	57 Mortimer, Rochester, N. Y.	Weekly	1924
JEWISH LEDGER.....	211 Denison Bldg., Syracuse, N. Y.	Weekly	1932
JEWISH MORNING JOURNAL AND JEWISH DAILY NEWS (Yiddish).....	77 Bowery, New York, N. Y.	Daily	1885
JEWISH POST.....	7 Church, Paterson, N. J.	Weekly	1928
JEWISH PRESS.....	490 Brandeis Theater Building, Omaha, Neb.	Weekly	1921
JEWISH PRESS AND MILWAUKEE WOCHENBLATT (Yiddish and English)	1714 N. 12th, Milwaukee, Wis.	Weekly	1915
JEWISH QUARTERLY REVIEW.....	S. E. cor. Broad and York, Philadelphia, Pa.	Quarterly	1909
JEWISH RECORD, THE.....	80 Broad, Elizabeth, N. J.	Weekly	1930
JEWISH RECORD (Yiddish and English)	1714 Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.	Weekly	1913
JEWISH REVIEW.....	434 Industrial Trust Bldg., Providence, R. I.	Weekly	1920
JEWISH REVIEW AND OBSERVER.....	1150 W. 3d, Cleveland, O.	Weekly	1888
JEWISH SCHOOL QUARTERLY.....	122d and Broadway, New York, N. Y.	Quarterly	1933
JEWISH SOCIAL SERVICE QUARTERLY.....	71 W. 47th, New York, N. Y.	Quarterly	1924
JEWISH STANDARD.....	1 Sherman Av., Jersey City, N. J.	Weekly	1919
JEWISH TEACHER.....	Merchants Bldg., Cincinnati, O.	Quarterly	1932
JEWISH TIMES.....	306 N. Charles, Baltimore, Md.	Weekly	1919
JEWISH TIMES.....	Suite 710, 1211 Chestnut, Philadelphia, Pa.	Weekly	1924
JEWISH TRANSCRIPT, THE.....	1616 8th Av., Seattle, Wash.	Weekly	1924
JEWISH TRIBUNE, THE.....	694 Main Av., Passaic, N. J.	Weekly	1931
JEWISH UNITY.....	701 Professional Bldg., Miami, Fla.	Weekly	1927
JEWISH VETERAN, THE.....	276 5th Av., New York, N. Y.	Monthly	1925

NAME	ADDRESS	Time of Publication	Established
*JEWISH VOICE.....	239 Halsey, Newark, N. J.	Weekly	1924
JEWISH WORLD (Yiddish)	10600 Superior Av., Cleveland, O.	Daily	1907
*JEWISH WORLD (Yiddish).....	223 S. 5th, Philadelphia, Pa.	Daily	1914
KANSAS CITY JEWISH CHRONICLE.....	304 W. 10th, Kansas City, Mo.	Weekly	1920
KINDER JOURNAL (Yiddish).....	133 2d Av., New York, N. Y.	Monthly	1920
LABOR PALESTINE.....	1225 Broadway, New York, N. Y.	Monthly	1933
*LABOR ZIONIST.....	1133 Broadway, New York, N. Y.	Monthly	1933
LITERARY MONTHLY (Yiddish).....	176 2d Av., New York, N. Y.	Bi-Monthly	1930
MENORAH JOURNAL.....	63 5th Av., New York, N. Y.	Quarterly	1915
*MILWAUKEE JEWISH VOICE (Yiddish and English).....	2469 W. Lisbon Av., Milwaukee, Wis.	Weekly	1930
MODERN VIEW, THE.....	210 Olive, St. Louis, Mo.	Weekly	1900 -
MORNING FREIHEIT (Yiddish).....	50 E. 13th, New York, N. Y.	Daily	1922
NATIONAL JEWISH LEDGER.....	836 Tower Bldg., Washington, D. C.	Weekly	1930
NEW HAVEN JEWISH LEDGER.....	341 State, New Haven, Conn.	Monthly	1930
NEW PALESTINE.....	111 5th Av., New York, N. Y.	Bi-Monthly	1921
OHIO JEWISH CHRONICLE.....	305 Schultz Bldg., Columbus, O.	Weekly	1921
*OIFKUM (Yiddish).....	61 E. 4th, New York, N. Y.	Monthly	1926
OPINION.....	122 E. 42d, New York, N. Y.	Monthly	1931
ORTHODOX UNION The.....	186th and Amsterdam Av., New York, N. Y.	Monthly	1933
OUR COMMUNITY.....	4802 10th Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.	Monthly	1933
OUR SCHOOL (Yiddish).....	175 E. Broadway, New York, N. Y.	Monthly	1931
PANORAMA.....	143 Federal, Boston, Mass.	Monthly	1933
PIONEER WOMAN, THE (Yiddish and English).....	1225 Broadway, New York, N. Y.	Bi-Monthly	1926
PROLETARIŠHER GEDANK (Yiddish)....	3807 Lexington, Chicago, Ill.	Bi-Weekly	1933

NAME	ADDRESS	Time of Publication	Established
REFORM ADVOCATE.....	Room 1505, 7 S. Dearborn, Chicago, Ill.	Weekly	1890
SCRIBE, THE.....	510 Davis Bldg., Portland, Ore.	Weekly	1919
SENTINEL.....	511 S. Sangamon, Chicago, Ill.	Weekly	1910
SOUTHERN ISRAELITE.....	Glenn Bldg., Suite 312-3-4, Atlanta, Ga.	Bi-Monthly	1925
SOUTHWESTERN JEWISH REVIEW.....	2512 3d, San Diego, Cal.	Weekly	1924
SPOKESMAN.....	423 Citizens Bldg., Louisville, Ky.	Weekly	1913
SPRINGFIELD HEBREW RECORD.....	113 Munroe, Lynn, Mass.		
	251 Causeway, Boston, Mass.	Semi-Weekly	1922
SPRINGFIELD JEWISH LEDGER.....	105 Bridge, Springfield, Mass.	Monthly	1929
*STARK COUNTY JEWISH NEWS.....	1315 17th, N. W., Canton, O.	Bi-Monthly	1921
TEXAS JEWISH HERALD.....	411½ Fannin, Houston, Texas	Weekly	1907
*TOLEDO ISRAELITE.....	2448 Putnam, Toledo, O.	Monthly	1914
VARA, LA (Ladino).....	7 Rivington, New York, N. Y.	Weekly	1922
WECKER, DER (Yiddish).....	175 E. Broadway, New York, N. Y.	Semi-Monthly	1921
WESTERN JEWISH ADVOCATE.....	333 Kittredge Bldg., Denver, Colo.	Monthly	1929
WISCONSIN JEWISH CHRONICLE.....	625 N. Milwaukee, Milwaukee, Wis.	Weekly	1920
WOMEN'S LEAGUE OUTLOOK.....	Broadway, N. E. Cor. 122nd, New York, N. Y.	Quarterly	1930
YIDDISH (Yiddish).....	149 2d Av., New York, N. Y.	Occasional	1932
YIDDISHER KAEMPFER (Yiddish).....	1125 Broadway, New York, N. Y.	Weekly	1920
YOUNG ISRAEL.....	Merchants' Bldg., Cincinnati, O.	Monthly	1913
YOUNG JUDAEAN.....	111 5th Av., New York, N. Y.	Monthly	1910
Y. P. Z. A. VANGUARD.....	1225 Broadway, New York, N. Y.	Monthly	1932
ZUKUNFT (Yiddish).....	175 E. Broadway, New York, N. Y.	Monthly	1893

JEWES IN THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES

PAST

- ANSORGE, MARTIN C., 1882- . Rep. from N. Y., 1921-1922.
 BENJAMIN, JUDAH PHILIP, 1812-1884. Sen. from La., 1853-1861.
 BERGER, VICTOR, 1860-1929. Rep. from Wis., 1911-1913, 1923-1929.
 CANTOR, JACOB A., 1854-1920. Rep. from N. Y., 1913-1915.
 COHEN, WILLIAM W., 1874- . Rep. from N. Y., 1927-1929.
 EINSTEIN, EDWIN, 1842-1906. Rep. from N. Y., 1879-1881.
 EMERICH, MARTIN, 1847-1922. Rep. from Ill., 1903-1907.
 FISCHER, ISRAEL F., 1858- . Rep. from N. Y., 1895-1899.
 FRANK, NATHAN, 1851-1930. Rep. from Mo., 1889-1891.
 GOLDER, BENJAMIN N., 1891- . Rep. from Pa., 1925-1933.
 GOLDFOGLE, HENRY M., 1856-1929. Rep. from N. Y., 1901-1915, 1919-1921:
 GOLDZIER, JULIUS, 1854-1925. Rep. from Ill., 1893-1895.
 GUGGENHEIM, SIMON, 1867- . Sen. from Colo., 1907-1913.
 HART, EMANUEL B., 1809-1897. Rep. from N. Y., 1851-1853.
 HOUSEMAN, JULIUS, 1832-1891. Rep. from Mich., 1883-1885.
 JACOBSTEIN, MEYER, 1880- . Rep. from N. Y., 1923-1929.
 JONAS, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, 1834-1911. Sen. from La., 1879-1885.
 KAHN, JULIUS, 1861-1924. Rep. from Cal., 1889-1902, 1905-1924.
 KRAUSS, MILTON, 1866- . Rep. from Ill., 1917-1922.
 LESSLER, MONTAGUE, 1869- . Rep. from N. Y., 1902-1903.
 LEVIN, LEWIS CHARLES, 1808-1860. Rep. from Pa., 1845-1851.
 LEVY, DAVID. See YULEE, DAVID LEVY.
 LEVY, JEFFERSON MONROE, 1852-1924. Rep. from N. Y., 1899-1901, 1911-1915.
 LITTAUER, LUCIUS NATHAN, 1859- . Rep. from N. Y., 1897-1907.
 LONDON, MEYER, 1871-1926. Rep. from N. Y., 1915-1917, 1921-1923.
 *MARX, SAMUEL, 1867-1922. Rep. from N. Y., 1922.
 MAY, MITCHELL, 1871- . Rep. from N. Y., 1899-1901.
 MEYER, ADOLPH, 1842-1908. Rep. from La., 1891-1908.
 MORSE, LEOPOLD, 1831-1892. Rep. from Mass., 1877-1885, 1887-1889
 PERLMAN, NATHAN D., 1887- . Rep. from N. Y., 1920-1927.

*Died before taking his seat.

- PHILLIPS, HENRY MYER, 1811-1884. Rep. from Pa., 1857-1859.
 PHILLIPS, PHILIP, 1807-1884. Rep. from Ala., 1853-1855.
 PULITZER, JOSEPH, 1847-1911. Rep. from N. Y., 1885-1886.
 RAYNER, ISADOR, 1850-1912. Rep. from Md., 1887-1895. Sen. from Md., 1905-1912.
 ROSENBLUM, B. L., 1880- . Rep. from Wheeling, W. Va., 1921.
 ROSSDALE, ALBERT B., 1878- . Rep. from N. Y., 1921-1922.
 SIEGEL, ISAAC, 1880- . Rep. from N. Y., 1915-1922.
 SIMON, JOSEPH, 1851- . Sen. from Ore., 1897-1903.
 STRAUS, ISIDOR, 1845-1912. Rep. from N. Y., 1894-1895.
 STROUSE, MYER, 1825-1878. Rep. from Pa., 1863-1867.
 VOLK, LESTER DAVID, 1884- . Rep. from N. Y., 1921-1923.
 WOLF, HARRY B., 1880- . Rep. from Md., 1907-1909.
 YULEE, DAVID LEVY, 1811-1886. Del. from Fla., 1841-1845. Sen. from Fla., 1845-1851, 1855-1861.

PRESENT

(MEMBERS OF THE SEVENTY-THIRD CONGRESS)

- BACHARACH, ISAAC, Republican, Representative, Atlantic City, 1915-
 BLOOM, SOL., Democrat, Representative, New York City, 1923-
 CELLER, EMANUEL, Democrat, Representative, New York City, 1923-
 DICKSTEIN, SAMUEL, Democrat, Representative, New York City, 1923-
 ELLENBOGEN, HENRY, Democrat, Representative, Pittsburgh, 1933-
 KAHN, FLORENCE PRAG (MRS. JULIUS), Republican, Representative, San Francisco, 1925-
 KOPPELMAN, HERMAN P., Democrat, Representative, Hartford, 1933-
 PEYSER, THEODORE A., Democrat, Representative, New York City, 1933-
 SABATH, ADOLPH J., Representative, Chicago, 1907-
 SIROVICH, WM. I., Democrat, Representative, New York City, 1927-

JEWS IN THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES

The following is a list of Jews who have served as ministers or ambassadors of the United States to foreign countries. It does not include persons who have served, or are now serving, as consuls, except when consuls were clothed with diplomatic power. In the compilation of this list, the Jewish Encyclopedia, the American Jewish Year Book, and the Register of the Department of State were consulted.

- BELMONT, AUGUST, (1816-1890), New York, Chargé d'Affaires in the Netherlands, May 24, 1853; Minister Resident, June 29, 1854.
- BERNSTEIN, HERMAN, (1876-), New York City, Minister to Albania, 1929-1933. Resigned.
- EINSTEIN, LEWIS, (1877-), New York City, Minister to Costa Rica, July 6, 1913 to June 1921; Minister to Czechoslovakia, October 8, 1921 to February 1, 1930.
- ELKUS, ABRAM I., (1867-), New York City, Ambassador to Turkey, July 21, 1916 to-, 1917.
- GUGGENHEIM, HARRY F., (1890-), New York City, Ambassador to Cuba, October 10, 1929-1933.
- HIRSCH, SOLOMON, (1839-1902), Portland, Oregon, Minister to Turkey, May 16, 1889 to 1892.
- KAUFMAN, DAVID E., (1883-), Philadelphia, Pa., Minister to Bolivia March 7, 1928-January 9, 1930; Minister to Siam, June 12, 1930-1933. Resigned.
- KORNFELD, JOSEPH S., (1876-), Toledo, Ohio., Minister to Persia November 9, 1921 to September 1, 1924.
- MORGENTHAU, HENRY, (1856-), New York City, Ambassador to Turkey, September 4, 1913 to July, 1916.
- MORRIS, IRA NELSON, (1875-), Chicago, Ill., Minister to Sweden, July 13, 1914 to April 15, 1923. Resigned.
- NOAH, MORDECAI MANUEL, (1785-1851), New York City, Consul to Tunis, 1813-1816.
- OTTERBOURG, MARCUS, (1827-1893), Milwaukee, Wis., Consul to Mexico City, August 1861 to July 1, 1867; Minister to Mexico, July 1-21, 1867.
- PEIXOTTO, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, (1834-1890), San Francisco, Cal., Consul General to Roumania, 1870 to 1876.
- RATSHESKY, A. C., (1864-), Boston, Mass., Minister to Czechoslovakia, January 1930-June 1932. Resigned.
- SACK, LEO R., (1889-), Washington, D. C., Minister to Costa Rica, August 17, 1933-
- STEINHARDT, LAWRENCE A., (1892-), New York City, Minister to Sweden, May 4, 1933-
- STRAUS, JESSE ISIDOR, (1872-), New York City, Ambassador to France, 1933-
- STRAUS, OSCAR S., (1850-1926), New York City, Minister to Turkey, March 24, 1887 to 1888; June 3, 1898 to 1900; Ambassador to Turkey, May 17, 1909 to December 11, 1910.
- WOLF, SIMON, (1836-1923), Washington, D. C., Agent and Consul General to Egypt, June 30, 1881- , 1882.

JEW AS GOVERNORS OF STATES

PAST

ALEXANDER, MOSES, 1853-1932, Governor of Idaho, two terms, 1915-1919.

BAMBERGER, SIMON, 1847-1926, Governor of Utah, 1917-1921. (First non-Mormon Governor of Utah.).

EMANUEL, DAVID, 1744-1808, Governor of Georgia, 1801.¹

SELIGMAN, ARTHUR, 1873-1933. Governor of New Mexico, 1930; 1932.

SOLOMON, EDWARD S., 1836-1913, Governor of Washington Territory, 1870-1874.

PRESENT

HORNER, HENRY, 1878- , elected Governor of Illinois, 1932.

LEHMAN, HERBERT H., 1878- , elected Governor of New York, 1932.

MEIER, JULIUS L., 1874- , elected Governor of Oregon, 1930.

¹Authorities differ as to whether Emanuel was elected, or, by virtue of his being President of the Senate, became Governor "in the interim before a new election took place." (See "First Jew to Hold the Office of Governor" by Leon Hühner in *Publications of the American Jewish Historical Society*, Vol. 17, pp. 192, 193.)

STATISTICS OF JEWS

The present article on Statistics of Jews follows, in the main, the arrangement of data developed in previous issues of the YEAR BOOK.

As will be seen from the list of tables, the article consists of five sections, to wit:

- A. The Jews of the United States
- B. The Jewish Population of the World
- C. Jewish Immigration to the United States
- D. Jewish Immigration to Other American Countries
- E. Jewish Immigration to Palestine

The section on the Jews of the United States is based largely on the study¹ made in 1929 by Dr. Linfield. The other sections are based on official statistics or on estimates.

It is believed that the reader will be especially interested in the list giving the number of Jews in various countries, arranged alphabetically, which is to be found on page 249; the list of cities in the United States having 1000 or more Jewish residents, on pages 242-3; and the list of the principal cities of the world with their Jewish populations, on page 250.

¹ H. S. Linfield, *The Jews in the United States, A Study of Their Number and Distribution*, American Jewish Committee, New York, 1929.

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A. THE JEWS OF THE UNITED STATES

A total of 4,228,000 Jews reside in the United States according to the estimates prepared at the end of 1927.¹ The Jewish inhabitants live in every state of the Union and are widely distributed, within the states. Of the total number of Jews, 4,077,000 live in 871 primary communities, each one having 1 congregation or more, and the remaining 151,000 Jews reside in places without forming permanent congregations. These subordinate communities are found in as many as 1,691 urban places and in 7,235 rural incorporated places and rural unincorporated districts. Of the 871 primary communities, 85 are rural.

The proportion of Jews to the total population varies between 16.67% in the state of New York and 0.21% in the state of Idaho. As for the communities, the Jews constitute 11.11% of the total population of the cities of 100,000 or over in the country; 3.11% of the total population of the cities of 100,000 to 25,000; and between 1.61% and 0.71% of the total population of the other classes of urban places; and the percentage of Jews of the total rural population is very small, being 0.48% of those in rural incorporated and 0.15% of those in rural unincorporated places. However, in the 3950 rural incorporated places having Jews, the latter constitute 1.37% of the total population of those places and 1.76% of the total population of the unincorporated areas having Jews.

The number of Jews in the Outlying Possessions of the United States is very small.²

In 1917, the number of Jews in the country was estimated at 3,389,000, and in 1877, at 229,000. The earliest estimate of the number of Jews in the country is said to be that of Mordecai M. Noah in 1818, who claimed that there were at that time 3,000 Jews in the country. In 1848, M. A. Berk estimated the number of Jews as 50,000.

¹ For a detailed analysis, see H. S. Linfield, *The Jews in the United States*, 1927, New York, 1929.

² 500 in Alaska (1917), 75 in Hawaii (1926); 25 in Panama Canal Zone (1926); 500 in Philippine Islands (1927); 200 in Porto Rico (1917), and 70 in Virgin Islands (1923).

TABLE I

THE JEWS OF THE UNITED STATES, BY STATES

State	Total 1930	Jews 1927	P. C. of Jews of Total in 1927	Distribution of Jews
UNITED STATES	122,775,046	4,228,029	3.58	100.00
Alabama	2,646,248	12,891	0.50	.30
Arizona	435,573	1,455	0.32	.03
Arkansas	1,854,482	8,850	0.46	.21
California	5,677,251	123,284	2.78	2.91
Colorado	1,035,791	20,321	1.89	.48
Connecticut	1,606,903	91,538	5.59	2.16
Delaware	238,380	5,310	2.18	.12
District of Columbia	486,869	16,000	2.96	.38
Florida	1,468,211	13,402	0.98	.32
Georgia	2,908,506	23,179	0.73	.55
Idaho	445,032	1,141	0.21	.03
Illinois	7,630,654	345,980	4.74	8.18
Indiana	3,238,503	27,244	0.86	.64
Iowa	2,470,939	16,404	0.68	.39
Kansas	1,880,999	7,792	0.59	.18
Kentucky	2,614,589	19,533	0.77	.46
Louisiana	2,101,593	16,432	0.85	.39
Maine	797,423	8,480	1.07	.20
Maryland	1,631,526	70,871	4.44	1.67
Massachusetts	4,249,614	225,634	5.32	5.33
Michigan	4,842,325	89,462	1.99	2.11
Minnesota	2,563,953	43,197	1.61	1.02
Mississippi	2,009,821	6,420	0.36	.15
Missouri	3,629,367	80,687	2.30	1.91
Montana	537,606	1,578	0.22	0.37
Nebraska	1,377,963	14,209	1.02	.33
Nevada	91,058	264	0.34	.01
New Hampshire	465,293	2,779	0.61	.06
New Jersey	4,041,334	225,306	6.01	5.33
New Mexico	423,317	1,052	0.27	.02
New York	12,588,066	1,903,890	16.67	45.03
North Carolina	3,170,276	8,252	0.28	.20
North Dakota	680,845	2,749	0.43	.06
Ohio	6,646,697	173,976	2.59	4.11
Oklahoma	2,396,040	7,823	0.33	.18
Oregon	953,786	13,075	1.47	.31
Pennsylvania	9,631,350	404,979	4.16	9.58
Rhode Island	687,497	25,003	3.56	.60
South Carolina	1,738,765	6,851	0.37	.16
South Dakota	692,849	1,584	0.23	.03
Tennessee	2,616,556	22,532	0.91	.53
Texas	5,824,715	46,648	0.86	1.10
Utah	507,847	2,857	0.55	.06
Vermont	359,611	2,036	0.58	.05
Virginia	2,421,851	25,656	1.01	.60
Washington	1,563,396	14,698	0.94	.35
West Virginia	1,729,205	7,471	0.44	.17
Wisconsin	2,939,006	35,935	1.23	.85
Wyoming	225,565	1,319	0.55	.03

TABLE II
JEWISH COMMUNITIES AND THEIR JEWISH POPULATION
BY SIZE OF PLACES, 1927

	Number of places having Jews	P. C. of places having Jews to total number of places	Number of Jews	P. C. of Jews to total popula- tion	P. C. of Jews to total popula- tion of places having Jews
Urban places of 100,000 or over.....	68	100.00	3,553,600	11.11	11.11
Urban places of 100,000—25,000.....	219	100.00	378,862	3.11	3.11
Urban places of 25,000—10,000.....	433	93.93	111,742	1.61	1.82
Urban places of 10,000—5,000.....	636	88.22	41,855	0.84	0.95
Urban places of 5,000—2,500.....	1,121	84.86	32,370	0.71	0.82
Rural Incorporated places of 2,500 or less.....	3,943	30.55	43,513	0.48	1.37
Rural Unincorporated Areas.....	3,292	7.39	66,087	0.15	1.76

TABLE III
PRINCIPAL JEWISH COMMUNITIES AND THEIR SUBORDINATE
COMMUNITIES, BY SIZE OF JEWISH COMMUNITIES, 1927

	Number of Communities	Number of Jews	Distribution of Communities
United States.....	9,712	4,228,029	100.00
Principal Communities.....	871	4,077,042	9.00
Subordinate Communities.....	8,841	150,987	91.00
Average Number of Subordinate Communities for one Principal Community.....	10		
Principal Urban Communities.....	786	4,058,365	90.00
Principal Rural Communities.....	85	18,677	10.00
500,000 Jews or over.....	1	1,765,000	1.00
500,000—100,000.....	2	595,000	1.00
100,000—50,000.....	8	551,000	1.00
50,000—20,000.....	12	282,800	1.00
20,000—8,000.....	33	362,410	3.00
8,000—2,000.....	72	265,810	8.00
2,000—500.....	165	153,410	19.00
500—100.....	330	72,552	38.00
Less than 100 Jews.....	163	10,383	18.00

TABLE IV
JEWS OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, BY BOROUGH¹

Borough	Total Population 1930	Jews 1927	Per Cent of Jews to total in 1927	Distribution of Jews, 1927
Bronx.....	1,266,732	420,000	45.28	23.80
Brooklyn.....	2,596,154	797,000	35.02	45.15
Manhattan.....	1,856,588	465,000	25.71	26.35
Queens.....	1,078,357	75,800	9.33	4.29
Richmond.....	157,253	7,200	4.90	.41
Total.....	6,955,084	1,765,000 ¹	29.56	100.00

¹ In 1917, the total number of Jews was estimated at 1,503,000, and in 1920, 1,643,012, distributed as follows: Bronx—211,000 in 1917 and 278,169 in 1920; Brooklyn—568,000 in 1917 and 604,380 in 1920; Manhattan—696,000 in 1917 and 657,101 in 1920; Queens—23,000 in 1917 and 86,194 in 1920; Richmond—5,000 in 1917 and 17,168 in 1920; total—1,503,000 in 1917 and 1,643,012 in 1920.

TABLE V
JEWS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1877-1927

Year	Total Population	Jews	P. C.	Increase				
				Inter- val	Total		Jews	
					Number	P. C.	Number	P. C.
1877...	43,661,968	229,087	0.52					
1897...	72,106,120	937,800	1.31	20 yrs.	28,444,152	65.15	708,713	309.36
1907...	88,787,058	1,776,885	2.	10 yrs.	16,680,938	23.13	839,085	89.47
1917...	103,690,473	3,388,951	3.27	10 yrs.	14,853,415	16.73	1,612,066	90.72
1927...	118,140,645	4,228,029	3.58	10 yrs.	14,500,172	13.99	839,078	24.76

TABLE VI
A LIST OF CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES HAVING 1,000 JEWS OR MORE

City	Total Popula- tion 1930	Jews*	City	Total Popula- tion 1930	Jews*
Akron, Ohio.....	255,040	6,500 ⁴	Galveston, Texas....	51,939	1,100 ¹⁵
Albany, N. Y.....	127,412	8,500 ⁴	Gary, Ind.....	100,426	2,500 ³
Allentown, Pa.....	92,052	1,960	Gloversville, N. Y....	22,842	1,250 ³
Altoona, Pa.....	81,503	1,250 ⁴	Grand Rapids, Mich..	168,234	1,780
Asbury Park, N. J....	14,981	1,500 ²	Hammond, Ind.....	64,560	1,200
Atlanta, Ga.....	353,722 ¹⁵	12,000 ⁴	Harrisburg, Pa.....	80,284	4,500 ³
Atlantic City, N. J....	65,748	12,160	Hartford, Conn.....	161,224	27,000
Baltimore, Md.....	804,874	68,000	Haverhill, Mass.....	48,687	3,385
Bangor, Maine.....	28,701	1,500	Hazleton, Pa.....	39,078	1,000
Bayonne, N. J.....	85,822	12,150	Highland Park, Mich.....	52,817	1,765
Beaumont, Texas....	57,483	1,000 ⁴	Hoboken, N. J.....	56,523	2,780
Bethlehem, Pa.....	58,257	1,500	Holyoke, Mass.....	56,555	1,325 ³
Beverly, Mass.....	24,985	1,000	Homestead, Pa.....	20,141	760 ³
Binghamton, N. Y....	76,601	2,400 ⁴	Houston, Texas.....	289,438	15,000 ¹
Birmingham, Ala....	257,657	4,200 ³	Huntington, W. Va....	75,575	1,200 ³
Bloomfield, N. J.....	37,245	1,400	Indianapolis, Ind....	362,527	10,000
Boston, Mass.....	781,188	85,000 ⁴	Irvington, N. J.....	56,110	2,000 ¹¹
Braddock, Pa.....	19,301	2,000	Jacksonville, Fla....	129,682	3,700 ¹¹
Bridgeport, Conn....	147,206	12,000 ³	Jersey City, N. J....	316,914	20,000 ²
Brockton, Mass.....	63,695	4,000	Johnstown, Pa.....	66,886	1,000
Brookline, Mass.....	47,437	10,000 ²	Kansas City, Kans...	122,327	2,500
Buffalo, N. Y.....	572,217	20,000	Kansas City, Mo....	399,746	22,000
Cambridge, Mass....	113,650	4,000 ⁵	Kingston, N. Y.....	28,186	1,750
Camden, N. J.....	117,172	8,600 ⁷	Lancaster, Pa.....	60,596	1,750 ¹
Canton, Ohio.....	105,524	4,300 ³	Lawrence, Mass.....	84,949	3,775
Charleston, S. C.....	62,123	2,500 ¹¹	Lincoln, Nebr.....	75,919	1,050
Charleston, W. Va....	60,411	1,250 ⁵	Linden, N. J.....	21,111	1,800
Chattanooga, Tenn..	119,539	2,500 ³	Little Rock, Ark....	81,624	1,500 ³
Chelsea, Mass.....	44,827	20,000 ³	Long Beach, Calif....	141,390	1,400 ⁴
Chester, Pa.....	58,350	1,800 ⁴	Long Branch, N. J....	18,399	3,000
Chicago, Ill.....	3,376,438	302,164 ¹⁰	Los Angeles, Calif...	1,238,048	65,000
Cincinnati, Ohio....	449,331	23,500 ¹²	Louisville, Ky.....	307,808	10,000 ¹¹
Cleveland, Ohio.....	901,482	85,000	Lowell, Mass.....	100,050	2,700 ²³
Cleveland Heights, Ohio.....	50,123	8,000 ¹³	Lynbrook, N. Y.....	11,971	1,000
Columbus, Ohio.....	289,056	8,500	Lynn, Mass.....	102,327	9,000
Dallas, Texas.....	260,397	8,000 ³	McKeesport, Pa.....	54,443	5,000
Dayton, Ohio.....	200,225	5,000 ²	Madison, Wis.....	57,815	1,000
Denver, Colo.....	287,644	17,000	Malden, Mass.....	58,483	12,000 ¹
Des Moines, Iowa....	142,469	4,500 ⁵	Memphis, Tenn.....	252,049	10,000
Detroit, Mich.....	1,568,662	71,268 ²	Meriden, Conn.....	38,452	1,750
Duluth, Minn.....	101,231	3,000 ⁴	Miami, Fla.....	110,025	2,000 ³
East Orange, N. J....	67,344	2,000	Milwaukee, Wis.....	578,249	25,000
Easton, Pa.....	34,382	1,500	Minneapolis, Minn...	462,611	22,000
East St. Louis, Ill....	74,024	2,750	Montgomery, Ala....	65,801	1,400 ⁴
Elizabeth, N. J.....	114,551	9,500 ¹⁴	Monticello, N. Y....	3,447	1,200
Elmira, N. Y.....	47,381	1,600 ²¹	Mount Vernon, N. Y..	60,869	10,000 ¹¹
El Paso, Texas.....	101,975	1,400 ³	Nashville, Tenn.....	153,866	3,000 ³
Erie, Pa.....	115,875	1,600 ⁴	New Bedford, Mass..	112,804	3,970
Evansville, Ind.....	103,151	1,500 ⁴	New Britain, Conn....	67,843	2,100 ²
Everett, Mass.....	40,120	2,350	New Brunswick, N.J..	34,273	6,500 ¹⁴
Fall River, Mass....	114,348	5,500	New Haven, Conn....	162,650	25,000 ²⁵
Fallsburg town, N.Y..	4,716	1,060			
Flint, Mich.....	156,422	1,100			
Fort Wayne, Ind.....	115,121	1,800			
Fort Worth, Texas...	160,892	2,100			

* Unless otherwise indicated, the figure for the number of Jews is as of the end of 1927.

STATISTICS OF JEWS

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TABLE VI (Cont.)

City	Total Population 1930	Jews	City	Total Population 1930	Jews
New London, Conn..	27,827	2,000 ²	St. Paul, Minn.....	270,883	14,000 ³
New Orleans, La.....	455,792	9,000	Salem, Mass.....	43,287	2,400
New Rochelle, N. Y....	54,055	5,500 ⁵	Salt Lake City, Utah	140,058	2,000
New York, N. Y.....	6,930,446	1,765,000	San Antonio, Texas..	231,542	6,000 ⁵
Newark, N. J.....	439,506	65,000	San Diego, Cal.....	147,897	2,500 ⁶
Newburgh, N. Y.....	31,240	2,500 ¹	San Francisco, Cal..	634,394	38,000
Newport News, Va....	34,285	1,750	Savannah, Ga.....	87,714	3,800
Newton, Mass.....	46,054	1,300	Schenectady, N. Y...	95,692	3,800 ¹¹
Niagara Falls, N. Y...	75,306	1,000	Scranton, Pa.....	143,428	8,000 ¹¹
Norfolk, Va.....	127,808	6,500 ¹¹	Seattle, Wash.....	363,134	12,000 ⁵
Norwalk, Conn.....	35,961	2,000	Shreveport, La.....	76,659	2,200 ¹
Norwich, Conn.....	23,021	1,100 ³	Sioux City, Iowa....	79,031	3,150
Oak Park Village, Ill.	63,819	1,600	Somerville, Mass....	103,604	2,500 ⁸
Oakland, Cal.....	284,213	6,000 ³	South Bend, Ind....	103,694	2,500 ³
Oklahoma City, Okla.	182,845	1,500 ¹	South Orange, N. J..	13,729	1,000
Omaha, Neb.....	214,175	11,000 ⁸	Spokane, Wash.....	115,514	1,350
Orange, N. J.....	34,958	1,000	Springfield, Mass...	149,861	12,100
Pasadena, Cal.....	75,875	1,400	Stamford, Conn.....	46,346	5,600
Passaic, N. J.....	63,108	9,000	Stockton, Cal.....	47,690	1,150
Paterson, N. J.....	138,267	22,300	Superior, Wis.....	36,087	600 ³
Peabody, Mass.....	21,244	1,400	Syracuse, N. Y.....	207,007	12,000 ³
Peekskill, N. Y.....	17,125	1,000	Tacoma, Wash.....	106,837	1,000
Peoria, Ill.....	104,788	1,500	Terre Haute, Ind....	62,543	1,000
Perth Amboy, N. J..	43,953	5,500 ¹	Toledo, Ohio.....	290,787	12,000 ⁵
Philadelphia, Pa.....	1,950,961	247,000 ¹⁷	Trenton, N. J.....	122,610	11,000 ¹⁹
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	669,817	45,000 ⁴	Troy, N. Y.....	72,350	2,100 ⁴
Pittsfield, Mass....	49,578	2,100 ²⁴	Tulsa, Okla.....	141,281	1,500 ³
Plainfield, N. J.....	34,405	2,100 ⁹	Union, N. J.....	58,659	4,000 ²⁰
Portland, Me.....	70,452	3,500	Uniontown, Pa.....	19,368	1,100
Portland, Ore.....	301,815	7,000 ³	Utica, N. Y.....	102,633	5,600 ²
Portsmouth, Va.....	45,353	2,180	Waco, Texas.....	52,825	1,500
Poughkeepsie, N. Y..	40,123	1,850	Washington, D. C...	485,716	16,000
Providence, R. I.....	251,029	21,000	Waterbury, Conn....	99,902	5,300
Quincy, Mass.....	71,965	1,650	Waukegan, Ill.....	33,434	1,000
Reading, Pa.....	110,289	2,500	West New York, N. J.	36,941	2,410
Revere, Mass.....	35,680	8,000	White Plains, N. Y..	35,604	1,700
Richmond, Va.....	182,883	6,500 ³	Wilkes-Barre, Pa....	86,507	5,500
Rochester, N. Y.....	325,019	33,000 ⁸	Wilmington, Del....	104,941	3,936 ⁶
Rock Island, Ill.....	39,245	1,220 ³	Winthrop, Mass.....	16,968	2,450
Sacramento, Cal.....	93,685	1,100	Woodbine, N. J.....	2,164	1,100 ¹¹
St. Joseph, Mo.....	79,226	2,500 ³	Worcester, Mass.....	196,395	13,000 ²¹
St. Louis, Mo.....	821,960	50,000	Yonkers, N. Y.....	135,123	8,000 ⁵
			Youngstown, Ohio...	170,004	8,500 ¹⁴

¹ 1931 local est. ² 1932 local est. ³ 1933 local est. ⁴ 1934 local est. ⁵ 1930 local est.
⁶ Bureau of Jewish Social Research, est. 1928. ⁷ Bureau of Jewish Social Research, est. 1929. ⁸ Bureau of Jewish Social Research, Chelsea, 16,600 in 1930; Omaha, 10,000 in 1929; Somerville, 2,000 in 1930. ⁹ 1,200 in 1929, Bureau of Jewish Social Research; 500 Jews in North Plainfield, in 1930 local est. ¹⁰ 1931 est. of the Jewish Charities of Chicago. ¹¹ local est. ¹² 18,500 in 1934 local est. ¹³ 5,100 in 1932, est. of the Associated Talmud Torahs. ¹⁴ 7,500 in 1930, Jewish Welfare Board. ¹⁵ 1930 local census, under supervision of Rabbi Dr. Henry Cohen. ¹⁶ 1927, Jewish Welfare Board; 1933 est. of Jewish Community Center, 1149 families. ¹⁷ 1932 est. of the Associated Talmud Torahs. ¹⁸ 1934 local est., 1,000. ¹⁹ 7,500 in 1929, Jewish Welfare Board and Bureau of Jewish Social Research; 10,000 in 1930 local est. ²⁰ 3,200 in 1928, Jewish Welfare Board. ²¹ 14,000 in 1930, local est.; 9,500 in 1930, Bureau of Jewish Social Research. ²² 1932 est.; 1934 est. by Benjamin F. Levy, 1,100. ²³ est. by Robbi Joseph Warren, 1,500. ²⁴ 1934 est. by Rabbi Harvey Kaplan, 1,400. ²⁵ 1931 local est.; 1933 est. of Community Center, 18,00-20,000.

B. JEWISH POPULATION OF THE WORLD

The total number of Jews in the world is here estimated at 15,300,000. Of that number, 7,677,000 reside in a group of adjacent countries located in the center of the continent of Europe, which region may be designated as the "Jewish" Central Europe. This region includes Poland, Danzig, Lithuania, Latvia; Austria, Czecho-Slovakia, Hungary; Roumania, Russia (Crimea, Ukraine, and White Russia). In this region the Jews constitute nearly 6% of the total population. Over 4,400,000 live in North America and the West Indies, where the Jews constitute nearly 3% of the total population; 318,000 Jews live in Palestine and the surrounding countries of Arabia, Iraq, and Syria, constituting over 2% of the total population of that region. Over 400,000 Jews reside in the Arab-speaking countries of North Africa, namely, Tangiers, Morocco, Algeria, Tunis, Libya, and Egypt; in this region the Jews form nearly 1.4% of the total population. In addition to these regions, the proportion of Jews to the total population is considerable in Netherlands (2%) and in the southeastern portion of Europe, namely, Greece and European Turkey (1.74%); in the southernmost country of the continent of Africa, namely, the Union of South Africa, where the Jews constitute nearly 1% of the total population and over 4% of the white population in that country; and in the southernmost country of the American continent, namely, Argentine, where the Jews constitute nearly 2% of the total.

In all other regions the Jews constitute less than 1% of the total population. Of these, over 1,500,000 reside in western and southern Europe; nearly 200,000, in northern and eastern Europe (Russia and the Baltic countries); and 30,000 reside in Australia and New Zealand, constituting a little over 0.5% among the European peoples in Europe and nearly 0.33% among the white residents of Australia. Nearly 225,000 Jews reside among the peoples of Asia Minor, and central and northern Asia; and only about 125,000 Jews reside among the peoples of eastern and southern Asia

(Japan, China, India and Indo-China), in Central Africa, Oceania, and Central and Southern America, exclusive of the Argentine Republic; and the proportion of Jews to non-Jews in those countries is very small. There are 50,000 Falashas, it is claimed, in Abyssinia.

Of the total number of 15,315,459 Jews in the world, 9,494,363 reside in Europe, 530,869 in Africa, 582,609 in Asia, 30,401 in Australasia, and 4,677,217 in America. Thus, 61.99% live in Europe, 30.54 in America, 3.80% in Asia, 3.47% in Africa, and 0.20% in Australasia.

TABLE VII

JEWS OF AMERICA, BY GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS AND COUNTRIES

	Gen. Population	Yr.	Jewish Population*	Yr.	Per Cent
ALL COUNTRIES.....	227,872,950		4,677,217		2.05
North America and West Indies	159,882,190		4,410,259		2.76
United States (Continental)...	122,775,046	1930	4,228,029	1927	1.50
Alaska.....	59,278	1930	500	1917	
Canada.....	10,376,786	1931	155,614c	1931	0.20
Mexico.....	16,552,722	1930	16,000 ¹	1927	
Cuba.....	3,961,725	1933	7,800	1933	0.20
Curaçao.....	76,299	1930	566	1929	
Dominican Republic.....	1,200,000	1932	55c	1920	0.20
Haiti.....	2,300,200	1927	150	1929	
Jamaica.....	974,742	1929	1,250c	1921	0.20
Porto Rico.....	1,543,913	1930	200	1917	
Virgin Islands.....	22,012	1930	70	1923	0.20
Panama Canal Zone.....	39,467	1930	25	1926	
South and Central America....	67,990,760		266,958		0.39
Argentina.....	11,846,655	1933	215,000	1933	1.81
Brazil.....	39,103,856	1928	40,000	1933	
Chile.....	4,287,445	1930	2,200 ²	1931	0.20
Guiana (British).....	310,933	1931	1,786	1925	
Panama.....	467,459	1930	750	1926	0.20
Paraguay.....	836,360	1928	400 ³	1924	
Peru.....	6,147,000	1927	300	1927	0.01
Surinam.....	155,888	1931	640	1931	
Uruguay.....	1,808,286	1929	5,000	1929	0.28
Venezuela.....	3,026,878	1926	882c	1926	

* The letter "c" following a figure indicates that it is based on a census.

¹ 10,000 Oriental Jews and 6,000 European Jews.

² Number of Jews residing at Santiago, Valparaiso, Concepcion and Temuco.

³ Number of Jews residing at Villarrica, Borché, Caballero, Ipcarai, Caifunto and armasion.

TABLE VIII

JEWS OF EUROPE, BY GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS AND COUNTRIES

	Gen. Population	Yr.	Jewish Population	Yr.	Per Cent
ALL COUNTRIES	501,861,635		9,494,363		1.89
Central Europe	132,914,825		7,676,913		5.78
Austria	6,732,625	1931	250,000	1923	
Crimea ³	713,823	1926	45,926c	1926	6.43
Czecho-Slovakia	14,726,158	1930	356,768c	1930	2.42
Danzig	407,517	1929	9,239c	1924	
Hungary	8,688,349	1930	444,567c	1930	5.11
Latvia	1,900,045	1930	94,388c ⁹	1930	4.97
Lithuania	2,340,038	1930	155,125c ¹	1923	
Northwest Russia ¹⁰	13,450,533	1926	326,363c	1926	2.43
Poland	31,927,773	1931	3,028,837	1932	
Roumania	18,025,037	1930	984,213	1930	5.46
White Russia ⁴	4,982,623	1926	407,059c	1926	8.17
Ukraine ⁴	29,020,304	1926	1,574,428c	1926	5.43
Western and Southern Europe	280,823,152		1,632,493		0.58
Albania	1,003,068	1930	204	1930	0.02
Belgium	8,092,004	1930	60,000 ²	1934	
Bulgaria	5,478,741	1929	46,431	1926	
Cyprus	347,959	1931	195c	1921	
Denmark	3,550,656	1930	5,947	1921	
France	41,834,923	1931	220,000c ¹¹	1926	
Germany	65,143,052	1933	564,379c ⁷	1925	
Gibraltar	17,613	1931	1,123c ⁸	1920	
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	46,178,884	1931	300,000	1931	0.65
Greece	6,204,684	1928	72,791c ¹²	1928	1.17
Irish Free State	2,971,992	1926	3,686c	1926	0.12
Italy	41,176,671	1931	47,435c	1931	0.12
Luxemburg	299,782	1930	2,242	1930	0.75
Malta and Gozo	241,621	1931	35	1920	
Netherlands	7,935,565	1930	156,817 ⁶	1933	
Portugal	6,825,883	1930	1,200	1931	
Saar Basin	770,030	1927	4,038c	1927	0.52
Serb-Croat-Slovene State	13,934,038	1931	68,405c	1931	0.49
Spain	23,563,867	1930	4,000	1934	
Switzerland	4,066,400	1930	17,973	1930	0.44
Turkey (Europe)	1,185,719	1927	55,592c	1927	4.69
Northern Europe	88,123,658		184,957		0.21
Estonia	1,116,553	1929	4,566c ¹³	1922	
Finland	3,667,067	1930	1,772	1930	0.05
Norway	2,814,194	1930	1,457c	1920	
Russia (R. S. F. S. R., exclusive of Crimea and the Northwest) ¹⁰	74,384,273	1926	170,693	1926	0.23
Sweden	6,141,571 ⁸	1930	6,469c	1920	

¹ Exclusive of the number of Jews in the district of Memel of 141,274 inhabitants on January 1, 1925.

² Including part of refugees from Germany.

³ Autonomous republic of Russia (R. S. F. S. R.).

⁴ Constituent republic of Russia (U. S. S. R.).

⁵ The ecclesiastical returns of the four synagogues of the city.

⁶ The returns of the 1930 census give 111,917 Jews, exclusive of the possible number of Jews among the 1,144,393 enumerated as of "no religion" and 185 as of "unknown religion."

⁷ The results of the 1933 census giving population figures by religion, have not yet been published.

⁸ Preliminary figure.

⁹ On basis of nationality.

¹⁰ The Governments of Leningrad, Pskow, Smolensk, Briansk, and Moscow.

¹¹ Estimate for 1931, 225,000.

¹² Estimate for 1933, 100,000.

¹³ Estimate for 1931, 5,000.

TABLE IX

JEWS OF AFRICA, BY GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS AND COUNTRIES

	Gen. Population	Yr.	Jewish Population	Yr.	Per Cent.
ALL COUNTRIES.....	68,003,199		530,869		0.78
Northern Part (Arabic- Speaking Countries).....	29,948,170		406,019		1.36
Algeria.....	6,553,451	1931	110,127	1931	1.68
Egypt.....	14,213,364	1927	63,550 ¹⁴	1927	0.45
Libya ¹¹	717,663 ¹	1931	24,342 ¹	1931	3.39
Morocco (French).....	5,000,000	1931	120,000 ²	1931	2.40
Morocco (Spanish).....	1,000,000	1929	15,000 ²	1929	1.50
Tangier Zone.....	53,000	1931	8,000 ²	1931	15.09
Tunis.....	2,410,692	1931	65,000 ⁴	1926	
Southern Part (Black Africa) ..	38,055,029		124,850		0.33
Abyssinia.....	7,500,000 ¹⁷	1932	50,000 ¹⁸	1922	
Congo (Belgian).....	9,402,604 ⁵	1933	177	1923	
Kenya.....	2,891,691 ⁶	1928	100	1924	
Northern Rhodesia.....	1,386,081 ⁷	1931	426	1931	0.03
Portuguese East Africa.....	3,514,612 ⁸	1927	100	1923	
Southern Rhodesia.....	1,109,012 ⁹	1931	2,021	1931	0.18
South-West Africa.....	258,905 ¹⁰	1926	200	1925	
Tanganyika (German East Africa).....	5,063,544 ¹⁶	1931	10	1923	
Union of South Africa.....	6,928,580 ¹²	1921	71,816 ¹⁵	1926	

¹ 552,663 in Tripolitania, including 21,342 Jews and 165,000 in Cyrenaica, including 3,000 Jews, practically all in the town of Bengazi.

² Native Jews.

³ The number of Jews residing at Alcazar, Arzila, Larache, and Tetuan.

⁴ The census of 1926 returned 54,243 native Jews; in 1931 census, the number of native Jews was 56,242, 2.54% of the total native population (2,215,399).

⁵ Including 18,721 Europeans.

⁶ Including 23,086 Europeans and Arabs.

⁷ Including 13,846 Europeans.

⁸ Including 35,570 non-natives.

⁹ Including 49,910 Europeans.

¹⁰ Including 24,115 Europeans.

¹¹ Including 48,749 Europeans: 29,749 in Tripolitania and 19,000 in Cyrenaica.

¹² Including 1,828,175 Europeans in 1931.

¹³ Falashas.

¹⁴ Estimate received in 1934, 72,550.

¹⁵ 3.93% of the total white population.

¹⁶ Including 8,217 Europeans and 32,687 Asiatics.

¹⁷ Est. taken from Political Handbook of the World, 1934.

TABLE X
JEWS OF ASIA, BY GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS AND COUNTRIES

	Gen. Population	Yr.	Jewish Population	Yr.	Per Cent
ALL COUNTRIES.....	992,652,069		582,609		0.06
Palestine and Neighboring Countries.....	13,665,953		317,696		2.32
Palestine.....	1,035,154	1931	175,006	1931	16.91
Arabia.....	7,000,000	1929	25,000		
Aden and Perim.....	50,809	1931	4,151	1931	8.17
Iraq.....	2,849,282	1920	87,488c	1920	3.10
Syria and Lebanon.....	2,730,708	1933	26,051	1933	0.95
Asia Minor, Central and Northern Asia.....	64,256,569		222,919		0.35
Afghanistan.....	12,000,000	1933	5,000	1929	
Persia.....	9,000,000	1929	40,000	1929	0.44
Russia (R. S. F. S. R.) in Asia ¹	18,845,621	1926	49,571c	1926	0.26
Transcaucasian Republic ²	5,850,692	1926	62,194c	1926	1.06
Turkmenistan ³	827,400	1926	2,040c	1926	0.25
Turkey (in Asia).....	12,462,551	1927	26,280c	1927	0.21
Uzbekistan ⁴	5,270,195	1926	37,834c	1926	0.72
Eastern and Southern Asia....	914,729,657		41,994		0.005
British Malaya.....	1,114,015	1931	703c	1921	
China.....	474,787,386	1932	15,000	1921	
Hong Kong.....	840,473	1931	150	1921	
India (States and Agencies)...	352,837,778	1931	24,141	1931	0.01
Indo-China (French).....	20,700,000	1926	1,000 ⁴	1924	
Japan.....	64,450,005	1930	1,000	1922	

¹ Including the Far Eastern Region, Yakutsk Republic, Buriat-Mongul Republic, Siberian Region, and the autonomous republic of Kirghizia.

² A constituent republic of Russia (U. S. S. R.), and the republic includes Armenia, Azerbaidjan, and Georgia.

³ Constituent republic of Russia (U. S. S. R.).

⁴ The number of Jews residing at Haiphong, Hanoi, Saigon and Tourane.

TABLE XI
JEWS OF AUSTRALASIA, BY COUNTRIES

Countries	Gen. Population	Yr.	Jewish Population	Yr.	Per Cent
All Countries.....	20,425,771		30,401		0.15
Australia.....	6,630,600c	1933	27,000	1933	0.41
Hawaii ¹	368,336	1930	310	1934	
New Zealand.....	1,344,469	1926	2,591c	1926	0.19
Philippine Islands.....	12,082,366	1929	500	1917	

¹ Exclusive of Maoris, having a population of 63,670.

TABLE XII
A LIST OF COUNTRIES AND THEIR JEWISH POPULATIONS

Name of Country	Number of Jews ¹	Name of Country	Number of Jews
Abyssinia.....	50,000	Lithuania.....	155,125
Aden and Perim.....	4,151	Luxemburg.....	2,242
Afghanistan.....	5,000	Malta.....	35
Alaska.....	500	Mexico.....	16,000
Algeria.....	110,127	Morocco (French).....	120,000
Arabia.....	25,000	Morocco (Spanish).....	15,000
Argentina.....	215,000	Netherlands.....	156,817
Australia.....	27,000	New Zealand.....	2,591
Austria.....	250,000	Norway.....	1,457
Belgium.....	60,000	Palestine.....	175,006
Brazil.....	40,000	Panama.....	750
British Malaya.....	703	Panama Canal Zone.....	25
Bulgaria.....	46,431	Paraguay.....	400
Canada.....	155,614	Persia.....	40,000
Chile.....	2,200	Peru.....	300
China.....	12,000	Philippine Islands.....	500
Congo (Belgian).....	177	Poland.....	3,028,837
Crimea.....	45,926	Porto Rico.....	200
Cuba.....	7,800	Portugal.....	1,200
Curaçao.....	565	Portuguese East Africa.....	100
Cyprus.....	195	Rhodesia (Northern).....	426
Czecho-Slovakia.....	356,768	Rhodesia (Southern).....	2,021
Danzig.....	9,239	Roumania.....	984,213
Denmark.....	5,947	Russia (R. S. F. S. R.)	
Dominican Republic.....	55	in Asia.....	49,571
Egypt.....	63,550	Russia (R. S. F. S. R.)	
Esthonia.....	4,566	in Europe.....	539,272
Finland.....	1,772	Russia (U. S. S. R.).....	2,672,398
France.....	220,000	Saar Basin.....	4,038
Germany.....	510,000	S. W. Africa.....	200
Gibraltar.....	1,123	Spain.....	4,000
Great Britain and		Surinam (Dutch Guiana).....	628
Northern Ireland.....	300,000	Sweden.....	6,469
Greece.....	72,791	Switzerland.....	17,973
Guiana (British).....	1,786	Syria and Lebanon.....	26,051
Haiti.....	150	Tanganyika.....	10
Hawaii.....	310	Tangier Zone.....	8,000
Hong Kong.....	150	Trans-Caucasian Rep.	62,194
Hungary.....	444,567	Tunisia.....	65,000
India.....	24,141	Turkmenistan.....	2,040
Indo-China (French).....	1,000	Turkey in Asia.....	26,280
Iraq.....	87,488	Turkey in Europe.....	55,592
Irish Free State.....	3,686	Ukraine.....	1,574,428
Italy.....	47,485	Union of South Africa ..	71,816
Jamaica.....	1,250	United States ²	4,228,029
Japan.....	1,000	Uruguay.....	5,000
Jugoslavia.....	68,405	Uzbekistan Republic.....	37,834
Kenya.....	100	Venezuela.....	882
Latvia.....	94,388	Virgin Islands.....	70
Libya.....	24,342	White Russia.....	407,059

¹ See footnote 1 to p. 382.² Continental; Jews in Alaska and other possessions number 1,372.

TABLE XIII

LIST OF IMPORTANT CITIES AND THEIR JEWISH POPULATION*

Name	Gen. Population	Yr.	Jewish Population ¹	Yr.	Per Cent
Alexandria.....	450,000	1920	27,200	1933	
Algiers.....	257,122	1931	23,550	1931	9.16
Amsterdam.....	766,263	1932	65,558	1933	10.4
Antwerp.....	284,811	1930	22,000e.	1921	
Bagdad.....	250,000	1920	50,000c.	1920	20.0
Berlin.....	4,190,847	1933	172,672c.	1925	
Brussels.....	685,000	1921	20,000e.	1921	2.9
Budapest.....	1,006,184	1930	232,212	1930	23.08
Cairo.....	795,000	1920	38,100	1933	
Cape Town.....	119,173	1926	11,079	1926	9.30
Copenhagen.....	561,344	1921	5,875c.	1921	1.04
Cracow.....	221,260	1931	45,192	1921	
Czernowitz.....	111,122	1930	43,555c.	1919	
Haifa.....	50,533	1931	15,995	1931	
Istanbul.....	690,857	1927	46,698c	1927	6.75
Jerusalem.....	90,407	1931	51,416	1931	
Johannesburg.....	203,298	1931	25,826	1926	
Kharkov.....	417,342c	1926	81,139c	1926	19.44
Kiev.....	513,637	1926	140,256c	1926	27.31
Kovno.....	92,446	1923	25,044c.	1926	
Lwow.....	316,177	1931	76,854	1921	
Leningrad.....	1,614,008	1926	84,503c	1926	5.24
Lodz.....	605,287	1931	155,860	1921	
Minsk.....	131,528	1926	53,686c	1926	40.82
Montreal.....	818,577c	1931	57,710	1931	7.05
Moscow.....	2,144,679	1926	131,747c	1926	6.14
Odessa.....	420,862	1926	153,243c	1926	36.41
Prague.....	848,081	1930	35,463c.	1930	4.18
Rabat.....	30,953	1921	3,004c.	1921	9.7
Riga.....	377,917	1930	39,459c.	1925	
Rome.....	1,008,083	1931	13,400	1931	1.33
Sofia.....	213,002	1926	20,895	1926	11.89
Tallinn (Revel).....	127,000	1926	1,929c.	1922	
Tel Aviv.....	46,116	1931	45,607	1931	98.90
Toronto.....	631,207c	1931	45,205c	1931	7.16
Tripoli.....	81,400	1931	14,700c	1931	18.06
Tunis.....	202,405	1931	25,399 ²	1931	12.55
Vienna.....	1,865,780	1930	201,513c.	1923	
Warsaw.....	1,178,211	1931	309,165c	1921	
Winnipeg.....	218,785c	1931	17,153c	1931	7.84

* For cities in the United States, see pp. 374-375

¹ It should be borne in mind that the figures for the number of Jews arrived at on the basis of a religious or nationality census, are minima. This is partly due to the fact that there is sometimes a tendency on the part of census enumerators to minimize the number of persons of a minority religion or nationality, and partly because some Jews report their nationality as that of the majority population, or decline to answer the question as to religion or nationality. For example, in the 1921 census of Czechoslovakia as many as 724,507 persons refused to give their religious affiliation. The number of Jews for that country given in this article does not include the possible number of Jews among those that refused to give their religious affiliation.

² Exclusive of Europeans.

C. IMMIGRATION OF JEWS TO THE UNITED STATES

1. DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1933

Admissions and Departures.—During the year ended June 30, 1933, a total of 2,372 Jewish immigrants were admitted to the United States, about 400 less than the preceding year (2,755). During the same period, 384 Jews emigrated from the country. The net increase through immigration, was thus 1,988.

Deportations and Debarments.—During the fiscal year, ended June 30, 1933, a total of 138 Jews previously admitted were deported, and 276 applying for admission were debarred. The former number represents 6.94% of the net increase of Jewish immigrants over emigrants, while the number of debarred constitutes 11.64% of those admitted. While these percentages are somewhat higher than in previous years, reflecting no doubt a more stringent administration of the law, yet they are considerably lower than the percentages for the immigration as a whole, for we find that the percentage of all debarments to all admissions was 23.96%. As in the foregoing year, there can be no comparison regarding deportations for the year ended June 30, 1933, because there was an actual net decrease of 57,013 created by an excess of departures over admissions. In 1931 however, when the percentage of all deportations to net increase was as high as 51.46%, the percentage of Jews deported was only 2.79% of the excess of Jews admitted over those who departed.

Countries of Origin.—Of the 2,372 Jews admitted during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1933 almost three-fifths (57.29%) came from a group of adjacent countries in central Europe in which live almost half of the total number of Jews in the world.¹ Of the remaining 1,013, nearly half (491) came from Canada, 130 from Cuba, 99 from Mexico, 72 from Germany, and 41 from Palestine.

¹Poland, Lithuania, Latvia, Austria, Czecho-Slovakia, Hungary, Roumania, Russia.

On the other hand, only less than one-eighth (11.78%) of the total number of immigrants came from the countries of Central Europe which contributed one-half of the Jewish immigrants, while seven-eighths (87.23%) of the total came from the countries which contributed the remaining two-fifths of the Jewish immigrants.

Destination of Immigrants.—Jewish immigrants to the United States during the fiscal year were destined to thirty-eight states and the District of Columbia, the states ranking highest being New York, Illinois, Michigan, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, California, Massachusetts, in the order given.

Sex.—Of the total number of Jewish immigrants admitted during the fiscal year, 48.69% were males, and 51.31% were females, as compared with 39.96% and 60.04% respectively for the total number of immigrants.

Age.—The Jewish immigration differed but slightly from the total in the matter of age distribution. Of the total number of Jewish immigrants, 15.89% were children under 16 years of age, 67.08% were persons between 16 and 44, and 17.03% were 45 years or over; in the total immigration the proportion of persons 45 years and over (16.92%) was practically the same as in the Jewish group, while the percentage of those from 16 to 44 years of age 65.17% was slightly lower and the proportion of children 17.91% in the total immigration was slightly higher than in the Jewish immigration.

Conjugal Condition.—Among the Jewish immigrants there were proportionately a smaller number of single persons and a larger number of married persons, than were found among the immigration as a whole, the percentages being respectively 38.62% single, and 55.31% married, among the Jews, as compared with 41.84% and 51.36% in the total; the proportions of widowed and divorced persons were also slightly lower in the Jewish group (5.65% widowed and 0.42% divorced among the Jews as compared with 6.33% widowed and 0.47% divorced for the total).

Family Character of Jewish Immigration.—The differences in age grouping and in conjugal condition of the Jewish immigration from the total indicate that the Jewish immigration is more largely of a family character. This is

also evident from the fact that 93.97% of the Jewish immigrants came to join relatives as compared with 83.92% for the total immigration; and only 3.5% of the Jewish immigrants had neither relatives nor friends here, as compared with 9.76% for the total number of immigrants.

Financial Condition.—The Jewish immigrants (10.28% of the total) brought in 9.19% of the aggregate amount of money shown to be in the possession of all the immigrants, but whereas fully three-quarters (75.84%) of the total immigrants showed the possession of money, only a little over two-thirds (69.31%) of the Jews did so,—another reflection of the family character of the Jewish immigration.

2. DURING THE SIX MONTHS, JULY-DECEMBER, 1933

For the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1934, complete official figures for only the first six months were available at the time this article was written. These figures show that the number of Jews admitted during this period, 1,571, was 10.47% of the total immigration and that Jewish immigrants exceeded Jewish emigrants by 1,369; whereas the general emigration showed an excess of 9,437 departures over admissions. The proportion of Jews debarred during the six months was slightly lower than for the preceding fiscal year. (4.50% during the six months, compared with 4.99% during the preceding year); while the proportion of Jews deported was considerably higher (1.36% during July-December, as against 0.69% during the preceding fiscal year).

3. FROM 1881 TO 1933

Of the earlier waves of Jewish immigration to the United States, which were made up chiefly of immigrants from Spain, Portugal, and Holland, and from Germany, no reliable statistics are available. Such statistics were recorded only beginning in 1881, but these are not complete for the entire period since then. For the seventeen years from 1881 to 1898, we have statistics only for the number of Jews admitted at the ports of New York, Philadelphia, and

Baltimore. For the next eight years (1899-1907) we have figures for the number of Jews admitted at all ports. It is only since 1908 that statistics of departures as well as of arrivals have been recorded.

Notwithstanding these deficiencies and gaps, we are in a position to arrive at an approximate figure for the total Jewish immigration since 1881. From 1908, when the number of departures began to be recorded, up to 1914, after which the World War and restrictive legislation interrupted the free flow of immigration, the percentage of Jews departing to those admitted was 7.14%. We may assume that the same percentage held good during the period 1899-1907 for which we have complete figures for Jewish admissions. If this assumption is correct, the number of Jews admitted during those years totalled 829,244. For the period from 1881-1898 we have figures only for Jews admitted at the ports of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. We may perhaps assume that the number of departures during those years equalled the number of admissions at other ports; in other words, that the total number of Jews admitted at all ports equalled the number admitted at the three ports mentioned, namely, 533,478. Adding the net increases for these two periods, thus arrived at, to the net increase from 1908 to 1933, for which official statistics are available, we find that the total net increase of the Jewish population of the United States as a result of immigration was 2,335,559 for the fifty-three years from 1881 to 1933.

TABLE XIV

JEWSH IMMIGRANTS ADMITTED, DEPARTED, DEBARRED AND DEPORTED
JULY 1, 1932—JUNE 30, 1933, AND JULY-DECEMBER, 1933

	July 1, 1932—June 30, 1933			July—December, 1933		
	Total	Jews	P. C.	Total	Jews	P. C.
Admission ¹	23,068	2,372	10.28	14,998	1,571	10.47
Departure ²	80,081	384 ³	0.48	24,435	202	0.83
Increase.....	57,013	1,988	—	—9,437	1,369	—
Debarred.....	5,527	276	4.99	3,023	136	4.50
Deported.....	19,865	138	0.69	5,363	73	1.36

¹ In addition, 127,660 non-immigrants, including 2,636 Jews (2.06%) were admitted during the year ended June 30, 1933, and 75,932 non-immigrants, including 1,900 Jews, during July-December, 1933.

² In addition, 163,721 non-emigrant aliens departed during the year ended June 30, 1933, including 1,591 Jews (0.97%); and 76,741, including 914 Jews, during July-December, 1933.

³ 15 to Canada, 95 to Great Britain, 104 Palestine, 53 to Poland, 20 to Russia, and 97 to other countries.

TABLE XV

JEWSH IMMIGRANTS ADMITTED BY SEX, AGE, CONJUGAL CONDITION
FINANCIAL CONDITION, ETC., YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1933

	Number		Distribution	
	Total	Jews	Total	Jews
Immigrants Admitted....	23,068	2,372	100.00	100.00
SEX				
Males.....	9,219	1,155	39.90	48.69
Females.....	13,849	1,217	60.04	51.31
AGE				
Under 16.....	4,131	377	17.91	15.89
16—44.....	15,033	1,591	65.17	67.08
45 and over.....	3,904	404	16.92	17.03
MARITAL CONDITION				
Single.....	9,652	916	41.84	38.62
Married.....	11,848	1,312	51.36	55.31
Widowed.....	1,461	134	6.33	5.65
Divorced.....	107	10	0.47	0.42
FINANCIAL CONDITION				
Amount of money shown..	\$3,276,592	\$301,197	9.19	—
No. showing \$50 or over..	11,972	858	—	—
No. showing less than \$50	5,525	786	—	—
PERSONS JOINED				
Relatives.....	19,359	2,229	83.92	93.97
Friends.....	1,457	60	6.32	2.53
None.....	2,252	83	9.76	3.50

TABLE XVI

DESTINATION OF JEWISH IMMIGRANTS BY STATE
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1933

	Total	Jews	P. C.	Distribution	
				Total	Jews
United States.....	23,068	2,372	10.28	100.00	100.00
California.....	1,972	88	4.46	8.55	3.71
Illinois.....	1,196	172	14.38	5.18	7.25
Massachusetts.....	1,548	70	4.52	6.71	2.95
Michigan.....	1,627	139	8.54	7.05	5.86
New Jersey.....	1,216	97	7.98	5.27	4.09
New York.....	8,039	1,437	17.88	34.85	60.58
Ohio.....	541	51	9.43	2.35	2.15
Pennsylvania.....	1,219	102	8.37	5.29	4.30
Other States ¹	5,710	216	3.78	24.75	9.11

¹ Alabama (3), Arizona (5), Colorado (3), Connecticut (24), Delaware (1), District of Columbia (7), Florida (6), Georgia (9), Indiana (2), Iowa (1), Kansas (5), Kentucky (2), Louisiana (5), Maine (4), Maryland (16), Minnesota (15), Missouri (15), Montana (1), Nebraska (2), North Carolina (1), North Dakota (1), Oklahoma (2), Oregon (3), Rhode Island (8), Tennessee (5), Texas (34), Utah (3), Vermont (1), Virginia (2), Washington (22), and Wisconsin (8).

TABLE XVII

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF LAST RESIDENCE OF JEWISH IMMIGRANTS
YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1933

	Total	Jews	P. C.	Distribution	
				Total	Jews
ALL COUNTRIES.....	23,068	2,372	10.28	100.00	100.00
CENTRAL EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.....	2,718	1,359	50.00	11.78	57.29
Austria.....	228	30	13.16	8.39	2.21
Czecho-Slovakia.....	294	42	14.29	10.82	3.09
Hungary.....	285	76	26.67	10.48	5.59
Latvia.....	50	24	48.00	1.84	1.77
Lithuania.....	118	31	26.27	4.34	2.28
Poland.....	1,332	940	70.57	49.01	69.17
Roumania.....	247	118	47.77	9.09	8.68
Russia.....	164	98	59.76	6.03	7.21
OTHER COUNTRIES.....	20,350	1,013	4.98	88.22	42.71
Palestine.....	47	41	87.23	0.23	4.05
Canada.....	6,135	491	8.00	30.15	48.47
Cuba.....	648	130	20.06	3.19	12.83
Mexico.....	1,936	99	5.11	9.51	9.77
Germany.....	1,919	72	3.75	9.43	7.11
Countries of less than 40 Jews.....	9,665	180	1.86	47.49	17.77

TABLE XVIII

SUMMARY OF JEWISH IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES, 1881-1933

Period	Admissions			Departures			Net Increase		
	Total	Jews	P. C. Jews to Total	Total	Jews	P. C. to Admissions	Total	Jews	P. C. Jews to Total
1881-1898	8,173,890							533,478 ¹	
1899-1907	6,974,447	829,244	11.89		59,208 ²	33.55		770,036 ²	
1908-1924	10,656,636	1,008,586	9.46	3,574,974	52,294	25.82	7,081,662	956,292	13.50
1925-1933	1,918,393	78,505	4.09	685,665	2,752	35.74	1,232,728	75,753	6.15
1881-1933	27,723,366							2,335,559	

¹ Admission at the ports of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.² Estimated. See pp. 00. 233, 234

TABLE XX

JEWISH IMMIGRANTS REJECTED ON APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION AND
THOSE DEPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES AFTER
ADMISSION, 1899-1933

Year	Debarred				Deported			
	Number		Per Cent to Admission		Number		Per Cent to Net Increase	
	Total	Jews	Total	Jews	Total	Jews	Total	Jews
1899-1910.....	116,255	10,785	1.2	1.0	12,177	1,303	—	—
1911.....	22,349	1,999	2.5	2.1	2,788	209	.5	.2
1912.....	16,057	1,064	1.9	1.3	2,456	191	.4	.2
1913.....	19,938	1,224	1.6	1.2	3,461	253	.4	.2
1914.....	33,041	2,506	2.7	1.9	4,137	317	.4	.2
1915.....	24,111	1,398	7.3	5.2	2,670	68	2.1	.2
1916.....	18,867	949	6.3	6.2	2,906	79	1.8	.5
1917.....	16,028	607	5.4	3.5	1,918	46	.9	.3
1918.....	7,297	222	6.5	6.0	796	27	4.9	.9
1919.....	8,626	199	6.1	6.5	3,102	17	17.6	.7
1920.....	11,795	268	2.7	1.8	2,762	53	1.9	.4
1921.....	13,779	1,195	1.7	1.0	4,517	134	.8	.1
1922.....	13,731	1,256	4.4	2.3	4,345	214	3.9	.4
1923.....	20,619	1,455	3.9	2.9	3,661	99	.82	.02
1924.....	30,284	1,754	4.3	3.5	4,294	113	.68	.2
1925.....	25,390	1,137	8.6	11.1	9,495	250	4.7	2.5
1926.....	20,550	871	6.7	8.4	10,904	175	4.7	1.7
1927.....	19,755	1,090	5.9	9.4	11,662	184	4.4	1.6
1928.....	18,839	898	6.1	7.7	11,625	213	5.1	1.9
1929.....	18,127	610	6.48	4.89	12,908	153	6.13	1.25
1930.....	8,233	275	3.41	2.39	16,631	164	8.71	1.46
1931.....	9,744	405	10.03	7.12	18,142	150	51.46	2.79
1932.....	7,064	314	19.86	11.40	19,426	147	—	6.38
1933.....	5,527	276	23.96	11.64	19,865	138	—	6.94
Total 1899-1933	506,006	32,757	2.59	1.71	186,648	4,697	—	—
Total 1911-1933					174,471	3,394	2.66	0.42

D. JEWISH IMMIGRATION TO OTHER AMERICAN COUNTRIES

CANADA. During the year ended March 31, 1933, a total of 772 Jews entered Canada (426 from the United States), 3.9% of the total. The distribution by sex is about the same among the Jews as among the total number of immigrants, the percentage for females being higher than for males (45.34% males and 54.66% females among Jews; and 46.36% males and 53.64% females among the total immigration); and the immigrants of 18 years or over constituted 63.21% of the total number of Jewish immigrants, while for the total number of immigrants, the corresponding percentage was 61.61%.

Nearly 23% of the Jewish immigrants admitted were traders; 9.72% mechanics; 2.59% laborers; 2.07% female domestic servants; and 0.77% farmers. This occupational distribution varied from that of the other immigrants, where the farming class constituted 15.4%.

Of the total number of Jews that entered the country (772—346 via ocean ports and 426 from the United States), 251 were born in the United States, and 15 in Canada; of the remainder, all except 4, came from European countries (502). Of this number, nearly seven-eighths (435) came from the four countries of Lithuania, Poland, Roumania, and Russia (56.35% of the total number of Jews admitted to Canada), and 33 (4.27%) from England. Of the total number of immigrants (19,782) that entered Canada, 9,695, almost half (49.01%), were born in the United States, and 1,129 (5.71%) were born in Canada.

Over 90% (93.26%) of the Jewish immigrants were bound for the three provinces of Ontario (52.07%), Quebec (34.45%), and Manitoba (6.74%). Of the total number of immigrants, over two-thirds were bound for the same provinces, and of these, 44.42% went to Ontario, 20.79% to Quebec, and 3.57% to Manitoba.

During 1901 to 1933, a total of 125,285 Jews entered Canada, constituting 2.14% of the total.

CUBA. During 1930, a total of 1,374 Jews entered Cuba, and 120 immigrant Jews departed; and 29 were debarred from landing. During 1929, a total of 476 Jews entered the country. The number of Jewish immigrants that entered Cuba during 1931 is 208, and during 1932 is 165.

BRAZIL. During 1932, a total of 2,049 Jewish immigrants were admitted to Brazil. From 1925 to 1932, a total of 28,909 Jews entered the country, constituting 4.64% of the total number of persons admitted.

URUGUAY. During 1932, 765 Jews entered Uruguay; and during 1927-1932, a total of 7,889 Jewish immigrants entered the country, 0.76%.

ARGENTINE. During 1932, a total of 1,801 Jews entered Argentina, constituting 5.57% of the total number of immigrants admitted to the country during that year. During the period of 20 years of 1913-1932, a total of 96,844 Jews entered the country, constituting 4.63% of the admissions.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA. During 1930, a total of 1,200 Jewish immigrants entered the Union of South Africa, 40.64% of total. In 1929, the number of Jewish immigrants was 2,664, 61.20% of the total.

TABLE XXI
JEWISH IMMIGRATION INTO CANADA BY SEX, AGE,
OCCUPATION AND DESTINATION, 1933

	Number		Distribution	
	Total	Jews	Total	Jews
Total	19,782	772	—	—
Via Ocean Ports.....	6,586	346	33.29	44.82
From United States.....	13,196	426	66.71	55.18
SEX				
Males.....	9,171	350	46.36	45.34
Females.....	10,611	422	53.64	54.06
AGE				
Under 18 Years.....	7,594	284	38.39	36.79
18 Years or Over.....	12,188	488	61.61	63.21
OCCUPATION				
Farmers.....	3,047	6	15.40	0.77
Laborers.....	667	20	3.37	2.59
Mechanics.....	1,421	75	7.18	9.72
Traders and Clerical Classes	1,829	177	9.25	22.93
Female Domestic Servants..	704	16	3.56	2.07
Other Classes.....	12,114	478	61.24	61.92
COUNTRY OF BIRTH				
Austria.....	72	11	0.36	1.42
Canada.....	1,129	15	5.71	1.94
England.....	2,634	33	13.31	4.28
Lithuania.....	93	30	0.47	3.89
Poland.....	1,089	292	5.51	37.82
Roumania.....	173	32	0.87	4.15
Russia.....	154	81	0.78	10.49
United States.....	9,695	251	49.01	32.51
Other Countries ¹	4,743	27	23.98	3.50
DESTINATION				
Ontario.....	8,787	402	44.42	52.07
Quebec.....	4,113	266	20.79	34.45
Manitoba.....	707	52	3.57	6.74
Alberta.....	1,635	14	8.27	1.81
New Brunswick.....	625	11	3.16	1.42
Saskatchewan.....	955	10	4.83	1.30
British Columbia.....	1,848	9	9.34	1.17
Nova Scotia.....	905	8	4.57	1.04
Prince Edward Island.....	196	—	0.99	—
Yukon Territory.....	8	—	0.04	—
Northwest Territories.....	3	—	0.02	—

¹ Countries from which fewer than 10 Jewish immigrants arrived in Canada.

TABLE XXII

SUMMARY OF JEWISH IMMIGRATION TO CANADA, 1901-1933

Year	Total	Jews ¹	Per Cent Jews to To- tal	Year	Total	Jews ¹	Per Cent Jews to To- tal
1901	49,149	2,765	5.6	1918	79,074	32	.04
1902	67,379	1,015	1.5	1919	57,702	22	.04
1903	128,364	2,066	1.6	1920	117,336	116	.09
1904	130,331	3,727	2.8	1921	148,477	2,763	1.9
1905	146,266	7,715	5.2	1922	89,999	8,404	9.3
1906	189,064	7,127	3.8	1923	72,887	2,793	3.8
1907	124,667	6,584	5.2	1924	148,560	4,255	2.8
1908	262,469	7,712	2.9	1925	111,362	4,459	4.
1909	146,908	1,636	1.1	1926	96,064	4,014	4.18
1910	208,794	3,182	1.5	1927	143,991	4,863	3.38
1911	311,084	5,146	1.6	1928	151,597	4,766	3.14
1912	354,237	5,322	1.5	1929	167,722	3,848	2.29
1913	402,432	7,387	1.8	1930	163,288	4,164	2.55
1914	384,878	11,252	2.9	1931	88,223	3,421	3.88
1915	144,789	3,107	2.1	1932	25,752	649	2.52
1916	48,537	65	.1	1933	19,782	772	3.90
1917	75,374	136	.1	Total	5,856,538	125,285	2.14

¹ The figures for the Jews entering Canada during 1901-1925 are exclusive of those who entered from the United States.

TABLE XXIII

SUMMARY OF JEWISH IMMIGRATION TO BRAZIL, 1925-1931

Year	Total ¹	Jews	P. C.
1925.....	84,883	2,624 ²	3.09
1926.....	121,569	3,906 ³	3.21
1927.....	101,568	5,167 ³	5.09
1928.....	82,061	4,055 ³	4.94
1929.....	100,424	5,610 ³	5.59
1930.....	67,066	3,558	5.31
1931.....	31,410	1,940 ⁴	6.18
1932.....	34,683	2,049 ⁴	5.91
Total 1925-1932	623,664	28,909	4.64

¹ Communicated by the Consul General of Brazil in New York City.

² Communicated by Hicem.

³ Communicated by Ica.

⁴ Communicated by Hias.

TABLE XXIV

SUMMARY OF JEWISH IMMIGRATION TO URUGUAY, 1927-1931

Year	Total	Jews ¹	P. C.
1927.....	183,386	771 ²	0.42
1928.....	180,654	1,500 ³	0.83
1929.....	184,514	2,000 ³	1.08
1930.....	230,464 ⁴	1,600 ³	0.69
1931.....	160,000 ⁵	1,250 ⁶	0.78
1932.....		765 ⁶	
Total 1927-1931..	939,018	7,886	0.76

¹ Ica.² Number assisted by local Jewish Committee.³ Number assisted in 1928, 1,270; in 1929, 1,449.⁴ Anuario Estadísticos.⁵ Estimate of Consul General.⁶ Hias.

TABLE XXV

SUMMARY OF JEWISH IMMIGRATION TO ARGENTINE, 1913-1931

Year	Total ¹	Jews	P. C.
1913.....	285,215	10,860	3.81
1914-1918.....	225,365	4,845 ²	2.15
1919.....	41,299	280	0.68
1920.....	87,032	2,071	2.38
1921.....	98,086	4,095 ³	4.18
1922.....	129,263	7,198 ²	5.57
1923.....	195,063	13,701 ²	7.02
1924.....	159,939	7,799 ²	4.88
1925.....	125,366	6,920 ²	5.52
1926.....	135,011	7,534 ²	5.58
1927.....	161,548	5,584 ²	3.46
1928.....	129,047	6,812 ²	5.28
1929.....	100,424 ⁴	5,986 ²	5.96
1930.....	133,183 ⁴	7,805 ²	5.86
1931.....	56,333	3,553 ⁵	6.31
1932.....	31,267 ⁴	1,801 ⁵	5.76
Total 1913-1932..	2,093,441	96,844	4.63

¹ *Revista Economía Argentina*, Buenos Aires.² Communicated by Ica.³ The figure includes 3,693 admitted during 1914; 606, during 1915; 324, during 1916; 90, during 1917 (slightly incomplete); and 132 during 1918 (slightly incomplete)—communicated by Ica.⁴ Communicated by Consul General of Brazil, New York City.⁵ Communicated by Hias.

E. JEWISH IMMIGRATION TO PALESTINE

1. DURING 1933

Admissions.—During 1933, a total of 27,862 immigrant Jews were admitted to Palestine, 95.74% of the total admitted, 29,101. In addition 2,465 Jews who had entered the country as travelers or without permission and who had permanently settled were registered as immigrants, 85.71% of the total so registered, 2,876. Thus, a total of 30,327 Jews were registered as immigrants during the year, 94.84% of the total so registered, 31,977. Of the total number of Jews, 12,762 were men, 11,306 women, and 6,259 children under 16 years of age.

During 1933, over two-fifths (43.28%) of the Jews who entered the country came from Poland; Germany was the country which contributed the next largest number (17.78%). The rest were distributed among the following countries: The Yemen, the United States, Roumania, Greece, Lithuania, the Balkan States, with a somewhat larger percentage from the latter; and a few other countries.

Departures.—No official figures on emigration were compiled during 1933.

Categories of Immigrants.—During 1933, five-eighths (62.5%) of the Jews admitted or registered as immigrants were persons coming to employment (or employed) and their dependents; nearly one-tenth (9.38%) were dependents of residents already in Palestine; less than one-fourth (23.28%) were persons with capital, or assured income or maintenance, with their dependents; 1.76% were persons of religious occupation, and their dependents, orphans coming to institutions, and students whose maintenance was assured; and only (3.08%) were persons who are not included in one of the foregoing categories but were permitted to remain under special orders and regulations of the High Commissioner, under the Immigration Ordinance, and the dependents of such persons.

The distribution of the non-Jewish immigrants was notably different from that of the Jewish newcomers. Over 37% of the non-Jewish immigrants were admitted under exemption from the immigration ordinance; over one-fifth (22.24%) were persons coming to employment and their dependents, 18.12% were persons of religious occupation, students and orphans, 18.73% were dependents of Palestinian citizens; and 2.97% were persons of means; while 0.91% were persons permitted to remain under special orders and regulations of the High Commissioner, under the Immigration Ordinance, and their dependents.

During 1933, 1,505 persons were refused admission, an average of 125 persons monthly, six times as many as in the preceding year.

During 1933, the monthly immigration of Jews, as distinguished from registration, averaged 2,322. The largest number (4,417) was admitted in October, and the smallest number (1,097) in June. The monthly average for non-Jews was 103; the largest number (246) being admitted in April, and the smallest number (58) in July and in August.

2. FROM 1917 TO 1933

From the date of the British occupation of Palestine, December 9, 1917, to the end of 1933, a total of 152,927 Jews entered the country, the yearly number varying between 33,801 in 1925 and 2,178 in 1928. The number of Jews that departed between December 9, 1917 and the end of 1921, was small. But, during the decade from 1922 to 1931, a total of 27,809 Jews, emigrated, or 29.53% of the number admitted. Figures for emigration during the second half of 1932 and the year 1933 are not available. During the ten years (1922-1931), the yearly emigration of Jews varied between 666 in 1931 and 7,365 in 1926; and the percentage of Jewish emigration to Jewish immigration varied between 6.36% in 1925 and 99.54% in 1928. The net immigration of Jews during 1922-1931 was 66,353. One year, 1927, shows a decrease of 2,358 Jews, but all other years witnessed an increase of Jewish immigration over emigration, varying between 10 in 1928 and 31,650

in 1925. A total of 12,660 non-Jews were admitted to the country during 1922-1933, and an additional small number between December 9, 1917 and May 31, 1921, for which period no statistics of non-Jews were kept; and during 1922-1931,¹ a total of 13,309 departed, being 4,035 in excess of the number admitted. During 1922-1933, an average of 8.63% of the yearly immigration was non-Jewish, the yearly percentage varying between 2.42% in 1925, and 29.42% in 1928. The yearly immigration of non-Jews varied between 284 in 1922 and 1,736 in 1932, and the yearly emigration for 1922-1931, between 474 in 1924 and 2,064 in 1926.

¹No statistics of non-Jewish emigration for 1932 and 1933 are available.

TABLE XXVI

JEWISH IMMIGRATION TO PALESTINE BY MONTHS, 1933

	Total			Jews			Non-Jews			Refused Admission
	Total	Immigrants Arriving	Persons Registered as Immigrants	Total	Immigrants Arriving	Registered as Immigrants	Total	Immigrants Arriving	Registered as Immigrants	
Total	31,977	29,101	2,876	30,327	27,862	2,465	1,650	1,239	411	1,505
January	2,371	1,330	1,041	2,249	1,261	988	122	69	53	53
February	1,713	1,509	204	1,581	1,448	133	132	61	71	54
March	2,743	2,408	335	2,482	2,213	269	261	195	66	125
April	2,110	1,974	136	1,827	1,728	99	283	246	37	211
May	1,958	1,734	224	1,854	1,662	192	104	72	32	146
June	1,364	1,174	190	1,263	1,097	166	101	77	24	44
July	2,807	2,389	418	2,703	2,331	372	104	58	46	239
August	2,513	2,387	126	2,442	2,329	113	71	58	13	122
September	4,062	3,992	70	3,903	3,852	51	159	140	19	220
October	4,572	4,528	44	4,449	4,417	32	123	111	12	136
November	3,938	3,903	35	3,837	3,813	24	101	90	11	60
December	1,826	1,773	53	1,737	1,711	26	89	62	27	95

TABLE XXVII

JEWISH IMMIGRATION TO PALESTINE BY CATEGORIES, 1933

	Number			Distribution	
	Total	Jews	Non-Jews	Jews	Non-Jews
Total	31,977	30,327	1,650	100.00	100.00
CATEGORY A	7,109	7,060	49	23.28	2.97
i. Persons with L. P. 1000 and upwards....	3,267	3,250	17	46.03	34.69
ii. Members of liberal professions in possession of not less than L. P. 500.....	2	2	—	0.03	—
iii. Skilled artisans with capital of L. P. 250 and upwards.....	124	121	3	1.71	6.12
iv. Persons with minimum income of L. P. 4 p. m.	90	72	18	1.02	36.74
v. Persons with capital of not less than L. P. 500.....	29	28	1	0.40	2.04
2. Dependents of persons in Category A..	3,597	3,587	10	50.81	20.41
CATEGORY B	832	533	299	1.76	18.12
i. Orphans coming to institutions.....	1	—	1	—	0.33
ii. Persons of religious occupation.....	254	70	184	13.13	61.54
iii. Students whose maintenance is assured.	503	391	112	73.36	37.46
2. Dependents of persons in Category B..	74	72	2	13.51	0.67
CATEGORY C	19,320	18,953	367	62.50	22.24
i. Persons coming to employment {Men	8,715	8,527	188	44.99	51.23
{Women	2,753	2,638	115	13.92	31.33
2. Dependents of persons in Category C...	7,852	7,788	64	41.09	17.44
CATEGORY D					
Dependents of residents of Palestine.....	3,155	2,846	309	9.38	18.73
CATEGORY K					
Persons exempted from the provisions of the Immigration Ordinances.....	611	—	611	—	37.03
CATEGORY A (i) A	950	935	15	3.08	0.91
i. Persons with less than L. P. 1000 registered under Regulation 2 (b) of September 14, 1932, under the Immigration Ordinances 1925-28.....	497	488	9	52.19	0.60
2. Dependents of persons in Category A (i) A.....	453	447	6	47.81	0.40

TABLE XXVIII
SUMMARY OF JEWISH IMMIGRATION TO PALESTINE, 1917-1933

YEAR	Immigration			Emigration			Net Increase or Decrease			P. C. Jewish immigrants to Total	Jewish Emigrants Per 1000 Immigrants
	Total	Jews	Non-Jews	Total	Jews	Non-Jews	Total	Jews	Non-Jews		
Dec. 9, 1917 to May 1921	14,101 4,861	14,101 4,784	• 77	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	• •	• 94.40	• •
1922	8,128	7,844	284	2,939	1,503	1,436	5,189	6,341	-1,152 ¹	96.51	19
1923	7,991	7,421	570	4,947	3,466	1,481	3,044	3,955	-911 ¹	92.87	46
1924	13,553	12,856	697	2,511	2,037	474	11,042	10,819	223	94.86	15
1925	34,641	33,801	840	4,100	2,151	1,949	30,541	31,650	-1,109 ¹	97.58	6
1926	13,910	13,081	829	9,429	7,365	2,064	4,481	5,716	-1,235 ¹	94.04	56
1927	3,595	2,713	882	6,978	5,071	1,907	-3,383 ¹	-2,358 ¹	-1,025 ¹	75.47	186
1928	3,086	2,178	908	3,122	2,168	954	-36 ¹	10	-46 ¹	70.58	99
1929	6,566	5,249	1,317	2,835	1,746	1,089	3,731	3,503	228	79.94	33
1930	6,433	4,944	1,489	2,911	1,636	1,275	3,522	3,308	214	76.85	331
1931	5,533	4,075	1,458	1,346	666	680	4,187	3,409	778	73.65	163
1922-1931	103,436	94,162	9,274	41,118	27,809	13,309	62,318	66,353	-4,035 ¹	91.03	295
1932	11,289	9,553	1,736	• ²	• ²	• ²	•	3	•	49.84	—
1933	31,977	30,327	1,650	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
1917-1933	165,664	152,927	12,737	•	•	•	•	•	•	92.31	•

¹ Decrease.

² Figures for six months only (January-June) are available these are: Total 581, Jews 215, Non-Jews 366.

• Figures not available.

TABLE XXIX

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF ORIGIN OF JEWISH IMMIGRATION
INTO PALESTINE, 1933

	Number	Distribution	
	1933	1933	1932
Total	30,327	100.00	100.00
Poland.....	13,125	43.28	33.1
Germany.....	5,392	17.78	3.7
Roumania.....	1,411	4.65	5.3
Yemen.....	1,287	4.24	7.2
Greece.....	1,256	4.14	3.0
United States.....	1,169	3.86	9.1
Lithuania.....	1,099	3.62	2.5
Western Asia.....	2,355	7.77	29.1
Balkan States.....	1,548	5.10	4.2
British Empire.....	287	0.95	1.7
Other Countries.....	1,398	4.61	1.1

THE AMERICAN
JEWISH COMMITTEE

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

1933

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SEVENTH EDITION 1907

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Honorary Vice-President, ABRAM I. ELKUS

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MORRIS D. WALDMAN

Assistant Secretary

HARRY SCHNEIDERMAN

171 Madison Avenue, N. E. Cor. 33rd Street
New York City

Cable Address, "WISHCOM, New York."

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING

DECEMBER 10, 1933

The Twenty-seventh Annual Meeting of the American Jewish Committee was held at the Hotel Astor, New York City, on Sunday, December 10, 1933. Dr. Cyrus Adler, President, called the meeting to order.

The following Corporate Members were present:

Community Representatives

CONNECTICUT

Hartford: Isidore Wise

Waterbury: Philip N. Bernstein

ILLINOIS

Chicago: Albert D. Lasker; Julian W. Mack

MARYLAND

Baltimore: Albert Berney

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston: Felix Vorenberg

Chelsea: Samuel E. Paulive

Springfield: Henry Lasker

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Manchester: Edward M. Chase

NEW JERSEY

Atlantic City: Joseph B. Perskie

East Orange: A. J. Dimond

Paterson: Philip Dimond

Plainfield: William Newcorn

NEW YORK

Buffalo: Joseph L. Fink; Eugene Warner

New York: Simon Bergman; Edward L. Bernays; Herman Bernstein; William Fischman; Henry Ittle-son; Joseph J. Klein; Max J. Kohler; Arthur K. Kuhn; Irving Lehman; Solomon Lowenstein; Wil-
liam Liebermann; James Marshall; Alexander Marx; Joseph M. Proskauer; James N. Rosenberg; Samuel I. Rosenman; Bernard Semel; Sol M. Stroock; Lewis L. Strauss; Ludwig Vogelstein; Felix M. Warburg

Syracuse: Benjamin Stolz
 Utica: S. Joshua Kohn
 White Plains: P. Irving Grinberg

NORTH CAROLINA

Goldsboro: Lionel Weil

PENNSYLVANIA

Philadelphia: Cyrus Adler; Justin P. Allman; B. L. Levinthal; William W. Lewis; Horace Stern
 Wilkes-Barre: J. K. Weitzenkorn

WISCONSIN

Madison: S. B. Schein

Members-at-Large

Louis Bamberger, Newark; Jacob Billikopf, Philadelphia; David A. Brown, New York; Eli Frank, Baltimore; Herbert J. Hannoch, Newark; Henry S. Hendricks, New York; Stanley M. Isaacs, New York; Louis E. Kirstein, Boston; Edward Lazansky, Brooklyn; Fred Lazarus, Jr., Columbus; Samuel D. Leidesdorf, New York; I. D. Morrison, New York; Milton J. Rosenau, Boston; Lessing J. Rosenwald, Philadelphia; Victor Rosewater, Philadelphia.

Delegates from Organizations

AMERICAN JEWISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY: Albert M. Friedenberg.

B'RITH SHOLOM: William W. Lewis.

BROOKLYN JEWISH MINISTERS ASSOCIATION: Moses J. S. Abels.

COUNCIL OF YOUNG ISRAEL AND YOUNG ISRAEL SYNAGOGUE ORGANIZATIONS: Moses H. Hoenig, Edward S. Silver.

FEDERATION OF GERMAN JEWISH SOCIETIES: Robert Rosenbaum, Fritz Schlesinger.

HADASSAH: Mrs. David de Sola Pool.

HEBREW SHELTERING AND IMMIGRANT AID SOCIETY: John L. Bernstein, Harry Fischel, Abraham Herman, Jacob Massel, Albert Rosenblatt.

INDEPENDENT ORDER B'RITH ABRAHAM: Gustave Hartman, Max L. Hollander, Nathan D. Perlman, Max Silverstein.

JEWISH WELFARE BOARD: Harry L. Glucksman, Joseph Rosenzweig.

RABBINICAL ASSEMBLY OF THE JEWISH THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY OF AMERICA: Israel Goldstein.

RABBINICAL ASSOCIATION OF HEBREW THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE: Simon G. Kramer.

UNION OF ORTHODOX JEWISH CONGREGATIONS OF AMERICA: Benjamin Koenigsberg, William Weiss.

UNION OF ORTHODOX RABBIS: I. Rosenberg.

UNITED HEBREW TRADES: M. C. Feinstone.

UNITED ROUMANIAN JEWS OF AMERICA: Herman Speier, Leo Wolfson.

UNITED SYNAGOGUE OF AMERICA: Louis J. Moss.

WOMEN'S BRANCH OF THE UNION OF ORTHODOX JEWISH CONGREGATIONS OF AMERICA: Mrs. Joseph M. Asher, Mrs. Herbert S. Goldstein.

WOMEN'S LEAGUE OF THE UNITED SYNAGOGUE OF AMERICA: Mrs. Cyrus Adler.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S LEAGUE OF THE UNITED SYNAGOGUE OF AMERICA: Harry H. Goebel.

There were also present the following Sustaining Members and other guests:

M. L. Aaronson, New York.

Theodore Badman, New York; Paul Baerwald, New York; Miss Ray Baron, Paterson, N. J.; Israel Ber-
man, New York; S. Benderly, New York; Samuel
Berliner, New York; Henry J. Bernheim, New York;
Stanley Bero, New York; Mrs. H. S. Bernton, Wash-
ington, D. C.; Max Binswanger, New York; Julius I.
Bitterman, Jersey City, N. J.; William Blau, New
York; Meyer Bloomfield, New York; Mrs. Rose J. Blond-
heim, New York; Louis Borgenicht, New York; Carl
Boschwitz, New York; Baruch Braunstein, New
York; Davis Brown, New York; H. H. Butler, New
York.

Leo Cherne, New York; Elias A. Cohen, New York;
Morris Cohen, Worcester, Mass.

Isidor Eisenberg, Jersey City, N. J.; Felix Erlanger, New York; Sydney B. Erlanger, New York; Irving L. Ernst, New York.

Louis Fabricant, New York; Ernst Feilchenfeld, New York; M. W. Feingold, New York; M. Maldwin Fertig, New York; Joseph Fischer, New York; J. Fox, New York; Miss G. L. Frank, New York; Mrs. J. J. Frank, New York; Allie S. Freed, New York; Michael Freund, New York; Elisha M. Friedman, New York; Ruby Frisch, New York; Charles S. Fritz, New York; William F. Fuerst, New York.

Mrs. George Galland, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Howard S. Gans, New York; Mrs. Marie Garfield, New York; Joseph E. Gilbert, New York; S. Herbert Golden, New York; Sidney Goldmann, Trenton, N. J.; Samuel A. Goldsmith, Chicago, Ill.; Simon M. Goldsmith, New York; Victor Greenburg, Passaic, N. J.; Richard A. Guinzburg, New York; Dewitt Gutman, New York.

Mrs. Edwin Hahn, New York; Samuel J. Harris, Buffalo, N. Y.; Benjamin A. Hartstein, New York; Isaac S. Heller, New York; Harry D. Henschel, New York; Edward Herbert, New York; Levi Hershfield, New York; Mrs. Belle A. Herzog, New York; Miss Rose A. Herzog, New York; Samuel A. Herzog, New York; Nathan Hirsch, New York; David Hirschfield, New York; Mrs. Moses Hyamson, New York; Edwin M. Hydeman, New York.

M. J. Karpf, New York; David Kass, New York; Alfred B. Kastor, New York; Sidney Keith, New York and Australia; E. N. Kleinbaum, New York; Alfred A. Knopf, New York; H. Kolko, Rochester, N. Y.; Alfred E. Kornfeld, New York; Charles H. Kramer, New York; Abraham Krasne, New York.

S. C. Lamport, New York; Jacob Landau, New York; J. Leon Lascoff, New York; Mrs. Irving Lehman, New York; I. B. Levine, New York; Isaac Don Levine, New York; Louis E. Levinthal, Philadelphia, Pa.; M. J. Levy, New York; Max Levy, New York; Samuel Lonschein, New York; Mrs. M. Lurie, New York.

- Herbert H. Maas, New York; Frank MacDonald, New York; Mrs. Frank MacDonald, New York; M. Manges, New York; William D. Max, New York; J. E. Maymon, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. Mortimer M. Menken, New York; Solomon H. Metz, Washington, D. C.; Henry Moskowitz, New York.
- Mrs. Clarence S. Nathan, New York; Edgar J. Nathan, Jr., New York; Mrs. Frederick Nathan, New York; Henry Necarsulmer, New York; Kenneth C. Newman, New York.
- Louis S. Posner, New York; Mrs. S. S. Prince, New York.
- Mrs. S. C. Rabinowitz, Paterson, N. J.; Charles Reiss, New York; Charles Roemer, Paterson, N. J.; William Rosenau, Baltimore, Md.; Wm. F. Rosenblum, New York; S. G. Rosenthal, New York; Tobias Roth, Rochester, N. Y.; Isaac K. Rubenstein, Brooklyn, N. Y.
- Bernard Sachs, New York; Manuel S. Sachs, New Haven, Conn.; A. N. Sack, New York; Willard W. Saperston, Buffalo, N. Y.; I. Saymon, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. I. Saymon, Brooklyn, N. Y.; S. H. Scheuer, New York; Louis Schlesinger, Newark, N. J.; Samuel Schulman, New York; Maurice Schwartz, New York; S. Seiferheld, New York; Arthur Seligman, New York; Louis B. Shipper, Trenton, N. J.; Isaac Siegel, New York; Jacob Silverblatt, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Ralph Silverstein, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Joseph Sinsheimer, New York; Miss Elvira N. Solis, New York; Charles Sonnenreich, New York; Abraham I. Spiro, New York; Leopold Spitz, New York; Meyer Stein, New York; Sylvan Sternberger, New York; DeWitt Stetten, New York; N. I. Stone, New York; Lewis Straus, New York; Lionel F. Straus, New York; Mrs. S. J. Strauss, New York; Charles Sugarman, New York; Harry G. Sundheim, Philadelphia, Pa.
- Emile Tas, New York; Miss Frances Taussig, New York; Henry Teller, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Herman Theaman, New York.
- Mrs. Moise Uhry, New York; Benjamin Veit, New York.

J. M. Wachman, New York; Benjamin Washer, Louisville, Ky.; Jacob Wasserman, Boston, Mass.; Louis Wiley, New York.

Raphael Yood, Plainfield, N. J.; Ira M. Younker, N. Y.

PRESENTATION OF ANNUAL REPORT

The President presented the report of the Executive Committee for the past year. Upon motion of Judge William Newcorn of Plainfield, N. J., it was unanimously resolved that this assemblage endorse the policies pursued by the American Jewish Committee in handling the very delicate problems arising out of the Jewish situation in Germany, and recommend to the Joint Council, composed of the representatives of the American Jewish Committee, American Jewish Congress and the B'nai B'rith, a continuance of these policies along the same lines from now on.

REPORT ON JOINT COUNCIL

Mr. Sol M. Stroock of New York City made a statement regarding the policies and work of the Joint Council of the B'nai B'rith, the American Jewish Committee and the American Jewish Congress, established in June 1933, to secure co-ordination of the work of the three organizations in connection with the Jewish situation in Germany and its effects in this country.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON POLICY

Hon. Joseph M. Proskauer of New York City presented a statement as Chairman of the Committee on Policy of the American Jewish Committee, outlining the principles underlying the methods employed by the Committee in coping with the problems growing out of the Jewish situation in Germany.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

Mr. Samuel D. Leidesdorf, the Treasurer, presented a report of the financial condition of the Committee. This report is appended.

Mr. Henry Ittleson of New York City made a plea for more adequate support for the work of the Committee, following which a number of the persons present announced the amounts of their subscriptions to the work for the ensuing fiscal year.

AFTERNOON SESSION

Mr. Leo Wolfson, a delegate of the United Roumanian Jews of America, offered a resolution to the effect that the meeting instruct the Executive Committee to omit from the printed report the statement read at the meeting this morning outlining the views of the Executive Committee on the question of the boycott of goods made in Germany organized by Jews in the United States. The President stated that it had not been the intention of the Executive Committee to publish the statement read and that it was only for the information of those present.

Upon motion of Mr. Joseph Rosenzweig of New York City, a delegate of the Jewish Welfare Board, Mr. Wolfson's resolution was laid on the table.

THE LONDON CONFERENCE

Mr. Lewis L. Strauss of New York City presented a report of the Conference for the Relief of German Jewry, held in London from October 29 to November 2, which was attended by Mr. Strauss, Mr. Morris D. Waldman, the Secretary of the Committee, and Professor Arthur J. Goodhart, as representatives of the American Jewish Committee. The official summary of the proceedings is appended.

ELECTIONS

The President announced that, in pursuance of the usual practice, he had, in advance of this meeting, appointed a committee to nominate successors to the officers and to those members of the Executive Committee whose terms expire on January 1, next. The nominating committee consisted of the following: Lewis L. Strauss, Esq., of New York City, Chairman; Simon Bergman, New York City;

A. J. Dimond, East Orange; Sol Kline, Chicago; Joseph B. Perksie, Atlantic City; Ralph J. Schwarz, New Orleans; and Felix Vorenberg, Boston.

Mr. Lewis L. Strauss, on behalf of this committee, presented the following report:

For members of the Executive Committee to serve for three years from January 1, 1934, the following to be re-elected:

Cyrus Adler	Eli Frank
James H. Becker	Henry Ittleson
David M. Bressler	Julius L. Meier
Abram I. Elkus	Samuel I. Rosenman
Horace Stern	

For officers to serve for one year from January 1, 1934: President, Cyrus Adler; Honorary Vice President, Abram I. Elkus; Vice Presidents, Irving Lehman and Louis E. Kirstein; Treasurer, Samuel D. Leidesdorf.

It was regularly moved and seconded that the Secretary be requested to cast one ballot for the nominees on the committee for nominations, which he did, and announced the election of the several nominees.

Upon motion, duly seconded, the Secretary was requested to cast one ballot for the nominees for membership-at-large suggested by the Executive Committee in its Annual Report, which he did, and announced the election of the several nominees.

MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS

A discussion of local problems in various communities took place, which was participated in by Messrs. Albert Berney of Baltimore, Md.; P. Irving Grinberg of White Plains, N. Y.; J. K. Weitzenkorn of Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; Philip N. Bernstein of Waterbury, Conn., and the Secretary.

Upon motion, adjourned.

MORRIS D. WALDMAN
Secretary

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE
COMMITTEE

To the Members of the American Jewish Committee:

Your Committee has been chiefly engaged during the past year in dealing with matters resulting from the situation in Germany whereby nearly 600,000 Jews have been deprived of elementary human rights. The growth and development of the National Socialist movement in Germany, which is now in power, and which has brought with it the disaster to the Jews of Germany has been traced in the Review of the Year which appears in Volume 35 of the American Jewish Year Book. Although you are all familiar with the events of the past nine months, your Committee nevertheless deems it important to set down here a brief summary of these occurrences.

I. THE CRISIS IN GERMANY
OUTBREAKS OF VIOLENCE

Immediately after the sweeping victory of the National Socialists at the elections on March 5, 1933, there began in many places in Germany a series of attacks against elements regarded as inimical to the new régime and against Jews, and others of Jewish ancestry, irrespective of political affiliation. Because of the rigorous censorship of the German press enforced by the government and governmental intimidation of residents of Germany, reports of these acts were held back for a time. In spite of this censorship, however, information about these outbreaks seeped through, as a result of the efforts of correspondents of foreign journals in Germany to ascertain the facts. Frequently, at great risks, these correspondents obtained information about these attacks from the victims or from eye-witnesses, or else were able to report the complaints lodged with embassies and consulates by foreigners in Germany, including citizens of the United States, who had suffered during this period. Later, fugitives from Germany told of experiences through which they themselves had passed, or of which they had been cognizant. The knowl-

edge that relatives and friends remaining in Germany would be made to suffer because of such disclosures, caused many of these refugees to withhold information, and made it impossible for representatives of the press to disclose the identity of their informants. The number of these atrocities will probably never be known, but that there were many is clearly established by official statements, including some by persons high in the German Government. So scandalous did these outbreaks become that on March 12th, Chancellor Hitler issued a rescript which was broadcast a number of times on that day over the Government radio in which he made the following guarded admission:

"Unscrupulous individuals, especially Communist stool-pigeons, are endeavoring to compromise our party through isolated actions that have no connection with the great achievement of national rising and can only burden and disparage the accomplishments of the movement."

Two days earlier, in a speech at Essen, Captain Goering, Minister of the Interior of Prussia, had declared:

"The Police are not a defense squad for Jewish stores. . . . They tell me I must call out the police to protect them (the Jews) Certainly, I shall employ the police, and without mercy, wherever German people are hurt, but I refuse to turn the police into a guard for Jewish stores. . . . The nation is aroused. For years past we told the people: 'You can settle accounts with the traitors.' We stand by our word. Accounts are being settled."

Hitler's appeals for restraint and discipline were re-echoed by Vice-Chancellor Von Papen in a speech at Breslau. Limitations of time do not permit the recording in this report of any of the numerous reliable reports of these excesses. In "The Jews in Nazi Germany," a publication of your Committee, is given not only a selection of the more significant reports from the leading newspapers of Great Britain and the United States, but also extracts from personal letters received by individuals in this country, known to your Committee, from reliable persons who were in Germany during these occurrences.

The exact dates of the beginning and the duration of this wave of outrages are not known, but all available evidence indicates that it began a day or two following the

elections on March 5, reached its greatest height about the 12th, and subsided thereafter. It appears that after March 28, the date on which the Reichstag abdicated its rights and duties in favor of the new Government, instances of this kind were less numerous. Belated reports continued to come through, however, for a number of weeks, and from time to time, even now, cases are being reported.

PROMULGATION OF "ARYAN" DECREES

However, while these cases of individual and group persecutions subsided, although they have by no means disappeared, there soon was launched a series of ministerial decrees, under authority of the surrender of all legislative powers to the Cabinet, which substituted for the earlier atrocities and persecutions a bloodless pogrom which invested the attack on the Jews with legal sanction. On April 4th, a legislative onslaught against the Jews of Germany began. On that day the law for the Restoration of the Regular Civil Service was published, which declared that "for the restoration of a nationally minded Regular Civil Service, civil servants of non-Aryan origin must retire." Exception was made in favor of those "officials who were employed as officers of the Civil Service on the 1st of August, 1914, or who, during the Great War, fought at the front for Germany or her allies, or who lost a father or sons in the War."

On April 11th there was issued the first ordinance for carrying this law into effect, which defined non-Aryan descent as "descent from non-Aryan, and especially Jewish, parents and grandparents, even though only one of the parents or grandparents was of the Jewish descent." Furthermore, those civil servants who were not such on August 1, 1914 were required to prove that they are of Aryan descent or that they fought at the front in the War, or that they are sons or fathers of men killed during the War.

In order to understand the full significance of this law, the following facts should be borne in mind: First, under the Imperial régime the number of Jewish officials was small, so that very few of those Jews who had not yet been arbitrarily removed from office, were able to claim exemp-

tion on the ground of having been appointed before August 1, 1914; second, as practically no one less than twenty-one years of age was an official on that date, all Jewish officials forty years of age or less were affected by the law; third, soldiers in the army during the war could not choose the scene of their service and those who were not at the Front were seldom responsible for that fact; fourth, no female officials or employees could claim exemption on the ground of service at the Front; fifth, discrimination against those who did not serve at the Front was an injustice for still another reason, that service behind the lines, as everyone knows, was often of equal importance with service at the Front, **even** if not always as hazardous. No further analysis is required to indicate that the exemptions from the law were meaningless and that the number of Jewish officials excepted was negligible.

This law was the first of a long series. The non-Aryan "principle" was soon applied to the admission of Jews to the legal profession, to the Patent Lawyers' Association, to the exercise of the function of notaries, public and tax consultants, to service on grand and petit juries, to the admission of physicians to the National Health Insurance Service (the source of about nine-tenths of the income of physicians); to commercial judgeships, and to tax assessorships.

On May 4, a second ordinance for giving effect to the Law for the Restoration of the Civil Service was published, providing that the provisions of that Law shall apply to all persons in the service of the Reich, the Federal States, the municipalities and municipal associations, public corporations, and all bodies of corresponding status.

The laws enumerated not only reduced the number but practically eliminated all Jews from public or quasi-public positions, including that of teacher in elementary or high schools, for through such associations as the Union of National Socialist German Physicians and other professional bodies, the Nazis continued their boycott movement with such deadly effect that the practice of Jewish physicians, lawyers, etc., who were excepted from the exclusion laws was drastically reduced, if not wholly destroyed. In the universities, the Student Bodies were able to decide the fate

of their professors. Though not given the right to dismiss members of the faculty, these organizations have, in a number of cases, browbeaten the administrative officials by means of boycotts and other forms of agitation into forcing out Jewish or liberal professors legally exempted from dismissal. Furthermore, a Federal decree of May 6, 1933 declared that teachers in colleges and universities who have been retired or dismissed on the basis of the Law for the Restoration of the Regular Civil Service "automatically lose the license to teach or to lecture." A Federal law barred Jews from every association in the news and editorial departments of the German press. An ordinance forbids "Aryan" lawyers to employ Jews as assistants or clerks. Such regulations together with the boycott of Jewish professional men has resulted in making the lot of the Jewish physician or lawyer who has not been dismissed no better than that of his ousted colleague. As a matter of fact, the former envies the latter, because persons not ousted from the professions are forced to maintain their offices and to retain their employees, even though they have no practice.

These edicts actually robbed tens of thousands of working men and women of the lawfully acquired means of sustenance, in preparation for which they had toiled for years.

On April 26, 1933 another Law was issued reducing the number of "non-Aryans" who may be admitted to schools, colleges and universities, to 1.5% of the total number of students in those institutions; where the proportion of "non-Aryans" actually in attendance at the time the law went into effect was not in excess of 5%, no reduction was required. Attendance at elementary schools of all Jewish children is possible within the "non-Aryan" quota, but, already it is evident that Jewish children cannot, without great mental agony, attend the public schools, in which will be taught the Nazi brand of "racial science," a basic principle of which is the inferiority of the Jewish "race," and the Nazi version of the history of the past twenty years according to which Germany defended herself heroically against the whole world, but German Jews and Marxists betrayed the Vaterland, which was given a new birth and dignity by the patriotic efforts of the Nazis. It appears clear that the Jews of Germany will have no alternative to

establishing and maintaining their own schools, and even this will be impossible because of the certain impoverishment of the Jewish population unless huge sums are furnished by sympathizers.

ADMINISTRATION OF DECREES

Administrative action completed the ruinous process of elimination begun by the "aryan" decrees. In some cities orders were issued forbidding the letting of municipal contracts to, or the ordering of supplies from Jewish or "Marxist" firms. In some places, all municipal contracts with Jewish physicians, lawyers, chemists, or tradesmen were cancelled, and "newspaper undertakings and all those vital to the interest of the State" were ordered to dismiss Jewish employees. In Berlin, all Jewish court reporters were dismissed. In many parts of the Reich, large corporations, including some established and developed under the leadership of Jews, were forced to dismiss their Jewish employees, and, in a number of cases, Jews on the directing boards were compelled to resign. The German Lawn Tennis Association decided to exclude Jews from representing it in official contests, and all societies belonging to the German Gymnastic League were instructed to exclude all Jews from membership. At a meeting in May of the Association of German Booksellers, representing the entire book publishing and selling trades, it was decided that books by Jewish authors in Germany or abroad, will not be published in Germany. At about the same time, the Berlin Union of Tobacco Retailers decided to prohibit Jews from selling tobacco products. Even the Red Cross was "aryanized" in June, as a result of an agreement, doubtless coerced, between officials of the German Red Cross and the Minister of the Interior, thus eliminating all Jewish nurses from hospital or private service, as, in Germany, all nurses are part of the Red Cross, except those who belong to Catholic religious orders.

Efforts were made to apply the "aryan paragraph" to the Church by segregating or eliminating those of its communicants or functionaries whose parents or grandparents were Jews, and to place the Church directly under the domination of the Nazi party.

These and numerous other barbarous measures followed one another in rapid succession, with but few protests from any element of the population, except in the case of a considerable section of the Church which apparently has successfully resisted the effort to make of it a pagan Teutonic institution. It is heartening to note that the most courageous efforts in these times have been in the name of religion.

EFFECT OF LEGAL PERSECUTION

The effect of these unspeakably cruel measures has been to make living in Germany literally impossible for tens of thousands of Jews, with the number rapidly increasing from day to day as the net of Nazi repression grows tighter and tighter, and the savings of those who had them are exhausted. Many have sought refuge in flight from the country, others in self-destruction. Only a fraction of the number of suicides becomes public, owing to the measures taken by the authorities to suppress such facts. And it must be borne in mind that the victims of the Nazi terror are recruited not only from the 600,000 Jews in Germany, but also from additional hundreds of thousands, who had Jewish parents or grandparents, as well as from those who are married to Jews.

The net result has been vividly described by Michael Williams, Editor of *The Commonwealth*, Catholic weekly review, published in New York. Following a visit in Germany, Mr. Williams said:

"Between 200,000 and 300,000 Jews have been deprived of any hope of the future. The older Jews must live out their lives deprived of all rights of citizens as long as the present appalling dictatorship dominates Germany.

"The situation of the Jews in Germany is deplorable beyond words. Israel in Germany is perishing under a yoke only comparable to that under which its forefathers groaned in Babylon and Egypt."

And like their enslaved forefathers in Egypt, the Jews in Germany are permitted to leave their "house of bondage" with great reluctance. Legal exit from Germany is hedged about with technicalities and costs which make departure impossible for many. In the case of persons of

large means, an emigration tax of 25% of all their possessions is extracted. Besides, even those who do manage to secure the necessary exit visa are not permitted to take their capital, if they possess any, and the usual limit of withdrawal of 200 marks per month ceases in cases of emigration for permanent residence abroad. Furthermore, the restriction of immigration, which has become a fixed policy in most countries, and the curtailment of the immigrants' means, drastically reduces the number of places to which fugitives can go, especially those who are penniless, as many of the Jewish emigrants from Germany are or would be. Those who have left Germany illegally, with the exception of the small number who were able to take any funds with them, are already destitute or rapidly becoming so. Their property in Germany has been sequestered and their bank accounts attached. No withdrawals can be made even for the payment of taxes or interest on their real estate, if any, in Germany, with the inevitable result that their property will, before long, be lost to them.

On this point the situation of the Jews has remained static except that their elimination from the economic life of the country has increased their hardships and reduced many German Jews to beggary and starvation. The number of suicides in Germany has mounted rapidly. Yet the German Jews themselves are making every effort to save themselves from utter destruction. Many are looking upon emigration as the one hope left for them although they are aware that this recourse is hemmed in by numerous obstructions because of emigration barriers erected by the countries of the rest of the world. There does not appear to be any improvement in their status within Germany, despite occasional utterance by one official or another which appear to promise some slight amelioration of their wretched condition. It is unquestionable that the Nazis at the present time seem to be determined upon the permanent relegation of such Jews as remain in Germany to inferior civil and economic status, even though for purposes of the national economy of Germany they may, at one point or another, temporarily relax restrictions or forbid drastic action. These, however, are tactics that are not aimed at improving the lot of the Jews in Germany, but designed

to make it possible to eliminate them from German life without, at the same time, appreciably endangering the economic position of the rest of the German citizens.

Whereas the situation of non-Jewish opponents of the régime is susceptible of improvement upon their becoming reconciled to Nazi principles and measures, the lot of the Jews will remain precarious as long as the existing so-called racial principle obtains, whether under the present, or some future government. Indications today are that this "principle" has been firmly adopted and that the Nazi government is determined not only to adhere to it, but also to propagate, abroad as well as at home, the false and fantastic theory underlying it, although one may well doubt whether they believe in it themselves, and are not rather employing it as a smoke-screen to the deluded populace.

The status of the German Jews has not as yet been defined. While the restrictions under which they live remove them from the condition of equal citizenship with non-Jewish Germans, there has been no official declaration of the Government's intention with respect to the Jews who will continue to live in Germany in the future. The German Jews themselves are making heroic efforts to cope with the new conditions. The Central Committee for Relief and Reconstruction has been set up in Berlin to advise and aid the Jews to face the new problems. New forms of organization have been undertaken for the Jewish youth, for employment of Jews and for emigration from Germany, but officially their condition remains as uncertain and insecure as before.

II. THE COMMITTEE'S ACTIVITIES

The American Jewish Committee has been watching events in Germany for a number of years and in the present crisis has engaged in several undertakings for the purpose of aiding the Jews in Germany to regain their rights as citizens.

BEFORE THE PRESENT CRISIS

As far back as 1928 the Committee rendered possible the engagement of a trained investigator who made a study of anti-Semitism in European countries, especially of its

growth in Germany. In 1929 and in 1930 the Secretary of the Committee made special trips to Germany to gather further data on the situation. You will recall that on the day of the 24th annual meeting of the Committee which was held on November 9th, 1930, a special conference was called to discuss the German situation alone. A number of distinguished members of the Jewish community who were not at that time members of the Committee, were invited to participate in this conference. Various suggestions were made at that time of policies to be followed by the Committee, and a number of these suggestions were carried out during the past three years. All along, the Committee kept in close touch with the situation and with responsible Jewish organizations and Jewish leaders in Germany who had courageously and untiringly endeavored to stem what turned out to be an irresistible tide.

All along it was the hope of the Committee, and of practically all other friendly observers of the German scene, that the Jews of Germany would, with the aid of enlightened public opinion in that country, be successful in preventing the actual realization of the sinister threats against the entire Jewish population, inherent in the program of the Nationalist Socialist Party.

The Committee continued to keep a close watch over the situation. Efforts were made to secure full news reports of events taking place in Germany and to ascertain the facts regarding the spread of German anti-Semitism to our own country.

In January, 1932, at the suggestion of the American Jewish Congress, representatives of the Committee conferred with representatives of the Congress, and after a lengthy and earnest discussion of the situation, it was decided to endeavor to ascertain from our brethren in Germany in what manner the Jewish community of the United States would be of help in their situation at that time. The reply received from Germany indicated that the Jewish leaders in that country were not in favor of any steps in their behalf being taken in this country to counteract the vicious propaganda of which they were the victims. The Jews of Germany had full confidence in the civil rights provision of Germany's Constitution, and in the sobriety and sense of

justice of their non-Jewish fellow-citizens and did not think that it would be wise for Jews in other countries to take any hand in the German situation.

The situation underwent a radical change toward the end of January, 1933, with the unexpected elevation of Adolph Hitler to the position of Chancellor of the German Reich. The National Socialist Party, which had until then been looked upon askance by the President of the Reich, became all at once the government party and it appeared not unlikely that the threats against the Jews of Germany, contained in the platform of the Party, would be carried out.

In February, 1933, the B'nai B'rith suggested that the German situation be jointly dealt with by the American Jewish Committee, the American Jewish Congress, and the Order itself, and, on February 22, five representatives of each of the three organizations had a Conference, discussed this subject from many viewpoints, and decided upon taking steps in several directions which appeared to hold promise of effective results. A sub-committee of six, comprising two representatives of each of the three organizations, was set up, with instructions to keep in constant touch with the situation. It was unanimously agreed by the Conference that public agitation in this country was at that time unwise.

The sub-committee of six, representing the three co-operating organizations took up the matters entrusted to them, but, as, following the elections to the Reichstag on March 5, disturbing reports began to come from Germany, a meeting of the plenary conference was called for March 14. Two days earlier a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Jewish Congress was held, at which resolutions were adopted recommending that its Administrative Committee arrange for massmeetings of protest in all parts of the country, a recommendation which was subsequently adopted. These proceedings were made public without notification to the American Jewish Committee and the B'nai B'rith.

Four days later at a joint meeting of our Executive Committee and representatives of the B'nai B'rith the situation in Germany was carefully and earnestly discussed with a view to determining what action should be taken by the

Committee and the B'nai B'rith which was likely to be helpful to the Jews in Germany. The Committee appreciated and understood the natural impulse for the expression of indignation aroused by reports then being received from Germany, but felt that the expression of such indignation should be restrained in order not to make more difficult the already critical situation of the Jews in Germany. A private meeting of representatives of Jewish organizations of several European countries had been called for the same day, March 19, in Paris. Your Committee had been invited to be represented, but practical difficulties made this impossible. Knowing that this meeting had taken place, your Committee telephoned to Paris and learned that that very question had engaged the attention of those present at the meeting in Paris the whole of that day, and that the opinion was unanimous that public agitation by Jews was then not only premature but likely to be useless and even harmful. The Committee and the B'nai B'rith decided to be governed by this advice, and communicated this information to the leaders of the American Jewish Congress, which was to hold a meeting, preliminary to mass demonstrations, that same evening.

PROTESTS OF COMMITTEE AND B'NAI B'RITH

The Committee then held a special meeting on Monday, March 20, together with representatives of the B'nai B'rith, at which it was agreed that the following statement be issued and widely published:

"The American Jewish Committee and the B'nai B'rith express their horror at the anti-Jewish action in Germany which is denying to German Jews the fundamental rights of every human being in a spirit contrary to the traditions of American freedom of conscience, religion and liberty. The events of the past few weeks in Germany have filled with indignation not only American Jews, but also Americans of every other faith. The Conscience of the civilized world is aroused against this reversion to medieval barbarism.

"The pseudo-scientific race theories, offered in support of this propaganda are a profound insult and offense to the entire Jewish people of the world, and the Jews of America cannot find language adequate to express their resentment and sense of outrage against this baseless and uncalled for attack.

"The American Jewish Committee and the B'nai B'rith have for months past addressed themselves actively to those serious problems which have now reached a crisis; they have requested the American government to make proper representations to the government of Germany, and we pledge ourselves to continued and unremitting efforts in behalf of the Jews of Germany. We confidently hope that enlightened opinion of the German people can be made aware of the gross injustice of these anti-Jewish actions and that they will demand the restoration of civilized standards in their own great nation. We hope that the conscience of the world will not be further shocked by conduct unworthy of the traditions and ideals of the German people.

"Every proper step must be taken to remedy these injustices. Such efforts must at the same time be intelligent and reasonable. Prejudice must not be fought merely with appeals to passion and resentment, however justified passion and resentment may be.

"We shall take every possible measure to discharge the solemn responsibility which rests on our organizations to marshal the forces of public opinion among Americans of every faith to right the wrongs of the Jews of Germany and for the vindication of the fundamental principles of human liberty."

Throughout this period your Committee received numerous cablegrams and private advices from organizations and responsible individuals in Germany, strongly urging that efforts be made to prevent mass demonstrations and all expressions of antagonism. Although some of these messages may have been sent under a certain measure of duress, others were unmistakable expressions of the convictions of responsible Jewish leaders of Germany. Knowing that they reflected the sincere views of the Jews in Germany we were judiciously guided by them.

The office of the Committee also received numerous messages from members throughout the country asking for information regarding the attitude of the Committee towards proposed mass demonstrations. We transmitted to such members the advice we had received from the leaders of responsible organizations abroad including those in Germany.

After the announcement of the demonstrations, reports from Germany came that reprisals would be undertaken in the form of an anti-Jewish boycott throughout Germany. Your Committee advised inquirers that in its opinion further meetings were likely to lead to severe retaliation against the German Jews who were being held as hostages by the government. Here, again, the Committee was guided in

its action both by its concern for the fate of the German Jews themselves, and the possible unfavorable effects upon the Jews in other countries. Those considerations have always been paramount in the decisions and actions taken by your Committee.

In some quarters it was being argued that the situation was so bad that no action could make it worse. We held that this is not true. Dismayed and humiliated as they were, by the degradation of which they had become the victims, many Jews in Germany were nevertheless endeavoring, with the traditional tenacity and fortitude of our people in the face of disaster, to adjust themselves as much as conditions permit, to their new situation. They were being urged and assisted to make this adjustment by their communal leaders and their organizations. Desperate as their situation was, they clung to the hope that the present deplorable state of affairs will not endure for long.

In view of these considerations and of published reports of a proposed monster parade to be held in New York, and of public demonstrations of one kind or another planned in other cities, on May 10, the Committee and the B'nai B'rith decided to state their position publicly regarding such agitation, and on April 28, the two organizations jointly issued the following statement:

"The tragic experiences suffered by the Jews in Germany since March 5th, following increasingly hostile propaganda against them for ten years or more, have shocked and profoundly stirred countless millions of men and women throughout the world. Their feelings found vent in a number of directions some of which, unhappily, only served as a pretext for new acts of hostility which threaten to annihilate the more than half million Jews of that country by depriving them of legitimate means of livelihood.

"The American Jewish Committee and the B'nai B'rith felt impelled to issue, on March 20th, a public protest against the attacks upon Jews of Germany and expressed the hope that the enlightened opinion of the German people can be made aware of the gross injustice of those anti-Jewish actions and that they will demand the restoration of civilized standards in their own great nation.

"That this hope is far from being realized is evident from the uncontested daily reports of the many shocking restrictions which have been introduced in Germany against its Jewish citizens, with bewildering rapidity and relentless cruelty. The details are too well known to require repetition.

"Many responsible bodies and distinguished men and women in all parts of the world have publicly expressed their feelings of horror at what appears to be a return to medieval practices, and their sorrow over the effect on Germany herself of the measures taken to degrade the Jews to an inferior civil status, and to eliminate them from the economic, artistic, professional, and scientific life of that country, to which they have made such notable contributions.

"It is evident that the civilized world is loath to believe that the policies of the Government of Germany reflect the spirit of the majority of the German people but regards them only as an exaggerated and distorted manifestation of national consciousness, at which a disapproving world might have been silent were it not accompanied by policies and acts which violate and outrage the sentiments of humanity and seek to destroy the universally recognized and accepted principle of the equality of human rights.

"In our statement of March the 20th we said: 'Prejudice must not be fought merely with appeals to passion and resentment, however justified passion and resentment may be.' In that spirit, the American Jewish Committee and the B'nai B'rith sought to discharge the solemn responsibility resting on them to do everything possible to prevent the persecution of our fellow-Jews in Germany and to mitigate the effects of such measures as have been taken. But, governed by our own judgment of the effect of certain activities, notwithstanding our own keen sense of outrage at the attacks upon the Jews as a people, we counselled against public agitation in form of boycotts and mass demonstrations. Responsible Jewish organizations of other countries have been in agreement with our position that such forms of agitation would tend to inflame already highly wrought feelings. We have, however, sought every other honorable and legitimate means, through the Government of the United States and in other ways, to bring to the attention of the German authorities the amazement and condemnation of the people of America, regardless of race or creed, of the course still being followed in Germany, in the hope that, being made acquainted with these sentiments, the German authorities would realize that their actions constitute a betrayal of civilization and an infamous blow at the highest ideals of humanity.

"Dismayed as we are that no evidence has as yet been given by the authorities of Germany of their intention to undo the incalculable injury inflicted upon an innocent part of their citizenry, and fully understanding and appreciating the natural desire of human beings to express sorrow and indignation, we nevertheless consider such forms of agitation as boycotts, parades, massmeetings and other similar demonstrations as futile. They serve only as an ineffectual channel for the release of emotion. They furnish the persecutors with a pretext to justify the wrongs they perpetrate and, on the other hand, distract those who desire to help with more constructive efforts.

"We are confident that the civilized world will not condone religious and racial persecution but will continue courageously to lift

its voice in denunciation. We have hope that the enlightened peoples of many countries, will, through authorized channels, bring every proper influence to bear upon the Government of Germany to right the wrongs which have been committed and to restore those persons who are being ruthlessly banned from her economic and political life to their rightful places of equality in the life of that country, and thereby to restore to Germany herself her rightful place in the councils of civilized nations.

"Though we hope that the influence of our right-thinking and right-feeling Christian fellow-men to bring about a return of the Jews in Germany to their normal position will ultimately succeed, we, who are more closely bound by a common faith to the unhappy victims of this disaster, can not and will not rest content until the elemental human rights of our German brethren, so unjustly and brutally taken from them, shall be fully restored."

THE BOYCOTT QUESTION

The question of a boycott of German goods organized by Jews has been brought before the Committee time and again. The Committee definitely and unequivocally disapproved of this step as it made plain in the statement quoted above, in which it was joined by the B'nai B'rith. However, since this statement was made public, the agitation among Jews in favor of a boycott has grown. A special organization was formed to direct this boycott.

The Committee feels, moreover, that Nazism is not alone a Jewish problem, but also a world menace. In this view it is supported by unmistakable evidence from within the borders of Germany: the suppression of all freedom of speech, press, and assembly; the destruction of the rights won by labor unions and women; the utilization of the church for the aims of the State, and the militaristic aims of the Nazi leaders. In view of these conditions, while the American Jewish Committee sympathizes with the desire, and recognizes the right of individuals to refrain from buying goods made in Germany, it reaffirms its definite decision not to endorse or participate in a boycott organized by Jews in the United States.

The views expressed by the Committee in regard to demonstrations and the boycott, were submitted by the officers of the Committee to two special meetings, the first on April 2, 1933, attended by delegates of the nineteen

national Jewish organizations affiliated with the Committee; the second on April 9, attended by those and other corporate members from various communities, and representatives of the B'nai B'rith. The steps taken and the viewpoints underlying these measures were approved, and the Committee and the B'nai B'rith were urged to proceed along the same lines.

THE EMERGENCY ADVISORY COUNCIL

On May 21, your Committee invited a number of other national Jewish organizations, including some which are not regularly affiliated with the Committee, to a conference on the Jewish situation and on the policies of the Committee. This conference unanimously adopted a similar resolution of approval. It was also resolved at this conference to establish an Emergency Advisory Council to take part in the activities of the Executive Committee dealing with the situation of the Jews of Germany.

In conformity with this resolution, the following organizations appointed delegates to the Emergency Advisory Council:

American Jewish Historical Society
 B'rith Sholom
 Brooklyn Jewish Ministers Association
 Central Conference of American Rabbis
 Council of Young Israel and Young Israel Synagogue
 Organizations
 Federation of German-Jewish Societies
 Free Sons of Israel
 Hadassah
 Hebrew Sheltering and Immigrant Aid Society
 Independent Order B'rith Abraham
 Jewish Welfare Board
 National Conference of Jewish Social Service
 National Council of Jewish Women
 National Federation of Jewish Men's Clubs
 National Federation of Orthodox Congregations
 National Federation of Temple Sisterhoods
 Order of United Hebrew Brothers
 Progressive Order of the West

Rabbinical Assembly of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America

Rabbinical Association of Hebrew Theological College

Union of American Hebrew Congregations

Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America

Union of Orthodox Rabbis of United States and Canada

United Hebrew Trades

United Order "True Sisters"

United Roumanian Jews of America

United Synagogue of America

Women's Branch of Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America

Women's League of the United Synagogue of America

Young People's League of the United Synagogue of America

Owing to the oncoming of the summer and to the time required for some of the organizations to act, the first joint meeting of the Executive Committee and the Emergency Advisory Council was held on November 1st last. Your Committee expects to hold such meetings from time to time in the future, and is hopeful that these meetings will result in close cooperation between our Committee and the organizations represented in the Council.

THE JOINT COUNCIL

In response, moreover, to an insistent demand for united action on the German situation, a Joint Council was established on June 22nd in which were represented the B'nai B'rith, the American Jewish Committee, and the American Jewish Congress. The members of this council are: Messrs. Alfred M. Cohen, Max J. Kohler, and Albert Ottinger, representing the B'nai B'rith; Messrs. Joseph M. Proskauer, Irving Lehman, and Sol M. Stroock, representing the Committee; and Messrs. Stephen S. Wise, Bernard S. Deutsch, and Louis Lipsky, representing the Congress. This Joint Council is still functioning with the understanding that no individual action shall be taken by any of the organizations represented upon it without prior consultation with the others, although each organization is left free to proceed in any steps upon which unanimity cannot be had.

THE LONDON CONFERENCE

Throughout this crisis your Committee has also been cooperating with representative Jewish bodies in other countries with whom it has exchanged views, and taken such joint action as was advisable in behalf of our brethren in Germany. Early in the summer your Committee was invited to join as co-signer in the conference initiated by the Board of Jewish Deputies of England. This invitation was accepted. Your Committee's delegates to the Conference were Mr. Lewis L. Strauss and Mr. Morris D. Waldman, its Secretary. Dr. Arthur J. Goodhart, a Professor at the University of Oxford and an American, agreed to act as an associate delegate of the Committee. A report on the Conference will be submitted to you in the course of this meeting.

RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Your Committee has followed a number of lines of activity in its efforts to have the civil and political rights of the Jews in Germany restored. Following the meeting on February 22nd, reports began to come from Germany of sporadic anti-Jewish acts, and rumors reached us of a serious danger threatening all the Jews of Germany. On March 2, 1933 an Associated Press dispatch from London reported as follows:

"The London Daily Herald said today that plans were complete for an anti-Jewish pogrom in Germany on a scale as terrible as any instance in Jewish persecution in two thousand years. The paper ascribed its information to a "highest source." The whole Jewish population in Germany totaling 600,000 is living under the shadow of a campaign of murder which may be initiated within a few hours and cannot at the most be postponed more than a few days, the Herald said."

While not wishing to believe that any such diabolical plot could actually have been made, the President of the Committee decided to bring the report to the attention of the United States Government. A member of the Executive Committee called on President Hoover, with the request that our State Department be asked to notify our Ambassador in Berlin. President Hoover at once responded to this request, and our State Department cabled to our

Ambassador transmitting to him the text of the news dispatch from London, informing him that it was causing great anxiety among a large section of the American people, and instructing him, at his discretion, to make representations on the subject to the German Foreign Office. Several days later, soon after the inauguration of the new administration, at the request of another member of the Committee, the State Department was directed to repeat this step in the name of President Roosevelt.

At the joint meeting of your Committee and representatives of the B'nai B'rith on March 19, it had been decided that officers of the Committee and of the B'nai B'rith should seek an opportunity to confer with the Secretary of State. Such a conference was arranged for March 23. On March 26, Hon. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, dispatched the following telegram to the President of the Committee and to the President of the B'nai B'rith:

"Washington, D. C., March 26, 1933.

"You will remember that at the time of your recent call at the Department I informed you that in view of numerous press statements indicating widespread mistreatment of the Jews in Germany I would request the American Embassy at Berlin in consultation with the principal consulates in Germany to investigate the situation and submit a report. A reply has now been received indicating that whereas there was for a short time considerable physical mistreatment of Jews this phase may be considered virtually terminated. There was also some picketing of Jewish merchandising stores and instances of professional discrimination. These manifestations were viewed with serious concern by the German Government. Hitler in his capacity as leader of the Nazi Party issued an order calling upon his followers to maintain law and order to avoid molesting foreigners, disrupting trade and to avoid the creation of possible embarrassing international incidents. Later Von Papen delivered a speech at Breslau in which he not only reiterated Hitler's appeals for discipline but adjured the victors of the last election not to spoil their triumph by unworthy acts of revenge and violence which could only bring discredit upon the new régime in foreign countries. As a result the Embassy reports that the authority of the regular police has been reenforced. The feeling has been widespread in Germany that following so far reaching a political readjustment as has recently taken place, some time must elapse before a state of equilibrium could be reestablished. In the opinion of the Embassy such a stabilization appears to have been reached in the field of personal mistreatment and there are indications that in other phases the situation is improving. I feel hopeful in view of the reported attitude of high German officials and the

evidence of amelioration already indicated that the situation which has caused such widespread concern throughout this country will soon revert to normal. Meanwhile I shall continue to watch the situation closely with a sympathetic interest and with a desire to be helpful in whatever way possible.

(Signed) CORDELL HULL."

In view of the fact that reports of reliable correspondents in the general press as well as information received from private sources indicated that a state of confusion, terror and oppression continued to exist among the Jewish population of Germany, and that the embassy prognostications appeared to have been erroneous, the Presidents of your Committee and of the B'nai B'rith, on April 6th communicated with the Secretary of State, asking whether the Department had received any further information since March 26, the date of its communication referred to above, and whether any further steps to ameliorate the situation had been taken or were being contemplated by the Department.

On April 9th the presidents of the two bodies sent to the Secretary of State a memorandum, which had been prepared by Max J. Kohler, Esq., a member of both organizations, of instances in which the United States Government had, on the ground of humanity, interceded in behalf of oppressed racial and religious minorities in other lands. This was followed up by another meeting with the Secretary of State, on April 20, at which various means for the employment of the good offices of the United States Government were discussed.

On April 28, following another visit by officers of the Committee and the B'nai B'rith, the following official statement regarding this interview was published by the Department of State:

"Secretary Hull announced today that he had recently assured representatives of American Jewish organizations that he was continuing to watch the situation confronting the Jews in Germany with careful and sympathetic interest. He would continue, he asserted, to do everything within diplomatic usage to be of assistance.

"He gave the assurances to Dr. Cyrus Adler of Philadelphia, President of the American Jewish Committee, and I. M. Rubinow of Cincinnati, Secretary of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, who called on him at the State Department. Their call followed

one made by them late in March to inquire about the attitude of the United States Government. They received similar assurances at that time."

There was a further conference with the Secretary of State on May 26, participated in by representatives of your Committee and of the B'nai B'rith.

In addition to these meetings with officials of the State Department, your Committee took other steps aimed at bringing the dangers inherent in the situation to the personal attention of leaders in other countries.

COMMITTEE ON POLICY

In order to deal with these and similar matters with greater expedition than was possible through the existing machinery of the Executive Committee, a Committee on Policy has been set up. This consists of the following: Joseph M. Proskauer (Chairman), Irving Lehman, Roger W. Straus, Lewis L. Strauss, Sol M. Stroock, the President of the Committee, and the Chairman of the Executive Committee.

IMMIGRATION

Throughout this time your Committee, aware of the increased emigration of Jews from Germany, a course which seemed to be the only method of escape from persecution, followed a number of plans to aid them in that direction. The Committee cooperated with the Joint Distribution Committee which directed its energies toward the relief needs of the German Jews. At the same time, the Joint Council sponsored representations to the State and Labor Departments, looking to the elimination of unnecessary obstacles in the way of issuance of visas to actual or would-be refugees from Germany, in view of the abnormal conditions prevailing in that country, although the situation was considerably complicated by the distressed economic condition in which the United States has found itself for the past few years.

On June 22nd, the day of its first meeting, the Joint Council authorized the dispatch of the following telegram to the Department of State:

"This communication is addressed to you on behalf of the Joint Council composed of representatives of the American Jewish Committee, the American Jewish Congress and the B'nai B'rith. The communications which you have been good enough to address to various representatives, of these organizations in the past few weeks have been to the effect that the Department 'is making every reasonable effort to insure sympathetic and considerate treatment to those who are applying for visas under present conditions,' this referring to the situation in Germany. While we have been gratified by these assurances we beg to call to your attention the fact that there has been no substantial increase in the number of visas granted to Jews in Germany by American Consuls. We also wish to call to your attention that we are informed that after Jewish applicants for visas leave the American Consular offices they are threatened with and sometimes suffer physical violence. We are deeply interested to know therefore what steps the Department has taken 'to insure sympathetic and considerate treatment' to Jewish applicants for visas in Germany. We also respectfully request that the Department take such measures as may be possible to prevent the intimidation of German Jews applying at American Consulates for visas. We should be grateful for a reply to this letter addressed to the Honorable Joseph M. Proskauer, 11 Broadway, New York."

There were a number of conferences with State and Labor Department officials, and an extended correspondence with the Department of State on this subject, as a result of which your Committee was able to obtain assurances, embodied in a letter of June 28th, 1933, from Mr. William Phillips, Under Secretary of State, to the effect that "every reasonable effort is being made to insure sympathetic and considerate treatment of aliens applying for visas in Germany. In this connection the attention of consular offices has been called to the importance of showing to each applicant the utmost consideration consistent with the reasonable, faithful and just application of the law governing the admission of aliens into this country."

In a subsequent letter to the Joint Council, dated August 5th, 1933, Under Secretary of State Phillips wrote:

"The special instructions issued to consular offices to call attention to the importance of showing the utmost consideration to applicants consistent with the reasonable, faithful and just application of the law governing the admission of aliens into this country, were sent to consular offices in Germany where it was understood that German Jews would apply for visas. Consular offices in all countries have been instructed and general instructions issued for their guidance that every consideration consistent

with the law and regulations should be accorded all visa applicants. The Department is, however, drawing to the attention of consular offices in countries other than Germany, the fact that German Jews may apply to them for visas. The consuls will be requested to accord such applicants every consideration consistent with the proper administration of the immigration law."

The attitude of the Department of State may perhaps be summed up in the following extract from a letter of the Honorable Wilbur J. Carr, Assistant Secretary of State, to the Committee, under date of September 5th, 1933, acknowledging a brief on certain legal questions prepared by Mr. Max J. Kohler, in which Mr. Carr states that "this Department is disposed to do everything in its power consistent with the proper and reasonable enforcement of the law, to enable aliens of the class you have in mind to obtain visas to enter this country, and I am sure that I can say as much for the Department of Labor."

The correspondence with the Department of State was carried on largely owing to the fact that the special situation in which the Jews of Germany found themselves, in Germany and as refugees in other countries, occasionally made it impossible for them to obtain all the necessary papers, certificates and identifications that were required by the consular authorities before granting an immigrant visa. The instructions of the Department of State which were obtained as a result of the negotiations with it by the Joint Council, enabled the consuls abroad to give special sympathetic consideration to German applicants for visas. As only a fraction of the victims of Nazi persecution are Jews, the Committee has actively cooperated in this matter with Christian and non-sectarian organizations with similar aims.

Another subject upon which representations were made to the Department of Labor concerned the project, originally proposed by the Secretary of your Committee at a meeting of the Joint Council, for the temporary placement of a number of German Jewish children in American homes. This project required, among other things, the approval of the Department of Labor. Owing to the many difficulties, legal and practical, this project has not yet been fully formulated, but in conferences with officials of the State and Labor Departments, the Joint Council has been assured

that this plan is being given the most sympathetic consideration. In the meantime, a sub-committee of the committee on immigration of the Joint Council has taken steps to ascertain to what extent German Jewish children are likely to require this form of assistance.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Your Committee has naturally been following with a great deal of interest and attention the efforts to assist the German Jews in Germany by international action through the League of Nations, and has, in a large measure, contributed toward these efforts. Reference has already been made to the memorandum prepared by Mr. Max J. Kohler, a member of the Committee, citing precedents for action in behalf of persecuted peoples and which, in expanded form, has recently appeared under the title "The United States and German Jewish Persecution—Precedents for Popular and Governmental Action."

Shortly after the Nazi regime came into power, the Council of the League of Nations became the focus of interest of Jewish communities of many countries, several of whom sent protests and petitions to the League. The situation of the Jews in Germany was brought before the Council of the League of Nations on the basis of the German Polish convention of May 15th, 1922, relative to Upper Silesia, in the petition of one Franz Bernheim, a resident of Gleiwitz in Upper Silesia. This petition claimed that Germany had violated the German-Polish Convention as to Upper Silesia, in respect of the pledges given in that treaty by Germany for the equal rights of persons belonging to racial, religious, and linguistic minorities; these rights had been declared matters of international concern and been placed under the guarantee of the League of Nations. After various efforts to obstruct the consideration of the Bernheim petition by the Council, the German delegate on June 6, abstained from voting on the report of Sean Lester, the representative of the Irish Free State, who had been appointed *rapporteur* on the Bernheim petition. This report, which was adopted by the Council, held that anti-Jewish measures put into effect in Upper Silesia violated the convention with Poland, and took note of the formal

statement of the German government, that "the anti-Jewish measures taken by subordinate authorities that were not compatible with the Silesian convention would be corrected." As by this time, the "Aryan" decrees had been in force for several weeks, and the non-Jewish population had been greatly influenced by the intense anti-Jewish propaganda, the practical effect of the League action was probably slight. Morally, however, it was a great demonstration of Germany's loneliness among the nations on the basic issue of human rights, and served to focus public opinion on the Jewish situation in Germany. Besides, the Czech, French and Polish representatives on the Council made it clear that they would bring the question up again, using it as a lever for extending the principle of minority rights to the whole of Germany. The full text of the Bernheim petition and the official minutes of the debates upon it and the action of the Council of the League of Nations have been published in Volume 35 of the American Jewish Year Book.

It should be noted in passing that the anti-Jewish policy has been pursued in Upper Silesia despite the pledges made by the German government. This reported breach of faith was taken up at a meeting of the Committee on International Aspects of the German Jewish situation, a sub-committee of the Joint Council. Reference was also made at this meeting to alleged recent developments in the form of wholesale arrests of Jews in Upper Silesia on the charge of giving false information in Poland as to the Jewish German situation. In the absence, however, of definite information on that subject, no action was recommended by the sub-committee. The matter, however, is under observation and should definite information come, it will be brought to the attention of the *rapporteur* of the League Council in whose hands the matter has been put for the time being.

HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

More recently, at its sessions in September and October, an appeal was made to the League of Nations to appoint a Commissioner in behalf of the refugees from Ger-

many, both Jewish and non-Jewish. A proposal for such action had been brought before the Joint Council by members of the American Jewish Committee and all necessary steps were taken to have the plan put into execution. For this purpose a draft memorandum was prepared by the experts of the Committee on International Aspects of the German Jewish situation, under the auspices of the Joint Council. Judge Irving Lehman, Vice President of this Committee, who went abroad last summer, discussed this matter with the leaders of Jewish organizations in England with a view to enlisting their aid in the project. Many serious difficulties were met but were finally overcome when the government of Holland decided to propose that the Council of the League of Nations set up an agency to advise and assist refugees from Germany. After much discussion the Dutch proposal was adopted with modifications. Whereas our original proposal provided for a High Commissioner appointed by and responsible to the League of Nations, the plan finally adopted provided that the High Commissioner be appointed by the Council of the League, but be responsible to an autonomous Governing Board composed of representatives of fifteen countries. The costs of this work are to be met, not by the League of Nations, but by funds contributed by governments and humanitarian organizations. In accepting representation on the Governing Board, in the name of the Government of the United States, Secretary of State Cordell Hull made the following statement in which he restated the traditional attitude of our country towards victims of oppression:

"The Secretary of State of the United States of America has the honor to acknowledge the communication dated October 24, 1933, from the Secretary General of the League of Nations, in which the Secretary General requests to be informed whether the American Government desires, in accordance with the Assembly's resolution of October 11th, 1933, and the Council's designation of October 12th, 1933, to be represented in the governing body charged with assisting the High Commissioner who will direct the work of assistance to refugees coming from Germany.

"In view of the fact that the people of the United States have, in times past, invariably regarded with a sympathetic interest all efforts to alleviate the plight of unfortunate peoples who find themselves in destitute circumstances beyond their control, the Secre-

tary of State takes pleasure in informing the Secretary General that the American Government will be happy to name, at an early date, a representative to serve on the governing body."

James G. McDonald, of New York, formerly President of the Foreign Policy Association, was named High Commissioner. This appointment was favorably received, and on November 1st, at a meeting of the Executive Committee together with delegates of the Emergency Advisory Council, a resolution was adopted instructing your president to express to Mr. McDonald the gratification of the Committee on his appointment. Subsequently, Dr. Joseph P. Chamberlain, Professor of Public Law at Columbia University, was appointed the representative of the United States on the Governing Board.

MEXICO

The situation in Germany had menacing repercussions also in Latin American countries. In Mexico, the emotional tension between settlers of German origin and Jews caused a revival of the anti-Jewish agitation which had been rife in 1931. This caused profound concern to the Jews of Mexico City who sent a delegation to New York City to appeal for the aid of Jewish organizations. The subject was referred to the Joint Council which appointed a sub-committee to deal with it. This sub-committee called the matter to the attention of the Department of State and, inasmuch as a large number of the Jews affected were Polish citizens, to the Polish Embassy. Assurances were received that the situation would be watched. Subsequently the agitation in Mexico subsided and we have heard no further complaints.

PUBLIC ENLIGHTENMENT

Your Committee has been most active since the coming of the Nazi into power in Germany, in its effort to keep the public informed on the truth of the situation of the Jews in Germany. As part of this work your Committee advised teachers, lecturers, legislators and other persons in a position to mould public opinion, of the facts about

the persecution of the Jews in Germany, thereby enabling them to have the true situation in Germany before them whenever they were called upon to discuss the subject. The situation was the topic of addresses in the Senate and the House of Representatives. The addresses delivered on June 10, 1933, in the United States Senate were especially earnest and impressive. The debate was opened by Senator Joseph E. Robinson of Arkansas, Democratic Leader, who was followed by Senator Jesse H. Metcalf of Rhode Island, Republican leader. They were followed by Senators Royal S. Copeland and Robert F. Wagner of New York, David I. Walsh of Massachusetts, Henry D. Hatfield of West Virginia and Millard E. Tydings of Maryland. Senator Robinson struck the keynote of this debate when he said:

"It is sickening and terrifying to realize that a great people whose advance during thousands of years has been marked by notable achievements in the arts and sciences, should respond to impulses of cruelty and inhumanity, which, when they have spent their force will have lowered German civilization in the opinion of all peoples with whom Germany must have social and commercial relations throughout the future. It is not suggested that the United States intervene or attempt to determine the domestic policies of the German people.

"Such cruel policies as are referred to will bring their own penalties. They will result in loss of international prestige, in moral reaction among the German people of far-reaching effect, in loss of trade and commerce.

* * *

"May we not with propriety express the hope that wholesome world opinion may influence sentiment in Germany so that in time—a short time—the iron grip of racial hatred may be relaxed and the Jews again be permitted to enjoy fair freedom?"

THE COMMITTEE'S WHITE BOOK''

Further to help in its work in enlightening the public of this country regarding the true nature of the disaster which had befallen the Jews and a large number of non-Jews in Germany, and to refute the many slanderous accusations made by paid and unpaid apologists of the Hitler régime, the Committee issued a booklet "The Jews in Nazi Germany" which has achieved international fame as the White Book of the case against the Nazis. Eighty thou-

sand copies of this booklet were published and distributed, and everywhere it received editorial commendation because of its sober presentation of the facts. News reports on this publication and editorials that appeared all over the country brought the White Book to the attention of many millions of readers in this and in other countries. The numerous editorials on, as well as reviews of this booklet, and the hundreds of letters of comment which have been received at the office of the Committee indicate that the publication has had the effect of immunizing large sections of the public against the infection of Nazi propaganda. A very good appraisal of the value of this booklet, one which cogently expresses the opinion of many newspapers, was included in an editorial article in the New York *Herald Tribune*.

THE JEWISH WHITE BOOK

"The executive officers of the American Jewish Committee are publishing today as a "White Book," a handy documented review of the Nazi effort to convert the German Jews into a pariah caste. It deserves close reading by all Americans who are still in doubt about either the reality or the injustice of such an effort. In the light of all the other evidence that has poured in upon us from non-partisan observers, of all nationalities and of all political and religious leanings, we are convinced that no commission of inquiry could have selected material to support its findings with more concern for their real, factual value, or could have given less prominence to 'atrocities' and made less of their emotional appeal.

"We are certain that the White Book will leave its American readers with no more than two explanations in their own minds of the rabid anti-Semitism of Hitler and his lieutenants. The first is that the Jews of the thoroughly Germanized old stock have contributed far too much to Germany's renown in every field of intellectual endeavor for the complacency of a group that would prove Germany 'Nordic' and submission to despotism a Nordic virtue.

"The second explanation is that of political expediency. The Nazis have deliberately exploited, as a means to power, what survived of a medieval religious prejudice against the Jews among the peasantry and the lower middle classes. They have converted it by gross misrepresentation of facts into a racial grudge as one justification for the crushing of democracy and the establishment of a militaristic despotism. And it is here that a consideration of the 'atrocities' legitimately comes in. They may be over, but they really occurred. They were not accidental or incidental to the anti-Semitic program. They were foreseen and they are not sincerely deplored. If the ends toward which the anti-Jewish campaign was directed were petty and contemptible, the means by which the

terror that was to crush and eliminate Jewish criticism of Hitlerism at a stroke were deliberately barbarous. If 'Aryan' means anything most Americans are indisputably 'Aryan.' If 'Nordic' is a scientific term, the American people is almost overwhelmingly 'Nordic.' But those Nazi antics, violating every tradition of fairness that we have inherited, are staged in the name of 'Aryan' ideals and of the 'Nordic' spirit. This, to put it mildly, we are entitled to resent."

Following the so-called White Book, your Committee published a pamphlet quoting some of the editorials that had appeared in the American press, and this pamphlet, too, was widely distributed.

"THE VOICE OF RELIGION"

Another publication by the Committee which received editorial acclaim throughout the country was "The Voice of Religion," a booklet consisting of editorial opinions from representative periodicals of almost a score of Christian denominations, and statements and protests against the persecutions in Germany from distinguished lay and clerical spokesmen of the principal Christian denominations in this country and in Canada and England. Of this pamphlet, ten thousand copies were distributed and news stories and editorials, appearing in comment upon it, brought this pamphlet to the attention of many millions of readers throughout the United States. Your Committee has also assisted in publishing or sponsoring a number of other booklets which have appeared in the past nine months dealing with the Hitler situation or with the pseudo-scientific claims made by the Nazi spokesmen.

HITLER'S "MEIN KAMPF"

When the publication of an English translation of Adolph Hitler's autobiography "Mein Kampf" was announced, your Committee took steps to make the true nature of the book evident to the leaders of American public opinion. As part of its program in this direction, it issued in mimeograph form a translation of a number of passages from an original German edition, in which the author attacked not only the Jews but the liberal institutions that are at the

basis of the government of the United States and in which he glorified war and the militaristic spirit. Because many of these selections were not included in the abridged English version issued in this country, your Committee felt that it would be rendering a service to the American reading public by making it clear that the diluted and Bowdlerized version of the book as issued for American readers did not fully represent either the views or the temperament of its author. The list of quotations from the German edition of the autobiography was therefore sent to book reviewers throughout the country who were, in this manner, kept informed of the true nature of the book.

In other ways we have cooperated with the general press by making available to them documentary evidence of the intense propaganda in which the Nazis engaged for years, before entering upon the legal campaign of exclusion of the Jews, and of the known persecutions.

Your Committee has also diligently watched the secular and religious press for any misleading statements on the German situation and, wherever possible, corresponded with the publications in an attempt to have these views corrected.

NAZI PROPAGANDA IN THE UNITED STATES

As you all know, the events in Germany outraged the conscience of the population of the United States as well as that of the peoples of all other civilized countries. Eminent individuals, either singly or in groups, publicly expressed their condemnation of Nazi acts; church leaders and bodies went on record in the same way; and associations of lawyers, physicians, teachers, adopted resolutions of sympathy with the members of their professions in Germany who had been ousted. Nevertheless, the events in Germany have, to some extent, stimulated anti-Jewish movements in this country as well as in others, sponsored and engineered abroad, which were encouraged by zealous pro-Nazi sympathizers and propagandists. It is established that, in the United States, there is a well-organized network of propaganda units, which are circulating anti-Jewish broadsides, pamphlets, and books, many of

them imported from Germany. In some cities, there are weekly newspapers patterned after the *Voelkischer Beobachter* and similar Nazi journals appearing in Germany. Those pro-Nazi elements are especially resentful of the anti-German boycott agitation, and are retorting with efforts to foment an anti-Jewish boycott. As reports came increasingly to your Committee of anti-Jewish manifestations in different sections of the country, efforts were made wherever possible, to bring to the attention of the American public the dangers inherent in these movements that aimed to destroy the amity and good-will among the varied groups which make up the population of the United States.

Though it had no direct connection with Nazi propaganda in the United States, the anti-Jewish references in a speech delivered, on May 29, in the House of Representatives by Mr. Louis T. McFadden of Pennsylvania, are germane to the present subject, because they referred to some of the favorite propaganda material employed by the Nazis. In this speech, Mr. McFadden quoted from the spurious Protocols of the Wise Elders of Zion and also from anti-Jewish articles which appeared, some years ago, in the *Dearborn Independent*, published by Mr. Henry Ford of Detroit, Michigan. The day following the delivery of the speech, the President of the Committee sent the following telegram to the speaker of the House of Representatives:

Philadelphia, Pa., May 30, 1933.

"Speaker House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

"In view of the statement made in the House of Representatives on May 29 by Mr. McFadden, in which he referred to the 'so-called Protocols of Zion,' I deem it my duty to call attention to the fact that these 'protocols' are a forgery, as was proved by the Constantinople correspondent of the London Times years ago. Mr. McFadden also referred in connection with the so-called 'protocols' to the *Dearborn Independent*. Mr. Henry Ford, the then proprietor of the *Dearborn Independent*, stated in a written communication, dated June 30, 1927, 'I confess that I am deeply mortified that this journal, which is intended to be constructive and not destructive, has been made the medium for resurrecting exploded fictions and for giving currency to the so-called 'protocols'

of the wise men of Zion, which have been demonstrated, as I learn, to be a forgery.' In view of the fact that the press reports that Mr. McFadden quoted at some length from the 'protocols,' I trust that the House of Representatives will be willing to place this message in the Congressional Record, so that the report of its proceedings shall not be disfigured by extracts from a forged document.

(Signed) CYRUS ADLER, President

AMERICAN JEWISH COMMITTEE."

On motion of Representative Joseph W. Byrns, the Democratic leader of the House of Representatives, this telegram was made part of the Record. Several members of the House vigorously condemned Mr. McFadden for having made the remarks to which exception was taken in the telegram.

This speech of Mr. McFadden was subsequently reprinted and distributed by organizations carrying on anti-Jewish propaganda.

This Committee has also been closely following the activities of organizations which are seeking to spread anti-Jewish sentiment and taking advantage of the depressed economic condition that prevails in different localities, to foster ill-will against the Jew. Your Committee has been sending out speakers to address gatherings of Jews and non-Jews in various parts of the country, to emphasize the need for good relations among the religious groups that compose the United States; and has cooperated with Christian, Jewish and non-sectarian organizations which have for their purpose the promotion of good-will and understanding among Americans of all origins.

To help in our work, of keeping the public informed of the true condition of the Jews in Germany and of the developments in our own country, your Committee has sent out a series of letters to our sustaining membership, reporting on the work; has cooperated with the general and Jewish press; and has made available to Rabbis throughout the country special bulletins and other material for use in their localities.

The history of similar movements in the past, in the United States, affords a basis for the hope that decent, law-abiding people of this country will not long tolerate

these pernicious activities which seek to drive a wedge of suspicion and hatred between sections of the population, and to fan into a devastating flame the smouldering embers of religious bigotry and racial animosity.

While encouraged by such hopes, your Committee nevertheless feels that those movements should not be ignored, but that they should be carefully watched and vigorously counteracted. Your Committee hopes that the means which will be made available to it by the Jewish communities during the coming year will enable it to continue this work on a more extensive scale.

AN INTERNATIONAL QUESTION

Summing up, it appears that, in spite of all efforts, there has been no change for the better in the status of the Jewish population of Germany. Although through the various "Aryan" decrees the German government has deprived Jews, as a group, of elementary human rights, yet the government has done nothing to define the status of the Jewish citizens. Recently reports have appeared in the press to the effect that comprehensive regulations on this subject are being considered, and that Jewish leaders had been requested by the Government to submit their proposals. This, it is stated, they have declined to do, on the ground that as self-respecting citizens of Germany, they cannot submit to being governed by any laws other than those affecting the German citizenry as a whole. Throughout, the claim of the German Government has been that the treatment of any part of the population is its own internal affair. This claim has misled many organizations and individuals all over the world into acceptance of that dogma, which they have prefaced to their protests against the barbaric treatment of the Jews. This attitude certainly does not represent the sentiment of civilized governments and of civilized peoples, among whom the voice of conscience cannot be stilled and speaks no matter where injustice may be done. When a government brings a section of its people to a condition of despair, and this despair becomes so great that many must flee from the country in which they and their ancestors have lived for centuries, they become an object of international concern, not only

because they are refugees to other countries, but because of the basic causes which lead them to become refugees.

International attention has been paid to the situation of the Jews in Germany by the action of the League of Nations, first with respect to the particular obligations of Germany in Upper Silesia, and then with respect to the refugee problem, for which a High Commissioner was appointed. There has moreover been historical precedent for international concern such as the attitude of Secretary of State John Hay at the time of the Roumanian persecution in 1902 when he said: "This Government cannot be a tacit party to such an international wrong. It is constrained to protest against the treatment to which the Jews of Roumania are subjected, not alone because it has unimpeachable ground to remonstrate against the resultant injury to itself, but in the name of humanity." Another such precedent was the universal protest of civilized governments with regard to the persecution of Armenians. The fact that human suffering has not been regarded as a matter of purely local concern has been further exemplified by the Government and the people of the United States on numerous occasions, when, because of calamitous suffering in Germany, Austria, Poland, and elsewhere, some of the best minds of America were sent abroad and large funds were contributed to help alleviate suffering. Germany itself was one of the greatest beneficiaries of this larger concern of humanity.

Certainly as Jews, we cannot regard the attitude of Germany to its Jewish citizens an internal affair. If we permit acceptance of the doctrine that the Jew as such is not fit to be part of the German State, it may be taken as an admission that he is not fit to be a part of any other State. This we must profoundly resent, and combat with all our moral strength.

We believe that the events in Germany are a challenge to modern civilization and we trust to the civilized forces of the world to rally to the defense of a people who have existed for threet housand years, from whom the world has received great spiritual benefits, and who are neither capable nor desirous of protecting themselves by brute strength.

It is imperative that we continue to resist the threatening danger with firmness and dignity, and by a continuous appeal to the conscience of mankind, ask for justice and equality for the Jews in Germany and elsewhere.

To this purpose the American Jewish Committee solemnly rededicates itself. Conscious of its great responsibility, the Committee calls upon the Jews of America for adequate support, without which its tasks cannot be effectively performed.

B. OTHER COUNTRIES

Turning from the situation in Germany and its repercussions in America, your Committee presents the following brief statement on matters in other countries which engaged its attention:

OUTBREAKS IN POLAND

Toward the end of November and the beginning of December, 1932, several anti-Jewish outbreaks occurred in Poland. These outbreaks, which followed a series of earlier incidents in which Jews were the target of attack by chauvinistic elements, appear to have been the consequence of an attack in Lwow (Lemberg) of a group of drunken students upon several Jews, in the course of which knives were used and one of the (Christian) students was killed. This event was followed by an assault upon the Jewish quarter in the city which lasted for several days and in the course of which much property was damaged and hundreds of Jews injured. The Lwow incident appears to have been the signal for similar outbreaks in other cities, notably Krakau, Chestochowa, Posnan, Wilno and even Warsaw. Disturbances occurred also in a number of universities where Jewish students, both male and female, were violently ejected from their classrooms, several being beaten and prevented from pursuing their studies; some of them were seriously injured.

A short time after the report of the Lwow outbreak reached this country, steps were taken for joint action by the American Jewish Committee, the American Jewish Congress, and the Federation of Polish Jews in America;

these organizations were later joined by the B'nai B'rith. On December 1, a conference of representatives of the first three organizations was held and a statement was issued to the press informing the public that the three organizations had the matter in hand and had appointed a special committee to watch daily developments and to take such steps as to them appeared desirable and effective. The statement of the conference, while expressing confidence in the goodwill of the Polish government, also ventured to suggest that if that Government would show a firmer hand, the disorders could be more quickly put down. The conference also directed that the representatives of the Polish Government in this country be informed of the feeling of sorrow and anxiety of the Jews of America.

The joint committee of the three, later four, organizations thereupon held several meetings. It took steps to obtain information from other sources than the press; this information served in the main to confirm the press reports and indicated that not only Jews but also non-Jews who were mistaken for Jews were the victims of the troubles in Lwow. By that time the Polish Government appeared to have the matter under control, and the joint committee agreed that any agitation, such as mass-meetings, processions, or public protests, would be inadvisable as they would have the effect merely of increasing existing tension, whereas, the committee felt, the situation called for the allaying of bitterness and resentment. Accordingly, the committee decided to restrict itself to efforts of a private nature, including the transmittal of a temperate but unequivocal statement to the Polish Ambassador at Washington.

During the time that this statement was in the course of preparation, the Polish Ambassador made public a pronouncement which, in the opinion of the joint committee, contained a number of assertions which did not correspond with the facts as ascertained by the joint committee, and it was decided to publish an answer to the Ambassador's remarks.

Reassured by the action taken by the authorities in Poland to restore order and to discipline the malefactors, the joint committee discouraged various organizations and

groups from holding protest meetings and engaging in other forms of agitation. Sporadic attempts to agitate against the Jewish population have since occurred but in every instance have been promptly and effectively dealt with by the authorities.

ROUMANIA

Even before the accession of the National Socialists to power in Germany, Nazi propaganda was carried on to a considerable extent in other European countries having populations of German ancestry, especially in countries which had been created out of, or increased by, parts of the former Austro-Hungarian and Russian Empires. The Nazi agitation in these countries was aimed at the revision of the Peace Treaties or alterations of the frontiers which had been established after the World War. The agitators busied themselves with all possible efforts to create disorder and internal strife in these countries. And one of the most favored means for doing this was anti-Jewish propaganda.

This was particularly true of Roumania, where the Nazi movement combined with the already existing anti-Jewish organizations led by Professors Cuza and Codreanu. Many of the anti-Jewish outbreaks of the past few years which, it will be recalled, so extensively occupied the attention of the Committee, can be traced to this pernicious alliance. Since the accession of the Hitler Government, the activities of these disorder-breeding elements have greatly increased in number and extent. It appears, however, that during the past few weeks the Roumanian people have come to realize, more than they have hitherto, the dangers inherent in this Nazi-anti-Jewish agitation. Following the resignation of Premier Vaida Voevod, the King appointed General Duca, the head of several former Cabinets, who has been most outspoken in opposition to the anti-Jewish agitation. According to the latest reports, order has been more or less generally restored throughout Roumania, and strong measures have been taken to prevent the repetition of outbreaks.*

*On December 29, 1933, General Duca was assassinated by a member of the Iron Guard, one of the Roumanian anti-Semitic organizations. Following this event, the government took even more vigorous measures to suppress the Iron Guard.

STUDENT RIOTS IN AUSTRIA

The country outside of Germany in which Nazi propaganda is most active, however, is Austria, where clashes between various elements of the population are a frequent occurrence and where anti-Jewish agitation is one of the most fruitful causes of disorder, especially in the universities.

When, early in November, 1932, anti-Jewish student riots broke out at the University of Vienna, the President of the Committee requested the Department of State to transmit such information on the occurrences as the Department received from the United States Minister. In response, Mr. William R. Castle, Jr., Under-Secretary of State, wrote that the Department had received full telegraphic reports from the American Minister, the substance of which he summarized as follows:

"He states that a serious clash between Social-Democrats and National-Socialists occurred in Vienna on Sunday, October 16, which resulted in the death of two National-Socialists and one policeman. On the following day, Jewish students were attacked by the National-Socialists at the University and one American Jew, a naturalized citizen of Lithuanian origin, was slightly injured. The American Minister called upon the Austrian Chancellor and requested that he take immediate steps to prevent a recurrence of such incidents. The Chancellor expressed his deepest regret and assured the Minister that appropriate measures would be taken. The University was thereupon closed for a few days. When the University was reopened, further similar disorders occurred and on October 26 three American Jews were slightly injured. The American Minister called again upon the Austrian Chancellor to protest against the renewal of unprovoked attacks upon American citizens. He suggested that if the University authorities could not maintain order, the authorities of the State should intervene. The Chancellor again expressed his profound regret and the Rector of the University called at the Legation to assure the Minister that there would be no repetition of such disorders. The University was closed on October 27 for an indefinite period."

In concluding his letter, Mr. Castle stated that he hoped "that the immediate action taken by the American Minister has resulted in the definite cessation of disorders at the University of Vienna of the nature of those in which the four American citizens referred to were injured."

With the authorization of the Department of State, Mr. Castle's letter was made public by the Committee.

While student disorders did not altogether cease, they have become less frequent and less violent, and no repetitions of assaults upon American citizens have been reported. Nevertheless, the situation in Austria is still extremely uncertain, and, while the government now in power appears to be strongly opposed to National Socialism, yet it is not possible to predict what changes in the alignment of parties may result from the exigencies of politics.

According to press reports, Mr. George H. Earle, 3rd, the United States Minister to Austria, stated to newspaper men, in an interview on November 14, that during a fortnight's tour of Austria in the course of which he had visited every Province, he had warned local officials that American friendship would be endangered if Austria would cease to be "a haven of religious and racial freedom." In a statement published on the following day in the *Neues Wiener Journal*, Mr. Earle was quoted as saying:

"I found that, with the exception of Vienna, anti-Semitism is not dominant in Austria.

"As an American I am interested in this question. It is well known 90 per cent of Americans either came or are descended from persons who came to escape racial or religious persecution. Americans therefore would have no sympathy for a country where such persecution is carried on.

"It is the right of any country to frame its own racial policy. It is equally America's right to refuse its sympathy to a country with whose policy toward the Jews or other races it should disagree.

"I can say this since I myself am by descent 75 per cent Nordic and 25 per cent Prussian. There is not a drop of Jewish blood in my veins."

Your Committee is continuing to watch developments in Austria with the closest attention.

C. ORGANIZATION MATTERS

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Your Committee is pleased to report that Messrs. Julius L. Meier of Portland, Oregon, James N. Rosenberg, New York City, Lessing J. Rosenwald, Philadelphia, Ralph J. Schwarz of New Orleans, and B. C. Vladeck, New York,

who were elected members of the Executive Committee at your last Annual Meeting, agreed to serve.

Upon his election as Governor of the State of New York, Colonel Herbert H. Lehman tendered his resignation as a member of the Executive Committee, stating that he was doing so because his official duties would prevent his attendance of meetings and his active cooperation in the work of the Committee. Your Executive Committee felt compelled to accept Colonel Lehman's resignation.

During the past year, Mr. A. C. Ratschesky of Boston, who retired from the Executive Committee upon his appointment as United States Minister to Czechoslovakia, was re-elected to the Executive Committee, and Messrs. Albert D. Lasker of Chicago, Illinois, Joseph M. Proskauer and Samuel I. Rosenman of New York City, were elected to fill vacancies in the Committee.

MEMBERSHIP

During the past year, Mr. Daniel Alexander, of Salt Lake City, Utah, an active member of the Committee since his election, died on November 5, 1932. An appropriate message of condolence was sent to Mr. Alexander's widow, and his death was duly recorded in the Minutes of the Executive Committee.

Your Committee takes pleasure in reporting that all the persons elected to Corporate Membership at your last meeting on November 13, 1932, and whose names appear on pages 38 and 39 of the Twenty-Sixth Annual Report, agreed to serve.

During the past year, your Committee elected Messrs. Albert D. Lasker of Chicago and Dudley D. Sicher of New York City as Community Representatives, to fill existing vacancies.

In accordance with the provisions of the by-laws, the following nominating committee, empowered to name candidates to succeed those members whose terms expire today and to fill existing vacancies, was appointed.

James H. Becker, Chicago, Illinois.

Albert Berney, Baltimore, Md.

David M. Bressler, N. Y. C. (*Chairman*)

A. J. Dimond, East Orange, N. J.
 J. Jerome Hahn, Providence, R. I.
 Isaac H. Kempner, Galveston, Texas.
 Max C. Sloss, San Francisco, Calif.
 Jamès Solomont, Boston, Mass.
 Henry M. Stern, Rochester, N. Y.
 Roger W. Straus, New York City.
 Frank L. Sulzberger, Chicago, Ill.
 Aaron Waldheim, St. Louis, Mo.
 Herman Wile, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Morris Wolf, Philadelphia, Pa.

Following is a list of the nominees of the nominating committee:

STATE	CITY	NOMINEES
Alabama	Montgomery	Lucien Loeb, to fill vacancy
California	San Francisco	Jesse H. Steinhart, to fill vacancy
Connecticut	Bridgeport	Theodore Steiber, to be re-elected
	Danbury	Nathan Spiro, to fill vacancy
	Hartford	Isidore Wise, to be re-elected
	New Haven	Samuel Hershman, to fill vacancy
	Waterbury	Philip N. Bernstein, to be re-elected
District of Columbia	Washington	Simon Lyon, to be re-elected
Florida	Pensacola	J. M. Edrehi, to be re-elected
Georgia	Atlanta	Leonard Haas, to be re-elected
Idaho	Boise	Leo J. Falk, to be re-elected
Illinois	Chicago	Bernard Horwich, to be re-elected
	Tri-Cities	
	Davenport, Iowa; Rock Island, Ill.; and Moline, Ill.	Abraham W. Gellman, to fill vacancy
Indiana	Fort Wayne	Maurice Rosenthal, to fill vacancy
	Indianapolis	Charles Sterne Rauh, to succeed Samuel E. Rauh
Iowa	Des Moines	Eugene Mannheimer, to be re-elected
	Sioux City	Adolph M. Davis, to be re-elected
Kentucky	Louisville	Fred Levy, to fill vacancy
Maryland	Baltimore	Jacob H. Hollander, to be re-elected
Massachusetts	Boston	A. C. Ratshesky, to be re-elected
	Brookline	Harry Levi, to be re-elected
	Fall River	Nathan Yamins, to fill vacancy
	Haverhill	Louis Hartman, to fill vacancy
	Holyoke	Benjamin Evarts, to fill vacancy
	Lawrence	Alexander L. Siskind, to fill vacancy
	Lowell	Maurice Barlofsky, to fill vacancy
	Lynn	Henry Yozell, to be re-elected

STATE	CITY	NOMINEES
	Malden	I. I. Kotzen, to be re-elected
	New Bedford	P. H. Viskind, to fill vacancy
	Peabody	Elihu A. Hershenson, to fill vacancy
	Pittsfield	George Newman, to be re-elected
	Quincy	Joseph B. Grossman, to fill vacancy
	Somerville	Hyman Routtenberg, to fill vacancy
	Springfield	Henry Lasker, to be re-elected
Minnesota	Minneapolis	Joseph H. Schanfeld, to be re-elected
	St. Paul	Isaac Summerfield, to be re-elected
Mississippi	Vicksburg	Ben H. Stein, to be re-elected
Missouri	Kansas City	Sig. Harzfeld, to be re-elected
	St. Joseph	Harry Block, to be re-elected
Nebraska	Omaha	Harry A. Wolf, to be re-elected
Nevada	Reno	Samuel Platt, to be re-elected
New Jersey	Camden	Benjamin Natal, to succeed Joseph Varbalow
	Newark	Samuel Kessler, to fill vacancy
	Paterson	Philip Dimond, to be re-elected
	Perth Amboy	Isaac Alpern, to be re-elected
New York	Buffalo	Eugene Warner, to be re-elected
	New York City	Simon Bergman, to be re-elected David A. Brown, to fill vacancy Abram I. Elkus, to be re-elected H. G. Enelow, to be re-elected William Fischman, to be re-elected Henry S. Hendricks, to fill vacancy Stanley M. Isaacs, to fill vacancy Alexander Kahn, to fill vacancy Edward Lazansky, to fill vacancy Irving Lehman, to be re-elected Adolph Lewisohn, to be re-elected Isidore D. Morrison, to fill vacancy Carl H. Pforzheimer, to be re-elected Joseph M. Proskauer, to be re-elected James N. Rosenberg, to be re-elected W. S. Schwabacher, to fill vacancy Fred M. Stein, to fill vacancy I. M. Stettenheim, to be re-elected Lewis L. Strauss, to be re-elected P. Irving Grinberg, to be re-elected
Ohio	White Plains	E. S. Halle, to be re-elected
	Cleveland	Milton C. Stern, to be re-elected
	Dayton	S. K. Bernstein, to be re-elected
Oklahoma	Oklahoma City	Nathan Appleman, to fill vacancy
	Tulsa	William Harris, to be re-elected
Pennsylvania	Allentown	Gustav Kaplan, to fill vacancy
	Harrisburg	Nelson A. Elsasser, to be re-elected
	Johnstown	H. Elins, to fill vacancy
	Lancaster	Jacob Billikopf, to fill vacancy
	Philadelphia	Joseph L. Kun, to fill vacancy

STATE	CITY	NOMINEES
		B. L. Levinthal, to be re-elected
		Howard A. Loeb, to fill vacancy
		Victor Rosewater, to fill vacancy
	Pittsburgh	Irwin F. Lehman, to be re-elected
Rhode Island	Providence	Archibald Silverman, to be re-elected
Texas	Beaumont	Sigmund L. Blum, to fill vacancy
	El Paso	Maurice Schwartz, to be re-elected
West Virginia	Huntington	David Gideon, to fill vacancy
	Wheeling	Louis Horkheimer, to be re-elected

The Executive Committee nominates the following persons for re-election, for one year, as members-at-large:

Louis Bamberger, Newark
 Leon M. Brown, Mobile
 Jacob Epstein, Baltimore
 Eli Frank, Baltimore
 Herbert Friedenwald, Washington
 Albert M. Greenfield, Philadelphia
 Herbert J. Hannoeh, Newark
 J. J. Kaplan, Boston
 Louis E. Kirstein, Boston
 Fred Lazarus, Jr., Columbus
 Albert C. Lehman, Pittsburgh
 Samuel D. Leidesdorf, New York
 Reuben Oppenheimer, Baltimore
 Milton J. Rosenau, Cambridge
 Lessing J. Rosenwald, Philadelphia
 Morris Rothenberg, New York
 B. C. Vladeck, New York
 Frederic W. Wile, Washington
 Henry Wineman, Detroit
 Leo Wolman, New York

Your Committee, furthermore, suggests that the remaining 10 places open for members-at-large be filled by the following:

Monte Lemann, New Orleans
 Austin T. Levy, Harrisville, R. I.
 Charles Liebman, New York
 George Z. Medalie, New York
 Hiram Halle, New York
 Judge Philip C. Joslin, Providence

Harold Hirsch, Atlanta
 N. B. Goldstein, Milwaukee
 Henry Morgenthau, Sr., New York
 William L. Holzman, Omaha

As is required by the by-laws, the Sustaining Members were given an opportunity to make independent nominations.

THE AMERICAN JEWISH YEAR BOOK

Before the close of the fiscal year 1932-1933, your Committee found itself impelled, by reason of greatly reduced income, to merge the Statistical Department with the General Office of the Committee and to restrict the statistical work to the preparation of material required for inclusion in the American Jewish Year Book.

The current issue of the American Jewish Year Book, volume 35, was the twenty-sixth of the series to be prepared in the office of the Committee; it was compiled under the supervision of the Assistant Secretary. Besides the usual directories, lists, and statistical data, including an abstract of the Palestine census of 1931, the Year Book includes a biographical sketch of the late Professor Max L. Margolis, written by Dr. Cyrus Adler, one of the late Cyrus L. Sulzberger, one of the founders and until the day of his death a member of the Executive Committee of the American Jewish Committee, written by Mr. Morris D. Waldman, and an article on the Synagogue and Jewish Communal Activities, by Judge Horace Stern, in which is described what has become to be generally known as the "Stern plan" of community organization.

FINANCES

A report regarding the Committee's financial condition will be presented by the Treasurer. Your Committee wishes to make special note here of the fact that the Committee was named as the beneficiary in the will of the late Mr. Morris Abeles of Leavenworth, Kansas, of a bequest of \$500.

Respectfully submitted,
 THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE AMERICAN
JEWISH COMMITTEE:

The accounts have, as usual, been audited and formally submitted to the officers of the Committee. I do not therefore intend to burden you with a detailed report, but will simply inform you in a general way that our aggregate income for the fiscal year ended October 31, 1933 was \$69,248.84, expenditures \$61,291.69, leaving a balance of \$7,957.15, against which we have unpaid bills of \$3,054.11. It will be recalled that last year we were obliged to borrow \$9,000 from the Louis Marshall Fund. No part of this has as yet been repaid.

Because of the unfavorable business conditions prevailing throughout the country in November 1932 resulting in a very serious reduction in income, we were obliged to institute drastic economies, the most substantial of which was the merging of our Department of Information and Statistics with the general office of the Committee. This, together with very heavy reductions in the number of the staff, and in their salaries and in office space, made it possible for us to adopt a budget at the beginning of the last fiscal year of only \$33,000. This budget was strictly adhered to until the unhappy crisis in Germany arose. The hectic activities into which the Committee was precipitated immediately involved us in heavy unanticipated expenditures and commitments. These were unhesitatingly incurred, because we felt confident that the members and other friends of the Committee would furnish us with the necessary means. In this, I am happy to say, we were not disappointed. Communications sent to our Corporate Members throughout the country met with a generous response with few exceptions. This, together with a number of substantial contributions made by members of our Executive Committee and their friends, enabled us to come through the fiscal year without a deficit. For the

first six months of the year our disbursements totalled not quite \$20,000; the remaining six months aggregated nearly \$50,000.

In these critical days when sudden changes may be expected, it is impossible to formulate a budget for the year. As reflected in the report of the Executive Committee, the situation in Germany has not improved and its repercussions in the United States and other countries have imposed a heavy task on the Committee in the direction of preventing the contagion from spreading. From present outlook, the machinery set up by the Committee to deal with these situations must remain intact and be permitted to function without impairment. Indeed, it appears as if that machinery may have to be augmented and strengthened. It is obvious that the Committee will require between \$90,000 and \$100,000 merely to carry on as it has been carrying on in recent months, irrespective of any special measures that may have to be taken, for which special and extra funds will have to be raised.

It has been the consistent policy of the Committee not to engage in public campaigns for funds and we hope that the ready cooperation of our friends in the City of New York and throughout the country will make a campaign unnecessary. It can be made unnecessary if the Corporate Members will assume the task of raising a proportionate amount of this modest budget in their respective communities. The state of our treasury is very low. We have only enough funds to meet our commitments for another two months and this is only the beginning of our fiscal year. I therefore earnestly urge that the members of the Committee give their assurances today in such specific form as may make it possible for the Executive Committee to continue its work without interruption and without distraction from the serious problems with which they are earnestly and energetically dealing from day to day.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) SAMUEL D. LEIDESDORF,

Treasurer.

CONFERENCE FOR RELIEF OF
GERMAN JEWRY*

OCTOBER 29TH —NOVEMBER 1ST, 1933

I. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON MIGRATION

The Committee on Migration recommends to the Conference the setting up of a small permanent Commission on Migration. The seat of this Commission shall be in London and the Commission shall include representation from the Hicem. The Chairman of the Commission is to be an Englishman.

The function of this Commission is to deal with all proposals for migration of German Jewish refugees to countries other than those bordering on Germany. The Commission is to make a survey of all possible lands of immigration for German refugees and is to consider proposals submitted to it as to the possibility of establishing refugees in various countries overseas.

The expenditure of all funds raised through the efforts of the Conference, allocated to the work of migration, shall be placed in the hands of this Commission for allocation by them.

It will be necessary in addition to have a Technical Department in London to deal especially with the British Dominions and Colonies and the United States of America. This Department would co-operate with the Hicem, a representative of which it has been suggested shall be stationed in London to act as a Liaison Officer and every effort should be made to co-ordinate the work of the Department with that of existing Organizations dealing with the problem. It is also desirable that the Chairman of the Commission should be in charge of the Department and that he or a representative of the Department should visit the Hicem in Paris from time to time to ensure co-ordination.

II. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RELIEF OUTSIDE GERMANY

The Committee recognized that while relief methods in so far as they aimed at keeping body and soul together, and consisted in granting food, shelter and clothing or their monetary equivalent, might be uniform for all refugees, the question of permanent readjustment required very careful adaptation to the specific conditions of the various groups of classes of refugees, such classification differentiating between immigrants on a basis of age, professional and economic status.

- (a) *Aged People Beyond the Period of Productive Activity.* The Committee feels that any plan of reconstruction and readjustment would be altogether inapplicable to the aged people and that, therefore, emigration of aged people without substantial means must in every possible way be discouraged.
- (b) *People of Middle Age with Definite Occupational Status.* It is recognized that for members of this group, change of occupation may present serious difficulties. The majority of people within this age group will probably belong to the commercial or industrial classes. It is natural that they will want to engage in their own or similar line of commerce or industry, and this should be encouraged as far as possible. The Committee strongly urges the establishment of loan societies in all the countries in which refugees are concentrated, with possible affiliation to a central institution created for this purpose.

The Committee strongly feels that efforts to establish middle-aged people in petty retail trade, such as street trading, hawking, peddling and so forth, should in every possible way be discouraged, because of the unfavorable reaction that the entrance of foreign Jews into such occupations usually has upon the attitude of the local population to the Jewish immigrant.

- (c) *Young People.* It is extremely important, both from the point of view of the economic opportunities of the individual and the general interest of Jewish communities, that a systematic effort be made for occupational redistribution of all young immigrants and their direction into productive occupations, namely, agricultural and skilled or semi-skilled labor. This movement for occupational redistribution and occupational retraining should, in the opinion of the Committee, constitute the most important objective of constructive relief, particularly because persons of this age group represent the majority of immigrants.
- (d) *Children.* The Committee considered very carefully the problem of the care of children separated from their parents, which is important both from the relief and the constructive points of view. The Committee recognizes the existence of a strong movement for sending children of school age out of Germany with the object of safeguarding their future, both materially and spiritually, a movement which has already developed in many German Jewish families. There is evidently a strong justification for such a movement under the conditions now controlling the daily life of the Jewish child in Germany. Special attention must be given to the opportunities for transferring such children to Palestine—a problem with which the Palestine Committee has undoubtedly concerned itself.

III. REPORT OF THE RECONSTRUCTION COMMITTEE

The members of the Reconstruction Committee beg to submit the following unanimous report.

The task which was assigned to the Committee for the Reconstruction in Germany is beset with obvious difficulties. It is impossible to consider adequately the needs, possibilities and methods of reconstruction except in relation to probable conditions in the future. These are completely uncertain; no data is available upon which to form-

ulate any reasonable conjecture. The Committee had before it the detailed report and figures submitted by the Rapporteur and these formed a basis for these discussions and for the conclusions.

Schools and other Institutions. It is certain that German Jewry will need help from outside for the maintenance of its schools, social, educational and religious institutions. The need for the work of these institutions has been and will be still further increased, but means for their support obtainable within Germany have been tremendously reduced by the withdrawal of Government grants and by the Community's impoverishment.

In this and in other matters included in this Report the Committee has come to its recommendations by striking a balance between the great needs of the German Community and the probable available funds outside Germany.

In view of:

- (a) The withdrawal of the subsidy by the State;
- (b) The impoverishment of the Jewish Communities in Germany;
- (c) The necessity of conserving the existing schools and extending them; and
- (d) The need for more schools in the smaller Jewish Communities;

it was resolved to propose to the Conference to allocate a certain sum for school purposes.

It was further resolved that another sum should be allocated for the grants to Jewish Hospitals, Homes for the Aged, Orphanages and similar social institutions and religious institutions. The Committee feel that the amount recommended should cover the winter months and the Passover needs. And finally a certain amount was included for the religious institutions. It was also decided to recommend to the Conference that in making grants for Schools it be made a condition, so far as possible, that manual training courses should be established in connection with them.

Loan Bureaus. The report laid before the Committee by the Rapporteur showed that the various economic support offices in Germany need all possible help to extend the Jewish Loan Bureaus System, by utilizing the existing

Loan Bureaus and by the establishment of new Loan Bureaus.

Vocational Training and Retraining. The most difficult problem of all which the Committee had to consider was that of vocational training for young men and women and vocational adaptation, or retraining, for those who have been deprived of the right or opportunity to earn a livelihood in their former professions or occupations. Several factors had to be taken into consideration; chief among them the future possibilities of occupations in Germany and outside Germany and the possible facilities for training in and outside Germany.

It was resolved to recommend that a certain sum be allocated for the training of young people, and another sum be put aside for occupational adaptation or retraining of men and women by means of short-term special courses wherever possible, and in such institutions in Germany as the Hechalutz, O.R.T., Makkabi and in the Communal Institutions which supply such training; by means of longer training in existing Jewish vocational schools outside Germany such as those established by the O.R.T., I.C.A., and the J.D.C. and other organizations, and, wherever possible, in technical schools in West-European countries where courses can be introduced especially adapted for this purpose.

It is further suggested that this Central Committee for vocational training and adaptation should include technical experts and representatives of all Jewish Organizations which are at present associated with work of vocational training.

IV. REPORT OF THE REFUGEES' COMMITTEE

One of the most difficult problems of the Refugee Committees is the position of refugees who are either "stateless" or who hold no proper passport. It is recommended that the High Commissioner should be requested to take immediate steps to regularize their position.

Efforts should be made to obtain adequate concessions for emigrants so as to allow them to take their possessions with them from Germany. (This, in itself, would to a

large extent alleviate the strain on the resources of the Refugee Committees and greatly assist the refugees to re-establish themselves.)

It is recommended that concentrated efforts be made to substitute as far as possible constructive for relief work.

V. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE PLENARY CONFERENCE

On the Recommendation of the Bureau

1. The Chairmen of the Joint Foreign Committee stated that they have had under consideration a proposal that they should recommend to their Committee the establishment of a Liaison Office between the various Jewish organizations dealing with the German Jewish problem. The Conference recommends that the Chairman of the J.F.C. be requested to proceed with this proposal on the basis that the Liaison Office will have purely advisory duties and expresses its confident hope that every organization will co-operate to the fullest extent with such office as may be established.
2. This Conference representing Jewish Associations and Communities in all parts of the world which are concerned with the problem of the Jewish refugees from Germany pledges the Communities and Associations which it represents to collaborate with the High Commissioner for the Refugees from Germany, appointed by the League of Nations.

On the Recommendation of the Finance Committee

3. That a General Advisory Council for Relief and Reconstruction should be formed which shall have an Executive Committee with Headquarters in London for the purpose of studying and elaborating all suitable plans for the alleviation of German Jews. The Committee in each country shall be free to hand over all or any part of their resources to the Executive Committee. In the case of those not desiring

to centralize their funds they will be asked to undertake to consult the Executive Committee before making grants and to consider invitations from the Executive Committee to make allocations from their funds to particular schemes recommended by the Executive Committee. For this purpose the Committee in each country will keep the Executive Committee informed of the steps they are taking to raise funds, the state of their finances and the manner of their employment.

4. (a) The Advisory Council shall consist of one representative from each delegation represented at the Conference with power to co-opt.
- (b) The Executive Committee shall be formed by the organizations convening this Conference, together with the Jewish Agency.
- (c) The organizations convening this Conference shall define the functions of the Advisory Council and the Executive Committee.

On the Report of the Committee on Migration

5. The Conference adopted unanimously the proposal that the Permanent Commission on Migration should consist of four representatives from England, one of whom shall be the Chairman, and one representative from each of the following countries: France, Belgium, Holland, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Switzerland, Austria, the Scandinavian Countries, South Africa and the U.S.A. The Hicem should also have one representative. The Commission has power to co-opt.

Mr. Otto Schiff was authorized to recommend these representatives.

On the Recommendation of the Palestine Committee

6. (a) Moneys shall be applied to the following purposes:—facilitating the settlement of German Jews upon the land; the stimulation of indus-

try; credits for artisans; credits for small industrialists; housing with small plots of land for Chaluzim in colonies; housing in towns and co-operation with existing institutions or otherwise; irrigation and water supply; assistance to scientific and academic institutions; agricultural and vocational training for men and women; the transfer to Palestine and the training of children; social work, and such other purposes as may appear desirable.

- (b) The above purposes shall be effected in co-operation with any appropriate existing organization engaged in similar work in Palestine, in order to avoid duplication and overlapping.

GENERAL

7. This Conference of Representatives of Jewish communities in all parts of the world records its belief that among the countries to which Jewish refugees can look for the opportunity of permanent settlement and absorption Palestine occupies a pre-eminent position. The Conference regrets the distressing events that have recently marred the peace of Palestine and the loss of life and injury ensuing therefrom. The Conference notes the statement of the Colonial Secretary, and expresses the belief that it will be in the interests of Jews and Arabs if the remarkable progress now being made in Palestine will continue in the future. The Conference hopes that the mandatory Power will do everything possible to enable the largest possible number of Jews from Germany to settle in Palestine.
8. This Conference expresses its admiration for the courage with which the German Jewish Community has faced the ordeal to which it has been subjected and for the work its organizations have accomplished under such trying circumstances.

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* Deceased.

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REPORT
OF THE
FORTY-SIXTH YEAR
OF
THE JEWISH PUBLICATION
SOCIETY OF AMERICA
1933-1934

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1. Terms expire in 1935. 2. Terms expire in 1936. 3. Terms expire in 1937.

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BALANCE SHEET
DECEMBER 31, 1933

<i>Assets</i>	
<i>Current Assets</i>	
Cash.....	\$11,134.49
Accounts Receivable	
United Synagogue of America.....	\$ 7,463.57
Other Accounts.....	9,367.27
	<hr/> 16,830.84
Inventories	
Publications and Work in Process.....	\$14,422.80
Classic Fund Publications.....	489.75
	<hr/> 14,912.55
Total Current Assets.....	<hr/> \$42,877.88
Investments.....	37,917.51
Plant, Equipment, Dies, Plates and Furniture...	2.00
Prepaid Insurance.....	28.95
	<hr/>
Total Assets.....	\$80,826.34

<i>Liabilities</i>	
Accounts Payable.....	\$ 1,232.27
Customers' Deposits.....	21.65
Fund Accounts.....	52,577.57
Surplus.....	26,994.85
	<hr/>
	\$80,826.34

INCOME STATEMENT

1933

<i>Revenues:</i>	
Dues.....	\$18,056.78
Donations.....	1,315.37
Sales—Hebrew Press.....	22,410.79
Sales—Jewish Publication Society.....	12,133.86
Interest.....	625.12
	<hr/>
	\$54,541.92
<i>Expenses:</i>	
Administrative Expenses.....	\$11,544.51
Publication Expenses.....	31,779.84
Selling Expenses.....	2,179.01
Net Income.....	9,038.56
	<hr/>
	\$54,541.92

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE JEWISH PUBLICATION SOCIETY OF AMERICA

The Forty-sixth Annual Meeting of the Jewish Publication Society of America was held on Monday, April 16, 1934, at Dropsie College, Broad and York Streets, Philadelphia.

The meeting was called to order by the President at 8.30 P. M.

It was voted to send Mr. Simon Miller, who was ill and therefore unable to attend the meeting, a letter hoping that he has a speedy recovery from his indisposition, and giving him the best wishes of all present.

The motion was made and carried to dispense with reading of the minutes of the previous annual meeting.

The Secretary then presented the Treasurer's report.

The Chairman appointed Judge Wm. M. Lewis and Mr. Bernard Frankel Committee on Nominations. The financial report was distributed.

The Committee on Nominations reported the following nominations:

President: MR. J. SOLIS-COHEN, JR.

Vice-President: ADOLPH S. OCHS

Second Vice-President: HON. HORACE STERN

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DR. A. S. W. ROSENBACH

MR. BERNARD L. FRANKEL

MR. FRANK J. RUBENSTEIN

MR. SIMON MILLER

DR. ABBA HILLEL SILVER

MR. ADOLPH S. OCHS

HON. HORACE STERN

MR. RALPH WOLF

Upon motion the nominations were closed. Upon motion made, seconded and carried, the Secretary was instructed to cast one unanimous ballot for the nominees.

The President declared the following named elected to serve until their successors be duly chosen:

President: MR. J. SOLIS-COHEN, JR.

Vice-President: ADOLPH S. OCHS

Second Vice-President: HON. HORACE STERN

TRUSTEES

MR. HART BLUMENTHAL

DR. A. S. W. ROSENBAACH

MR. BERNARD L. FRANKEL

MR. FRANK J. RUBENSTEIN

MR. SIMON MILLER

DR. ABBA HILLEL SILVER

MR. ADOLPH S. OCHS

HON. HORACE STERN

MR. RALPH WOLF

The President then read his annual report:

Forty-six years ago when The Jewish Publication Society of America held its first annual meeting I wonder if any of its organizers visualized that by 1934 the Society would have distributed over 2,000,000 books of Jewish interest and have had an international influence among English-reading Jews, its subscribers and customers being in all parts of the world. The list of foreign countries where our books are distributed is imposing, and in addition to all the leading nations of Europe includes distant South Africa, India, China, Japan, South America, Panama, Australia and, of course, Palestine.

With this wide circulation it is particularly pleasing to report that for the year 1933 the Society continued the precedent established by Mr. Simon Miller, my predecessor in office, and showed an operating surplus which the Treasurer's report will give in detail.

Our income is secured from 3 sources—from membership dues, from the sale of our publications to members and to non-members, and from our Hebrew Press. While at present our membership is not so large as in more prosperous years, their being 5221 on the roll as of December 31st, 1933, nevertheless since January 1st, 1934, the Society

has secured more new members than resignations, and your officers look forward to a continued increase.

It has been our custom to distribute 3 new books during the year to each member, and since our last annual meeting we have issued Doniach's Festival of Purim, The Year Book for 1933-34, and The Ma'ase Book, the latter having been published under the subsidy of the Classics Fund, and a special edition printed for distribution to our members. This work has been very favorably reviewed by the Press. In addition, the Classics Committee published 2 volumes of the Mekilta.

At present a number of interesting volumes are in preparation, including The Life of Menasseh ben Israel, by Cecil Roth, which is now in Press. We are hopeful of securing very shortly the Manuscript of A Short History of the Jews of Germany which is being written by Marvin Lowenthal, and our readers have under consideration a translation of the Beilis Trial by Tager, and Grunwald's History of the Jews in Vienna. We have scheduled for publication under the Classics Series The Poems of Moses Ibn Ezra translated by Dr. Solomon Solis-Cohen, to be published about May 1st. Other books soon to be published under the Classics Series are Volume 3 of the Mekilta, by Dr. J. Z. Lauterbach, and Mesillat Yesharim, by Dr. Mordecai Kaplan.

The Classics Series was made possible by a gift of \$50,000 from the late Jacob H. Schiff, and with the publication of the 3 books just mentioned, there will have been published a series of 17 volumes, all of great interest to Jewish scholars and students, an achievement of which our Society may be justly proud as the finest contribution to Jewish literature yet produced in the English language. The Society is deeply indebted to the Committee on Jewish Classics, under the Chairmanship of Dr. Cyrus Adler, for its great labors and the splendid result of its work.

The sale of books independent of those distributed to our members produced during 1933 an income of \$12,500 of which 95% was from the sale of our own publications, although we acted as a selling agent for several publishers who, during the year, produced books of Jewish interest. The Bible still retains its leadership as our best seller, 5,300

having been sold during the year. In addition, the following were our 'best' sellers in the order named:

1. Outlines of Jewish History, by Lady Magnus.
2. History of the Jewish People, by Margolis and Marx.
3. History of the Marranos, by Cecil Roth.
4. History of the Jews, by Graetz.

While general bookstores and the book departments of department stores are customers in a very limited way at present, your trustees feel definitely that the sale of our books to non-members can be greatly increased, and plans are now under way for several of the larger department stores in the leading cities of the United States to carry a rather complete line of our more important publications.

During 1933 the Hebrew Press turned out work that produced a gross income of approximately \$24,000. It is gradually becoming more widely-known for its excellent work in foreign languages, and quite recently we secured the order for printing the Journal of Biblical Literature which was formerly printed in Germany, and which is edited by Professors Carl H. Kraeling and George Dahl, of Yale University.

During 1933 the Hebrew Press manufactured Volume 4 of the Proceedings of the American Academy for Jewish Research; the Mishnah of Rabbi Eliezer, edited from old manuscripts by Dr. H. G. Enelow; four issues of the Jewish Quarterly Review; the History of the Second Jewish Commonwealth, by Professor S. Zeitlin of the Dropsie College; Teaching of Hebrew through Prayers, for the Bureau of Jewish Education of Chicago; 2 volumes in Aramaic for Mr. N. S. Libowitz, of Brooklyn; and a number of other volumes.

In addition the Press now has in process a volume on Hebrew Poetry, by Professor Israel Davidson, of the Jewish Theological Seminary, the Hebrew-Arabic Dictionary of the Bible, by Dr. Solomon L. Skoss of the Dropsie College. This book will be produced for the Yale University Press. There are also in progress at the Press such volumes as the current number of the Jewish Quarterly Review of Philadelphia and of the Journal of Biblical Literature, of New Haven, Connecticut. The Press recently completed a Hebrew textbook for the Associated Talmud Torahs of

Philadelphia, as well as another book in Aramaic for Mr. Libowitz, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Trustees and Publication Committee have had many meetings during the year and have given considerable thought to the problems relating to the publication and distribution of books of Jewish interest. We are cognizant of the growing Jewish consciousness of American Jewry which has perhaps been emphasized during the past 12 months by events occurring in Germany. We have under consideration various plans for better publicising the Society and for increasing its membership. Also we are about to issue a revised catalogue of all our publications that are now available for sale.

We also know of the criticism from some circles that many of our recent publications are not of a popular nature, and in this regard may I add by way of explanation that we are limited to publishing those manuscripts that are either submitted voluntarily or are requested; that in recent years many books on Jewish subjects have been issued by general publishers who can afford to pay their authors substantially more than the finances of the Publication Society will permit. It is also true that when we published the *Children of the Ghetto*, Zangwill did not have the great reputation as a man of letters that he later enjoyed, and the same may be said about Sholom Asch at the time we published his *Kiddish Hashem*. Perhaps some of this audience know an author, poet or essayist whose work is so meritorious that it would be approved by our Publication Committee's readers and by its publication would bring to the fore a 1934 Israel Zangwill or Scholom Asch.

In the brief period of one year your President has tried to familiarize himself with the details of the many activities of the Society, to see that its expenses remained within its budget, and has attempted to secure manuscripts from our authors *somewhere near the date when promised*, but frankly, he had no idea of the great amount of detail involved in the Society's operations—questions about 10 or 12-point type, 10-pound paper, rates of parcel post on books sent through the mails, etc., etc.

The volunteer work done by members of the Publication and Classics Committees in reading manuscripts is tremendous, and at this time I want to express to these men and also to my co-trustees the appreciation of myself and of the Society for their co-operation, assistance and advice.

Under its charter the Publication Society was formed "for the dissemination of literary, scientific and religious works giving instruction in the principles of the Jewish religion and in Jewish history and literature." While these ideals may have been all-comprehensive forty-six years ago, perhaps they should be broadened in 1934 with its changing conditions and with a much larger and varied Jewish population in America.

It has been suggested that the Publication Committee and the Board of Trustees should not be separate bodies; that the Society as presently constituted does not obtain the best of the books to be published because its methods and processes are too slow; that manuscripts are submitted only by authors who cannot have them published elsewhere. On the other hand I am told that it is not the province of the Publication Society to compete with general publishers; that just because a novel is written by a Jew or portrays an aspect of Jewish life, it is not necessarily suitable for publication by us, that many of our books are of an informative nature, written not for the student or scholar but for the intelligent Jewish layman seeking knowledge of Jewish customs, traditions and history. I have also been told that Judge Stern's suggested slogan of "A Jewish Bookshelf in Every Jewish Home" should be more strongly emphasized by our Society in the future and that the type of publications we have issued should be continued.

Another suggestion made recently is that the Society should issue 3 books a year—one that would appeal to the scholar and student, one that would appeal to the Jewish layman, and the Year Book, which should contain more informative rather than statistical information on Jewish activities and problems.

A member of the Society of many years' standing recently asked if, among our Jewish literary people, there were not some essayist who could write of the present Jewish prob-

lems of modern life and offer some solutions. Well, if there be a Jewish Bernard Shaw, John Ruskin or Ralph Waldo Emerson in our midst, we should be pleased to have him submit his manuscripts for publication.

Bearing in mind all these various ideas and suggestions, we have arranged for tonight an interesting Panel to obtain even more views, so that perhaps at the next annual meeting some carefully thought-out, definite suggestions as to possible changes in policy can be presented for your discussion and approval.

Shortly after I was elected to the Presidency last year, Dr. Cyrus Adler asked me to relieve him of the Chairmanship of the Publication Committee. He had been appointed Chairman of this Committee in 1923 as the successor of Judge Sulzberger, although he had been a member of it since its inception in 1888. I earnestly asked to postpone this step indefinitely, but when he again asked to be relieved your Trustees reluctantly realized that, after having participated actively in the affairs of the Society for so many years and with the pressure of many other communal activities, Dr. Adler was entitled to have his wishes granted, and so his resignation as Chairman of the Publication Committee was regretfully accepted. I am glad to report that he has consented to remain a member of the Committee and to retain the Chairmanship of the Classics Committee. As yet no successor has been chosen and the work is being carried on temporarily by our editor, Dr. Husik, and your President.

During the past 12 months 2 distinguished members of the Publication Committee have passed away—Dr. H. G. Enelow and Dr. D. S. Blondheim. Dr. Enelow had been a member of the Publication Committee since 1914—20 years—and the Hebrew Press just recently manufactured for him a volume on the Mishnah of Rabbi Eliezer. Dr. Enelow edited this volume from old manuscripts. Under his will Dr. Enelow bequeathed to the Society all his copies of Al-Nakawa's Menorat Ha-Moar and of the Mishnah of Rabbi Eliezer "to be distributed as the Society may see fit." Both of these books were manufactured for Dr. Enelow by the Hebrew Press. Dr. Blondheim had served on the publication Committee since 1924, and was

a valued member as well as a scholar of repute, being an authority on medieval romance languages. In the passing of these 2 distinguished scholars the Society has suffered a distinct loss.

In closing this report I want to thank our staff and our Executive Secretary for their co-operation and assistance. In order to keep within our budget the Budget Committee found it necessary to recommend certain economies including reductions in salaries which are still in effect. We also secured a cancellation of our old lease in exchange for a new one at a reduced rent, and the landlord renovated our offices making them more attractive in every way. We are trying to be conservative in our expenditures and hope to end this new fiscal year with a slight profit.

After the conclusion of his address the President introduced those participating in a "panel" on the general subject of "The Jewish Book in America," in relationship to the work of the Society.

The President first introduced Mr. Julius Weyl, a leader in communal life in the Philadelphia community, and one who has had considerable experience with the work of the Hebrew Press of the Society who was asked and answered a number of interesting questions relating to the Society's activities.

Question: Mr. Weyl, what is your opinion of the typographical quality of the Society's publications, such as legibility of print, type faces, and the kind of bindings used; also the bulk of the books?

*Answer—*JULIUS S. WEYL: The Society doesn't spend enough money to produce a physically presentable book. It is extremely difficult to manage a publication business properly. Inasmuch as the purpose of the Society is to publish books which are naturally unprofitable, the ability to operate not only without a loss, but also with a profit of \$9,000. indicates that the job is well done. I do think, however, that without any extra expense the format and the type design could be improved.

Question: As a layman what kind of books would you recommend for distribution to members, and do you think

that the Society ought to distribute more than three books annually?

Answer—JULIUS S. WEYL: The number of books which the Society may issue is naturally limited by its finances. I believe the Society should issue scholarly books which otherwise cannot find a publisher. The Society is limited largely to the sale of those books which are primarily unprofitable to publish.

Question: Have you any other suggestions that you might care to make as to publications which might have a wider influence?

Answer—JULIUS S. WEYL: I would like to make one statement. It is an answer to a question which you did not ask me. I wonder whether the members of this organization know what a remarkable job Doctor Grodinsky has done in the seven or eight years he has been with us. I have been in the printing business for 35 or 40 years. The mechanical work actually done by the Society consists in setting the type. This is the most difficult and intricate part of the work. It is very difficult to set Hebrew type, with or without vowels, in combination with English or alone. I want to say today, as an indication of the faithfulness and the thoroughness with which he has handled his job, that he knows more about Hebrew composition on the monotype machine which you own and operate, probably than anybody in the United States. He knows a great deal more about it than I ever will know. And when I was a trustee of this organization and I talked to him about things, I found he knows exactly what he is doing, and he has good business judgment, is very efficient, and he is painfully economical, that is, to people who are dealing with him, and he has really done a remarkable job.

The President then called upon David Bortin, Esq. of Philadelphia.

Question: Mr. Bortin, what methods did you find most successful in increasing the membership of the Society twenty years ago when you personally took part in its campaign?

Answer—DAVID BORTIN: I addressed audiences representative of large Jewish organizations. I pointed out, with the help of Judge Horace Stern, that in the interest

of their Jewishness it was desirable to maintain and uphold the Society; that the return was greater than that received for the same sum contributed to other Jewish causes; and that in joining the Society they performed a Jewish deed equally as important as the joining of a synagogue or a temple. We secured hundreds of members in that way.

Question: What methods would you use today to promote an increased enrollment of new members?

Answer—DAVID BORTIN: The best way to get members for the Society is by personal solicitation. I think you can get only very few members through correspondence.

Question: What kind of books would you advocate for the Society to publish in order to meet the demand of today?

Answer—DAVID BORTIN: I think you must get the members to accept the books which you publish. The Society has a definite policy, a policy illustrated by the membership of your Publication Committee. The Society should sell the books it publishes, and should not change its policy.

The President then called upon Dr. Joshua Bloch, Chief of Jewish Division, New York Public Library.

Question: Doctor Bloch, we will graduate to the college man you come in contact with in the Library. What type of literature is most popular in the Jewish Division in the New York Public Library? Is there a greater demand for serious books, or is the demand greater for fiction?

Answer—DR. JOSHUA BLOCH: The Jewish Publication Society administration deals with books. They receive the books, publish them and they worry about the reading public—what does the reader want? The very question you have just propounded indicates that the thing worries you. Do we publish the right books or not? I see the reader every day. We have in our library a Jewish reading public which averages almost 200 readers a day, and I can tell you that the Jewish Publication Society serves a good purpose. The books that have been issued until now by the Jewish Publication Society, with hardly a few exceptions, are virtually always in demand. Taking our library as an example: On our open reference shelves you will find

that we keep four sets of Graetz, Jewish Publication Society edition. There are days in the week when the four sets are not adequate. Likewise the History of the Jewish People, by Margolis and Marx, is constantly used by the students of the various colleges and the Jewish schools in New York City, the various teachers' training schools which are operated by the Jewish Theological Seminary and the Yiddish national radical schools. A number of other organizations constantly draw upon the Margolis and Marx textbook. I call it a textbook for accurate information, because it offers that.

The book by Cecil Roth published a year ago on the Marranos came in very handy at a time when the Jewish reading public was concerned a bit with conditions in Spain. In fact, I recall one reader who came to the library and read every book he could find on Spain, hoping it would offer a solution to the present problems of the Jews in Germany and encourage them to go back to Spain. He became convinced that Jews are not needed in Spain. What we do need today in the New York Public Library are popular expositions of specific subjects in connection with the problems that produce friction between Jew and non-Jew. For that clientele of readers we have nothing to offer unless we offer them occasionally a so-called tract which the Tract commission of the Central Conference issues. This leads me to something I have been thinking of for a long while. I have always been thinking of the Jewish Publication Society as a unifying force in American Israel. I cannot see why the Jewish Publication Society cannot issue that type of textbook which today the Department of Synagogue and School Extension or the United Synagogue of America issue. Each one of these organizations produces books with a point of view objectionable to the other. Each emphasizes a particular point of view not acceptable to the other group. It would be most desirable that the Society issue the kind of books that would be acceptable to all, especially in history and literature. This is possible. It may not be possible in problems of teaching of religion—ceremonies and customs. Now the type of books which the Society has been issuing and distributing are, after all, the kind of books which do find a reading

public, even though they may reach a Jewish home and temporarily be shelved. Ultimately those books find their way into the hands of readers. No better book than Deutsch's Essays of the Talmud could be placed in the hands of the average uninformed Jewish or non-Jewish reader. Nothing has taken its place. That is really true of a good many other publications.

Question: Do you think that the Society should take certain definite steps to increase the number of manuscripts submitted for possible publication; and in that line do you think it would be well for us to offer a cash prize for the best Jewish story or best Jewish essay that might be submitted?

Answer—DR. JOSHUA BLOCH: That is, after all, an opinion which would be just my personal opinion, not based on experience in the library. I venture to answer. I have little faith in the kind of prize essays which are submitted to Jewish groups for publication. It seems to me that the Publication Committee of the Jewish Publication Society should have no difficulty in spotting good books in other languages, and have those books translated and made available.

Question: You certainly come in contact with a very interesting cross-section of the American public. I am wondering whether the inquiries which you have for books indicate to you any other line of development which you would recommend to the Society other than that you have already spoken of.

Answer—DR. JOSHUA BLOCH: No. I think the Society has had wise leadership and able administration, and I think the introduction of any new method would have to be devised by those that have the material interest at heart rather than those who are inclined to offer new methods—by those who are in contact with casual readers.

The President then called upon Dr. Abraham A. Neuman, Professor of History, Dropsie College, Philadelphia.

Question: What is your opinion, Dr. Neuman, of the contribution of the Society to Jewish science and especially to Jewish historical literature?

Answer—DR. ABRAHAM A. NEUMAN: Mr. Chairman, that is a rather broad question. It would require either a

good essay or a very long lecture just to bring out what the contribution of the Society has been to Jewish scholarship and Jewish history in particular. I have no hesitation at all in saying that unquestionably the Jewish Publication Society is the leading foremost single agency in the world for the dissemination of Jewish knowledge. I don't think there is another institution comparable to it anywhere—whether in France or in Germany or in England, where they have at various times almost simultaneously with the Jewish Publication Society also developed societies along similar lines. I think it is a very remarkable feat when you stop to think of it for a moment that since 1888, in this comparatively short period, practically the span of one life, the Society has touched upon the Jews and Judaism in every aspect, and that every phase of Jewish life, philosophical, ethical, historical, and purely literary, has been brought out and has been made available to the reading public. I suppose there is no question but, that of all the books and various undertakings of the Society, by far the outstanding contribution has been the Jewish version of the Bible in the English language. It has been a very remarkable effort. It has shown the co-operativeness of the Jewish mind. It is a wonderful manifestation of the essential unity of the Jewish people. It has demonstrated that men with different backgrounds, different theological points of view, can work harmoniously and produce a unified work. To me it has been a symbol of what every Bible translation has been. I think if you examine the history of Bible translations, you will find that they have always been indicative of an outburst of creative energy which poured itself into forms far removed even from the Bible translation itself. The Septuagint, for example, was the acme of the Jewish monotheistic civilization.

The Bible translation of Saadia in Arabic was practically the opening of that great chapter of Arabic-Jewish civilization. When you go into the non-Jewish world you find similarly Luther's translation of the Bible was contemporaneous with the protestant movement. The King James version came also at the time of a wonderfully creative period in English literature as well as a dynamic political period. So while I do not think one can trace necessarily

the cause and connection between Bible translations as such and these parallel literary movements, I think that the similarity which repeats itself time and time in history convinces me that when a people arrives at a certain stage in its own development—when a certain sense of dignity and consciousness of its own creative power reaches a certain state, then you will find that it will seek an outlet through a Bible translation which will express that generation, and will cast the shadow of its own existence for centuries to come. I look upon the Bible translation undertaken by the Publication Society in that form. And therefore I think it is far greater than anything that has been said about it as a good seller or as merely a literary contribution or as an exegetical contribution on the part of Jewish scholars in America. I think at the time when the Bible was published it was very clearly understood that the Bible itself was only the first step in a great educational movement of bringing the Bible close to the people, and that the translation would have to be supplemented by a series of commentaries which would make the Bible intelligible to the average Jew and the average Jewish student. Now the Publication Society has had a series of books that are supposed to be helps to the Bible: *Life of the People in Biblical Times*, by Max Radin, *Dr. Margolis' Hebrew Scriptures in the Making*. This explained the process through which the Bible evolved. Dr. Margolis also published a very excellent commentary on the small book of Micah, but no other commentary has followed since then. Now I know that this certainly did not escape the attention of the members of the Publication Committee. The importance of a commentary is unquestioned. If it requires a special fund, I think the money ought to be raised. If scholars are required to produce the work, institutions like the Dropsie College, the Jewish Theological Seminary, the Hebrew Union College, etc., ought to be prodded to stimulate their students to work along this line.

Question: The Society publishes a Historical Jewish Community Series, including such books as London, Frankfort, and various other communities. I would like to hear your comment as to what you think of that series—whether interesting or worth-while.

Answer—DR. ABRAHAM A. NEUMAN: Of course the Society has contributed to historical literature in various ways. The outstanding contribution, of course, is the Graetz' History of the Jews, in six volumes. That is a translation. The Society did not initiate the book, but it made possible the translation, and this was a great gift and boon to English-speaking Jewry. I think it has done more probably to vivify Jewish-consciousness and also to explain the historical position of the Jew in academic circles than any other single factor. Margolis and Marx' History of the Jewish People is, of course, the only book of its kind in the English language, and I am not at all surprised—I am very much gratified to hear that it is as great a seller as it should be.

In addition to these books which cover the entire survey of Jewish History, the Society has undertaken a number of books which deal either with the history of specific periods or with the history of small localities as single communities. I have various suggestions that I would like to bring out.

In the writing of history as well as in the writing of the various other forms of literature apparently the Society works on the theory that the English reading public wants a book that reads uninterruptedly without any notes and that is not interrupted by the paraphernalia of scholarship. It is very hard to gauge the accuracy of that judgment. While it may be true with regard to the average book, I think with regard to Graetz' History of the Jews that is a very serious defect. Here we have a most momentous book in Jewish historical literature. There is none like it. Yet that entire series of volumes is unfortified in the English version by a single scholarly note which would fortify the conclusions of the exposition. I think this was a weakness at the very start, but when you consider furthermore that since the publication of that translation there have been a number of studies made in the various journals and scientific magazines which seriously modify the position taken by Graetz, it becomes a matter of great importance in order to keep the book up to date to fortify this book with the original notes of the author, and with supplementary notes made subsequently by scholars. The importance of this may be seen from this simple fact: various scholarly treatises

to which Graetz referred in his original are not even referred to, and many scholars prefer to use the Hebrew translation because the Hebrew translator added notes subsequent to Graetz, and modified Graetz' exposition where Graetz had no information available in his time. Under such conditions it seems to me that the volumes of Graetz would gain considerable if we could have supplementary volume. Naturally you cannot destroy the original six volumes. You can add a supplementary volume which would contain the notes according to the English translation.

With regard to the various monographs on particular periods and cities, I think that every one of the volumes certainly meets scholarly standards, and the Publication Committee is a sufficient authority—for that book would not pass inspection if it did not come up to certain standards. But I question whether it is wiser at the present time to publish volumes devoted to single communities, say, like London, Venice and Frankfort, when instead we ought to have, it seems to me, at least the History of the Jews of Italy or England. I am glad to know there is in prospect now a volume on Germany, but that I understand was prompted by a historical emergency of the present time. Particularly inasmuch as one cannot look forward in the immediate future for a comprehensive history of the Jews of the world that should succeed that of Graetz, it seems to me that we should be prepared at the present time to have at least single volumes devoted to single countries that would be scholarly and could be comprehensive in covering the other cities. I mean in no sense to make a reflection on the volumes as they are. At the present time Italy and a book on France would be very welcome.

Question: Do you think it would be wise for the Publication Society to publish books for use in Hebrew schools, regardless of reform or orthodox?

*Answer—*DR. ABRAHAM A. NEUMAN: There are text books and text books. There are certain books which the Society has published which I think make excellent text books, and are quite within the scope of the Society. I consider, for instance, Dr. Halper's Hebrew Anthology as a very wonderful text book for secondary school work.

At the same time it is also a readable book for the reader who wants to be informed. I should not think at all favorably of the Society entering upon the task of publishing text books in the narrow sense of the word. I think it is a good thing for the United Synagogue to have books which represent their own point of view, and the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, etc.

A book like Abrahams' *Jewish Life in the Middle Ages* is an excellent textbook. So are any number of other books. But in the narrower sense of the word, I should think that the Society would do well to avoid this type of publication, and make room for a certain division of labor.

Question: What principles ought to guide the work of the Publication Society different from those which it has followed in the past?

Answer—DR. ABRAHAM A. NEUMAN: I find myself in sympathy with the point of view practically of every one of the gentlemen who took part in the panel. This is interesting because we represent a diversified point of view, and we are in complete unanimity upon the Society maintaining the purpose of its charter. I was interested to study its phraseology which, after all, indicates the original purpose of the Society. It was for the purpose of having a benevolent educational enterprise, namely for the dissemination of literary, scientific, and religious literature, giving instruction in the principles of the Jewish religion and Jewish history. I think this is very wise and sound, and the only point of view for the Society to abide by. I have heard many grumblings on the part of younger members of the community who seem jealous almost of the success that certain books have made—books dealing with Jewish subjects and published by general publishing houses. Far from that, I feel very happy that the Society has been able slowly to create a type of demand which makes even a general publishing house aware of the existence of the Jewish demand. Far from deploring it, I think it is the greatest thing that could happen. In fact, if I had any voice in the Society and a book were presented to the Publication Committee which was of great value, and which a general publishing house would publish under its own auspices, I

would prefer to see it done that way. The more non-Jewish publishing houses we have sponsoring the publication of Jewish works the further the spread of Jewish works. The Society should further that principle of being a benevolent educational institution, and it should subvention the kind of books which are informative, instructive, and helpful in bringing out the Jewish spirit which otherwise would not possibly see the light of day.

After a delightful informal talk by Dr. Cyrus Adler, the meeting adjourned.

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Cong. Mishkan Israel

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 Blechman, Simon, 502 B'way
 Bloch Publishing Co., 31 W. 31st
 Block, A. J., 1285 3d Av.
 Block, A. S., 165-7 Henry
 Block, J., 15 Maiden Lane
 Bloom, Dr. H., 180 Riverside Dr.
 Bloom, Rev. I. M., 667 W. 161st
 Blumberg, S., 345 W. 88th
 Blumenstock, M., 310 W. 106th
 Bob, Maurice H., 425 Broadway
 Bogart, John, 1450 Broadway
 Boorstein, Dr. S. W., 349 E. 149th
 Bowdin, L. B., 0 W. 40th
 Branower, Dr. Wm., 4725 Iselin Av.
 Braun, Dr. J., 270 West End Av.
 Braunstein, Rabbi B., Earl Hall, Columbia University
 Brawer, Miss R. R., 1826 Crotona Av.
 Bregman, H., 10 E. 40th
 Brenner, R. H., 460 W. 24th
 Brentano, Mrs. L., 225 5th Av.
 Bressler, D. M., 75 Maiden Lane
 Brill, Rabbi I. L., 564 W. 160th
 Brodek, C. A., 270 West End Av.
 Brodman, Dr. H., 124 E. 39th
 Brody, A., 302 Broadway
 Buegeleisen, S., 590 West End Av.
 Burdick, A. A., 239 Broadway
 Burstein, Rabbi A., 135 W. 84th
 Calman, Dr. M. S., 600 W. 181st
 Caplan, Mrs. M., 467 Central Pk. W.
 Caplow, S., 2 Lafayette
 Carlinger, J., Dyckman St. & River Rd.
 Carton, D., 39 E. 20th
 Celler, E., 70 Pine
 Celniker, Dr. S. J., 2 Clinton
 Chalmers, T. M., 2654 Marion Av.
 Chambers, B. A., 51 Chambers
 Charnas, H., 28 W. 25th
 Chertoff, N., 51 Hamilton Ter.
 Chorosh, Wm. H., Paramount Bldg.
 Christenfeld, P., 225 Broadway
 Coblens, R., 55 W. 42nd
 Cohen, Dr. A. B., 347 5th Av.
 Cohen, B., N. E. Cor. B'way and 122nd
 Cohen, Chas., 507 B'way
 Cohen, G., 217 Broadway
 Cohen, G. L., 52 William
 Cohen, J. H., 60 John
 Cohen, J., 277 Broadway
 Cohen, Rabbi J. X., 40 W. 68th
 Cohen, L., 1776 Broadway
 Cohen, Moses, 19 Rector
 Cohen, Rabbi S. M., N. E. Cor. 122nd & B'way
 Cohen, Samuel, 233 W. 25th
 Cohn, Dr. A. E., 315 Central Pk., W.
 Cohn, Dr. I., 771 West End Av.
 Cohn, Louis, 302 B'way
 Cohn, M., 2 Rector
 Cong. Shearith Israel, Central Pk. W & 70th
 Conning, Rev. J. S., 289 4th Av.
 Danow, M. R., 15 Attorney
 Danziger, Mrs. V., 910 Park Av.
 Davidson, B., 1582 E. 26th
 Davidson, Dr. Israel, 92 Morningside Av.
 Davis, A. M., 152 W. 118th
 Davis, Anna R., 1738 Clay Av.
 Davison, S., 395 Riverside Dr.
 Delman, J. D., 1476 B'way
 Derow, Dr. David, 17 W. 9th
 Deutsch, B. S., 122 E. 42nd
 Deutsch, J., 1776 Clay Av.
 Dickeheiser, S. J., 11 W. 42nd
 Dickstein, Hon. S., 70 Pine
 Dist. No. 1, I. O. B. B., 36 W. 69th
 Dolowitz, A., 70 W. 40th
 Doskow, Dr. S., 562 5th Av.
 Dreyfus, Dr. W. E., 170 W. 74th
 Drob, Rev. M., 2331 Gd. Concourse
 Drosin, Dr. Louis, 302 W. 86th
 Drucker, M. A., 2084 Grand Av.
 Eckert, Dr. M. M., 2021 Gd. Concourse
 Edelman, S., 600 W. 111th
 Edlin, W., 2523 Aqueduct Av., W.
 Eiseman, Rev. A., 600 W. 111th
 Eisen, I. W., 463 7th Av.
 Eisen, J. M., 501 7th Av.
 Elster, Dr. H. B., 505 West End Av.
 Eisler, S. H., 267 E. 7th
 Elishewitz, J., 175 Riverside Dr.
 Elpern, G. S., 205 E. 69th
 Entmacher, C., 450 7th Av.
 Ephraim, Miss M. R., 2200 Walton Av.
 Epstein, M. P., 25 W. 81st
 Epstein, M. W., 314 W. 100th
 Epstein, N. B., 1201 Shakespeare Av.
 Erdmann, A. J., 7 E. 76th
 Ernst, I. L., 151 W. 86th
 Eron, Jos. E., 853 Broadway
 Eskolsky, Rabbi M. S., 256 E. B'way
 Falk, Dr. H. C., 1 W. 86th
 Falk, Saml., 310 W. 94th
 Feder, H., 514 W. 110th
 Federman, M. J., 617 West End Av.
 Feinberg, Benj. G., 515 W. 187th
 Feinberg, Sol., 1440 B'way
 Feld, M., E. 392 5th Av.
 Fierst, Harry P., 160 5th Av.
 Fine, S., 610 W. 110th
 Finelite, A., 150 Nassau
 Fink, R., 122 E. 42nd
 Finkelstein, H., 22 E. 40th
 Finkelstein, Rabbi L., 1700 Crotona Pk., E.
 Finkelstein, Dr. M., 758 Dawson
 Finkelstein, P. A., 91 Central Pk., W.
 Finkelstone, M., 1105 Jerome Av.
 Flexner, Bernard, 40 Exchange Pl.

- Fluegelman, N., 525 West End Av.
 Fortgang, A., 191 Duane
 Frackman, M., 51 Chambers
 Frankel, F., 28 W. 38th
 Freedman, D. M., 239 Broadway
 Freiman, L., 225 Broadway
 Frenkel, Emil, 8 E. 81st
 Friedland, S., 291 Broadway
 Friedman, C., 68 Lenox Av.
 Friedman, Dr. E. D., 1192 Park Av.
 Friedman, E. M., 165 Broadway
 Friedman, H. G., 345 W. 88th
 Friedman, I., 156 W. 86th
 Friedman, J. P., 2925 Matthews Av.
 Friedman, L. M., 216 W. 89th
 Friedman, M., 168 W. 86th
 Friedman, Sol B., 562 W. 164th
 Friedman, N., 322 Central Pk. W.
 Fromberg, H. G., 320 Broadway
 Frost, S., 41 W. 14th
 Fuerst, W. F., 87 Nassau
 Furgatch, S. H., 915 Prospect Av.
 Furman, Edw. I., 789 West End Av.
 Ganz, S. H., 150 Nassau
 Galef, Jos., 245 Echo Pl.
 Garten, S., 2 Lafayette
 Geller, H. J., 46 Ft. Wash. Av.
 Gellert, Dr. S., 170 E. 61st
 General Israel Orphan Home, 250 E
 B'way
 Gerber, Dr. J., 346 E. 10th
 Ginzberg, Dr. L., 508 W. 114th
 Gisnet, Morris, 1482 B'way
 Gitelson, M. L., 434 Broadway
 Glasgow, P., 535 5th Av.
 Glucksmann, J., 729 7th Av.
 Goldberg, H. M., 451 West End Av.
 Goldberg, Dr. M., 1070 Park Av.
 Goldberger, L. J., 1359 Broadway
 Golde, Morris, 325 West End Av.
 Goldenson, Rev. S. H., 1 E. 65th
 Goldfarb, L., 123 William
 Goldfarb, P., 302 B'way
 Goldfinger, W., 110 W. 40th
 Golding, L., 21 W. 86th
 Goldsmith, M., 1 W. 85th
 Goldsmith, S. J., 151 Central Pk., W.
 Goldsmith, S. M., 25 Spruce
 Goldstein, Dr. B., 1160 Park Av.
 Goldstein, C., 15 Maiden Lane
 Goldstein, C. J., 302 B'way
 Goldstein, D. I., 302 Broadway
 Goldstein, Rabbi H. S., 225 W. 86th
 Goldstein, Rabbi I., 2178 Broadway
 Goldstein, J. D., 6 Church
 Goldstein, J. J., 24 5th Av.
 Goldstein, Dr. P. R., 71 W. 47th
 Goldstein, Dr. Wm., 2146 Hughes Av.
 Goldstone, Wm., 885 West End Av.
 Golub, L., 225 B'way
 Goldwasser, J. E., 200 Madison Av.
 Goodfried, Dr. I. L., 28 W. 74th
 Goodfriend, H. B., 608 5th Av.
 Goodman, A. & Son, 640 E. 17th
 Goodman, E., 52 Gramercy Pk. N.
 Goodman, J., 271 W. 125th
 Gordon, Bernard, 19 Rector
 Gorfinkle, Rabbi J. I., 333 N. 86th
 Gottheil, Dr. R., 220 W. 98th
 Gottlieb, H., 1878 Harrison Av.
 Gottlieb, Dr. J., 165 Broadway
 Grayzel, A. G., 277 Broadway
 Greenbaum, D., 51 Chambers
 Greenbaum, L. S., 285 Madison Av.
 Greenberg, H., 25 Broadway
 Greenberg, J. L., 165 Broadway
 Greenberger, M., 1133 Broadway
 Greene, I. M., 276 Fifth Av.
 Greenebaum, S., 492 Broome
 Greenhill, Jos., 160 Broadway
 Greenwald, I., 477 First Av.
 Grossman, M. H., 521 5th Av.
 Grunauer, R., 216 W. 89th
 Guelman, Dr. H., 2174 Bathgate Av.
 Guggenheim, Murry, 120 Broadway
 Guinzburg, Mrs. H. A., 941 Park Av.
 Gutman, C., 77 Bowery
 Guzik, L., 302 Broadway
 Halkin, A. S., 1140 Anderson Av.
 Hano, Philip, 200 5th Av.
 Harris, Abraham, 261 Broadway
 Harris, C. A., 312 W. 93d
 Harris, Mrs. Jacob M., 200 W. 86th
 Hattenbach, J., 32 W. 23rd
 Helfat, J. N., 233 Broadway
 Hemley, Fred'k, 521 5th Av.
 Hendricks, Mrs. C., 262 Central Pk., W.
 Henis, S., 545 5th Av.
 Herbert, Dr. L. M., 45 W. 110th
 Hershfield, L., 150 W. 79th
 Herwood, H., 521 5th Av.
 Herzog, Mrs. Jos., 808 West End Av.
 Heyman, D. M., 784 Park Av.
 Heymsfeld, N. A., 1477 Wash. Av.
 Himmelstein, Dr. U., 10 E. 95th
 Hirsch, Dr. D., 301 W. 106th
 Hirsch, Dr. Sol., 574 E. 141st
 Hoffman, Dr. C., Jr., 419 4th Av.
 Hofheimer, H., 61 Broadway
 Hollander, M. L., 37 7th
 Honig, E., 125 W. 33rd
 Horowitz, A., 975 Walton Av.
 Horowitz, Dr. A. D., 440 E. 6th
 Horowitz, J. L., 440 E. 6th
 Horowitz, Jos., 369 E. 4th
 Horowitz, J. L., 320 Grand
 Horowitz, L., 369 E. 4th
 Horowitz, Dr. P., 57 W. 73rd
 Horowitz, S. I., 369 E. 4th
 Housman, M. C., 101 Jerome Av.
 Huhner, Leon, 320 Central Pk., W.
 Hyman, Dr. A., 144 E. 36th
 Hyman, Mrs. Saml. I., 161 W. 75th
 Imbrey, S. H., 993 Park Av.
 Inselbuch, S., 1619 Broadway
 Isaacs, B., 299 Broadway
 Isaacs, J. I., 1368 Sheridan Av.
 Isaacs, Lewis M., 475 5th Av.
 Isaacs, Stately M., 505 5th Av.
 Issacson, R. I., 41 W. 96th
 Jacobs, C. B., 1350 Broadway
 Jacobs, M. L., 165 Broadway
 Jacobs, Ralph J., 37 W. 70th
 Jacobson, Rabbi D., 1163 Grant Av.
 Jacobson, M. L., 2690 Morris Av.
 Jacobson, Samuel J., 295 Madison Av.
 Jais, J. D., 290 West End Av.

- Janel, N. N., 1273 Nelson Av.
 Janko, Dr. N., 25 Marble Hill Av.
 Janowsky, O. I., College of City of N. Y.
 Jarcho, Dr. J., 303 W. 106th
 Jarcho, M., 215 E. 37th
 Jew., Agri. & Aid Soc., 301 E. 14th
 Jewish Center Lib'y., 131 W. 86th
 Jewish Inst. of Rel. Lib., 40 W. 68th
 Jewish Theological Sem., N. E. Cor.
 B'way & 122nd
 Joffe, J., 141 Broadway
 Jonas, H. J., 390 Riverside Dr.
 Joseph, L., 865 West End Av.
 Jung, Rabbi L., 131 W. 86th
 Jurist, Dr. D., 325 E. 80th
 Juster, Jos. A., 112 Tudor Pl.
 Kahn, J., 2 Rector
 Kantrowitz, J., 791 Lexington Av.
 Kaplan, E., 67 E. 77th
 Kaplan, J. I., 1123 Broadway
 Kaplan, J., 30 W. 26th
 Kaplan, M., 2478 Grand Av.
 Kaplan, Rev. M. M., 2 W. 89th
 Kaplan, Dr. P., 9 E. 96th
 Kaplan, S. M., 1175 Park Av.
 Kapp, I., 624 Hudson
 Karpf, M. J., 71 W. 47th
 Kashner, M., 891 Broadway
 Kastor, Sigmund, 1239 Broadway
 Katz, Dr. E., 1887 Madison Av.
 Katz, Rabbi J., 945 E. 163d
 Katzman, S. J., 90 John
 Kaufman, H. M., 970 Park Av.
 Keibel, E., 116 Broad
 Keilson, M. & Co., 205 E. 42nd
 Kempner, J., 35 Greene
 Kiebel, A. L., 2 Lafayette
 Kiev, I. E., 190 W. 170th
 Kirschstein, B., 401 B'way
 Klausner, A., 315½ Stanton
 Kleban, S., 697 West End Av.
 Klein, H. H., 1349 Lexington Av.
 Klein, Jacob, 272 W. 90th
 Klein, Dr. J. J., 19 W. 44th
 Klein, J. M., 118 Stanton
 Klein, M., 261 Broadway
 Kling, Dr. Jehiel, 924 E. 181st
 Koenig, S., 302 Broadway
 Koenigsberg, B., 400 E. Houston
 Kohler, E. J., 20 E. 76th
 Kohn, S. C., 71 W. 47th
 Kolodney, L., 270 Broadway
 Kolodney, W., 86 E. First
 Kommel, Alex., 1239 Broadway
 Kopelman, B. E., 310 W. 86th
 Korn, Dr. H., 924 West End Av.
 Kornbluth, S., 1450 Broadway
 Kornfeld, A. E., 124 W. 79th
 Kossin, Dr. L., 1181 Walton Av.
 Koven, M. N., 50 E. 42nd
 Kraft, S., 1 Madison Av.
 Kraus, L., 270 Broadway
 Krulvitch, Harry, 415 Produce Ex.
 Krulwich, B., 241 Central Pk., W.
 Krumbein, B. H., 170 5th Av.
 Kugel, S. H., 70 Pine
 Landa, Dr. M. G., 281 E. Broadway
 Lande, L., 291 Broadway
 Landres, S., 3965 Sedgwick Av.
 Landsberg, J., 325 Broadway
 Landy, J., 211 Ft. Wash. Av.
 Lasky, S. D., 280 B'way
 Lazaroff, M., 45 W. 110th
 Lebowitz, S. H., 120 W. 70th
 Lefkow, Dr. S., 212 E. B'way
 Lehr, I. A., 233 Broadway
 Leichter, A., 7 E. 44th
 Leichtman, Max, 11 W. 42d
 Lerman, Charles, 29 E. B'way
 Lerner, Milton, 261 Broadway
 Levenson, Jos., 243 Canal
 Levi, A. J., 45 E. 85th
 Levien, A. M., 217 Broadway
 Levine, Jos. M., 832 Manida
 Levine, Rabbi M., 527 W. 157th
 Levinson, Chas., 20 W. 72nd
 Levinthal, Miss Tillie, 53 E. 97th
 Levitt, C. H., 274 Madison Av.
 Levy, A. M., 331 W. 84th
 Levy, Aaron Wm., 535 5th Av.
 Levy, C., 37 Randolph Pl.
 Levy, David N., 2156 Cruger Av.
 Levy, E. B., 551 5th Av.
 Levy, F. H., 11 Broadway
 Levy, I. H., 37 Wall
 Levy, J., 110 Riverside Dr.
 Levy, J., 256 Broadway
 Levy, Mrs. L., Napoleon, 101 E. 74th
 Levy, Mrs. M., 600 W. 115th
 Levy, M., 910 Riverside Dr.
 Levy, M. J., 70 E. 45th
 Levy, Sam'l, 295 5th Av.
 Lewi, Isidor, 12 E. 86th
 Lewine, F., 110 E. 78th
 Lewinson, B., 601 W. 113th
 Lewis, S., Jr., 417 E. 85th
 Lewisohn, Adolph, 61 Broadway
 LeWitter, Dr. Arnold, 1108 Times Bldg.
 Lhowe, Harold R., 1 Madison Av.
 Lidz, Israel, 250 W. 36th
 Liebovitz, A., 75 Leonard
 Liebovitz, E. J., 75 Leonard
 Liebovitz, H. H., 75 Leonard
 Linfield, Dr. H. S., 171 Madison Av.
 Lipman, H. J., 371 Ft. Washington Av.
 Lipman, J., 7 W. 96th
 Lipman, S., 7 W. 96th
 Lippitt, M., 512 B'way
 Littauer, L. N., 64 W. 87th
 Liverman, H., 16 W. 40th
 Livingston, W., 468 W. Broadway
 Loeb, J. F., 40 Wall
 Login, P., 29 E. 21st
 London, H., 310 W. 99th
 Lookstein, Rabbi J. H., 119 E. 84th
 Lorber, Dr. H., 77 Park Av.
 Lorsch, Miss Fannie, 885 West End Av.
 Lowenstein, S., 150 W. 79th
 Lowinson, Oscar, 29 W. 26th
 Lubell, A. P., 1851 7th Av.
 Lubell, Morris M., 806 Broadway
 Lubell, S. L., 789 West End Av.
 Lurie, H. L., 71 W. 47th
 Lurie, Mrs. M., 46 E. 91st
 Lyons, D., 58 Beekman

Lyons, Mrs. M. S., 1230 Park Av.
 Mack, Harry, 475 5th Av.
 Mack, Hon. J. W., Woolworth Bldg.
 Manaccus, S., 200 Fifth Av.
 Mandel, M., 247 W. 38th
 Mandelker, B., 225 Broadway
 Manheimer, J. S., 310 W. 72nd
 Manner, Miss Jane, The Dorset, 30 W. 54th
 Mansbach, M., 61 Broadway
 Mantell, H. P., 154 Nassau
 Margolies, Rabbi M. S., 106 E. 85th
 Margolies, N., 148 E. Broadway
 Margolis, Rabbi W., 215 W. 92nd
 Margolish, M. L., 2240 University Av.
 Markewich, S., 168 W. 86th
 Marx, Dr. A., 100 Morningside Drive
 Marx, I. J. W., 233 Broadway
 Maslansky, H., 1534 Selwyn Av.
 Masliansky, P., 601 W. 160th
 Mendelsohn, Sig., 7 W. 81st
 Mendelson, Dr. H., 656 W. 162nd
 Mendoza, I., 15 Ann
 Meyerhoff, M. L., 1230 Park Av.
 Meyrich, Eli, 152 W. 25th
 Michaelson, Ben. S., 1 Madison Av.
 Milch, Dr. H., 2178 Broadway
 Miller, A., 74 Van Cortlandt Pk., S.
 Miller, M. L., 569 W. 192nd
 Miller, N., 250 W. 39th
 Mindlin, H., 123 William
 Mintz, M. L., 105 Elliot Pl.
 Mittelman, Dr. J. H., 116 Columbia
 Moisseiff, Leon S., 215 W. 101st
 Morais, Rev. H. S., 612 Allerton Av.
 Morris, G., 285 Madison Av.
 Morton, A. S., 1440 B'way
 Moseson, Rabbi C. E., 631 E. 168th
 Mosessohn, M., 570 7th Av.
 Moss, N., 60 John
 Munk, O., 41 Park Row
 Musher, N., 91 Central Pk., W.
 Mutterperl, S., 330 5th Av.
 Nash, J., 52 Lispenard
 Nathan, Mrs. F., 225 W. 86th
 Neaderland, H., 122 E. 42nd
 Nedelman, S., 806 Jennings
 Necarsulmer, H., 225 W. 86th
 Neustadt, Mrs. S., 927 5th Av.
 Newburger, Alfred H., 40 Wall
 Newburger, S. M., 270 Park Av.
 Newman, Rabbi L. I., 7 W. 83d
 New York Public Library, 476 5th Av.
 Nirenstein, S., 12 W. 72nd
 Nusbaum, Myer, 27 W. 72nd
 Ohlbaum, S. B., 170 Broadway
 Oshlag, Dr. J., 1060 Madison Av.
 Osserman, Simon E., 201 W. 77th
 Paley, Louis J., 61 Broadway
 Palitz, S., 71 Broadway
 Payson, H. H., 215 4th Av.
 Perkiss, M., 923 Walton Av.
 Perla, Morris, 215 W. 88th
 Perlstein, J., 233 Broadway
 Peyser, G. B., 969 2d Av.
 Pfeiffer, Alex., 15 E. 41st
 Phillips, N., 50 E. 42d
 Phillips, Capt. N. T., 114 W. 74th

Pick, M., 483 West End Av.
 Pinski, D., 1950 Andrews Av.
 Podell, D. L., 39 Broadway
 Podolsky, D., 121 W. 46th
 Pollack, J., 15 W. 37th
 Pollak, S. B., 570 7th Av.
 Pollock, H. W., 521 5th Av.
 Pompan, M. A., 38 Park Row
 Pool, Rev. Dr. D. deSola, 99 Central Pk. W.
 Potter, S. A., 324 E. 41st
 Prager, Wm., 2 Rector
 Preiss, Elias, 250 W. 104th
 Price, Dr. G. M., 131 E. 17th
 Price, V., 32 W. 23rd
 Propp, Morris, 211 Central Pk., W.
 Proskauer, J. M., 11 Broadway
 Rabinovitch, M. A., 1226 Evergreen Av.
 Rabinowitz, L. M., 627 Broadway
 Rabinowitz, S., 2 Lafayette
 Raccosin, T. R., 1440 Broadway
 Raunheim, J., 608 5th Av.
 Reader, Mrs. Fannie, 1081 Teller Av.
 Reich, L. R., 655 Pelham Pkway N.
 Reiser, H., 117 W. 197th
 Reit, H. J., 1441 Broadway
 Religious School Cong. Shaaray Tefila, 160 W. 82nd
 Rettenberg, J. K., 545 W. 164th
 Reubens, R., 551 5th Av.
 Riegelman, H., 420 Lexington Av.
 Rifkind, S. H., 120 B'way
 Robert, S., 906 Park Av.
 Roberts, R., 551 5th Av.
 Robinson, A., 565 5th Av.
 Robinson, A. S., 51 Chambers
 Robinson, Dr. W., 322 W. 72d
 Robison, L., 280 Riverside Dr.
 Rodef Sholom Religious School
 Rogers, M. H., 1 Park Av.
 Rosgre, S. E., 375 Park Av.
 Roggen, H., 300 Central Pk. Av.
 Roggen, L. A., 1220 Broadway
 Rongy, Dr. A. J., 590 West End Av.
 Rosalsky, Hon. Otto A., 225 W. 86th
 Rose, L. S., 211 Central Pk., W.
 Rosen, A. H., 91 Broome
 Rosen, David J., 250 W. 57th
 Rosen, Dr. I., 44 E. 51st
 Rosenbaum, I. I., 115 Central Pk. W.
 Rosenbaum, Dr. M., 61 W. 88th
 Rosenbaum, S. G., 730 5th Av.
 Rosenberg, J. N., 65 Broadway
 Rosenberg, L., 780 West End Av.
 Rosenberg, Louis, 800 Riverside Dr.
 Rosenberger, Carl, Belnord Apts.
 Rosenblum, D., 36 W. 59th
 Rosenblum, Rabbi W. F., 210 W. 91st
 Rosenblüth, Dr. M. B., 75 E. 55th
 Rosensohn, S. J., 8 W. 40th
 Rosensweig, C. S., 80 Maiden Lane
 Rosensweig, L., 105 E. 177th
 Rosenthal, E., 180 W. 76th
 Rosenthal, E. J., 32 Franklin
 Rosenthal, R., 386 Broadway
 Rosenzweig, Jos., 51 Chambers
 Rosoff, Dr. M. L., 529 Cortlandt Av.
 Ross, A. L., 1 Cedar

- Rosston, W. J., 527 W. 110th
 Roth, Dr. Henry, 409 E. 140th
 Roth, H., 1482 Broadway
 Rothenberg, Morris, 11 W. 42nd
 Rothstein, Rabbi L. J., 310 Riverside Dr.
 Rubin, I. A., 34 Hubert
 Rubin, Dr. I. C., 911 Park Av.
 Rubins, Rabbi H. H., 1520 Sheridan Av.
 Ruda, M., 313 First Av.
 Ruskay, Cecil B., 11 Park Pl.
 Sachs, E., 31 W. 27th
 Sachs, G. M., 19 W. 44th
 Sachs, Louis, 475 5th Av.
 Sack, S., 130 W. 30th
 Safran, M. H., 117 W. 197th
 Salomon, S. W., 1701 University Av
 Salpeter, M., 220 Broadway
 Salzberg, M., 225 Varick
 Sampter, E. L., 25 W. 45th
 Samuel, J. A., 17 E. 96th
 Samuels, S. N., 225 W. 86th
 Samuels, Dr. S. S., 151 E. 83d
 Sandler, Bernard H., 884 West End Av.
 Sandler, W. B., 160 Broadway
 Sargent, I., 253 B'way
 Saxe, S., 111 W. 78th
 Schaap, Michael, 12 5th Av.
 Schaeffer, F., 1441 Broadway
 Schafer, A. S., 1 Wall
 Schallek, M. L., 7 W. 81st
 Schechter, Dr. Frank, Lexington Av. at 43rd
 Scheiber, I. B., 51 Chambers
 Scherer, L., 51 Chambers
 Schiff, Jacob R., 270 Madison Av.
 Schlansky, Dr. H. P., 83 Madison
 Schleimer, S., 5 Columbus Circle
 Schlesinger, M., 851 W. 177th
 Schlossberg, J., 15 Union Sq.
 Schmer, M., 11 W. 42nd
 Schmidt, Dr. I., 1275 Webster Av.
 Schneiderman, H., 171 Madison Av.
 Schotland, M., 498 West End Av.
 Schottenfels, Sara X., 601 W. 113th
 Schulman, Rev. Sam'l, 27 W. 72d
 Schumer, Dr. H., 770 Hewitt Pl.
 Schwartz, E., 122 E. 42d
 Schwarz, J., 225 W. 86th
 Seelav, R., 250 W. 57th
 Segal, C., 570 7th Av.
 Segal, H. R., 355 Riverside Dr.
 Segal, L. H., 205 E. 42nd
 Seidman, J. A., 50 E. 42nd
 Seinfeld, S., 240 W. 98th
 Semel, Bernard, 483 Broadway
 Sena, H., 225 Broadway
 Shack, S. M., 299 Broadway
 Shaftan, Dr. T., 2445 Walton Av.
 Shaine, M. L., 295 Madison Av.
 Shapiro, C., 44 W. 77th
 Sharlot, I. J., Woolworth Bldg.
 Shiman, D., 262 Central Pk. W.
 Shohan, A., 608 W. 192nd
 Siegel, A. B., 25 Broad
 Siegel, I., 280 Broadway
 Siegel, J., 1384 Broadway
 Silverman, Nat., 525 7th Av.
 Simmons, M., 25 W. 43d
 Simons, M., 1940 Andrews Av.
 Simonson, A., 450 West End Av.
 Sinsheimer, J., 330 W. 102nd
 Sirowich, Dr. W. I., 539 E. 6th
 Slater, I., 789 West End Av.
 Smith, D. T., 2 Lafayette
 Sobel, H., 122 William
 Sobel, Mrs. J., 522 West End Av.
 Sokolsky, G. E., 302 W. 12th
 Solis, Elvira N., 441 West End Av.
 Solomon, A., 296 W. 244th
 Soltes, Dr. M., 71 W. 47th
 Sonderling, Rabbi Dr. J., 14 82nd
 Sondheim, P., 305 West End Av.
 Sonneborn, Dr. F., 88 Lexington Av.
 Spector, Jos., 37 Hamilton Terrace
 Spiegel, E., 100 E. 182nd
 Spiegel, Max, 34 W. 17th
 Spiegel, Mrs. S., 17 E. 89th
 Spiegelberg, F., 25 E. 77th
 Spielberg, Mrs. H., 404 Riverside Dr.
 Spira, Dr. Jos., 1700 Crotona Pk., E.
 Spiro, A. I., 375 West End Av.
 Spiro, J. S., 51 Chambers
 Spitz, L., 70 Pine
 Spitzer, Oscar, 17 E. 89th
 Sprayregen, J., 1450 Broadway
 Stackell, H., 849 Manida
 Stander, I. J., 840 Mott Av.
 Stavisky Bros., 173 Riverside Dr.
 Steckler, D., 25 W. 44th
 Stein, Max Z., 9 Maiden Lane
 Stein, Morton, 251 W. 89th
 Stein, S. S., 11 Park Pl.
 Stern, A., 2710 Morris Av.
 Stern, J. F., 93 Worth
 Stern, M., 521 5th Av.
 Stern, Rev. Dr. N., 201 W. 79th
 Sternberg, Mrs. Helen, 176 Rivington
 Stocker, D. R., 310 W. 79th
 Stoll, H., 46 W. 96th
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Volume 1, 1899-1900.	Volume 11, 1909-1910.
Volume 2, 1900-1901.	Volume 12, 1910-1911.
Volume 3, 1901-1902.	Volume 13, 1911-1912.
Volume 4, 1902-1903.	Volume 14, 1912-1913.
Volume 5, 1903-1904.	Volume 15, 1913-1914.
Volume 6, 1904-1905.	Volume 16, 1914-1915.
Volume 7, 1905-1906.	Volume 17, 1915-1916.
Volume 8, 1906-1907.	Volume 18, 1916-1917.
Volume 9, 1907-1908.	Volume 19, 1917-1918.
Volume 10, 1908-1909.	Volume 20, 1918-1917.

Volume 25, 1923-1924

- Volume 27, 1925-1926. Special article on the Jews of Canada.
- Volume 28, 1926-1927. Articles on the architecture of the synagogue; on the Jews of America from 1654 to 1787, and a biography of Kaufmann Kohler.
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- Volume 34, 1932-1933. Special articles—Lee K. Frankel and Julius Rosenwald.
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PUBLICATIONS OF JEWISH NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

In addition to the publication of our own books, we act for other Jewish national organizations as publishers and/or distributors. The organizations and their publications follow herewith:

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*2. AMERICAN JEWISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY

This organization has published since its organization in 1893, 32 volumes. Each volume contains various articles on Jewish American subjects of interest. We will be glad to supply details of contents of particular volumes upon request. The prices of different volumes vary.

*3. DROPSIE COLLEGE FOR HEBREW AND COGNATE LEARNING

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The terms of the charter are as follows:

The name of the corporation is THE JEWISH PUBLICATION SOCIETY OF AMERICA.

The said Corporation is formed for the support of a benevolent educational undertaking, namely, for the publication and dissemination of literary, scientific, and religious works, giving instruction in the principles of the Jewish religion and in Jewish history and literature.

The business of said corporation is to be transacted in the city and county of Philadelphia.

The corporation is to exist perpetually.

There is no capital stock, and there are no shares of stock.

The corporation is to be managed by a Board of Trustees, consisting of fifteen members, and by the following officers: President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer, and such other officers as may from time to time be necessary.

BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I

Membership

SECTION I.—The Society shall be composed of Annual Members, Library Members, Patrons, Friends, Sustaining Members and Life Members. Any person of the Jewish faith may become a Member by paying annually the sum of five dollars (\$5), or a Library Member by the annual payment of ten dollars (\$10), or a Patron by the annual payment of twenty dollars (\$20), or a Friend by the annual payment of fifty dollars (\$50), or a Sustaining Member by the annual payment of one hundred dollars (\$100), or a Life Member by one payment of two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250).

SEC. II.—Any Jewish Society may become a Member by the annual payment of ten dollars (\$10).

SEC. III.—Any person may become a Subscriber by the annual payment of five dollars (\$5), which entitles him or her to all the publications of the Society to which members are entitled.

ARTICLE II

Meetings

SECTION I.—The annual meeting of the Society shall be held in the month of March, the day of such meeting to be fixed by the Directors at their meeting in the previous January.

SEC. II.—Special meetings may be held at any time at the call of the President, or by a vote of a majority of the Board of Directors, or at the written request of fifty members of the Society.

ARTICLE III

Officers and Their Duties

SECTION I.—There shall be twenty-one Directors, to be elected by the Society by ballot.

At the annual meeting to be held in May, 1908, there shall be elected eleven directors, seven to serve for one year,

two to serve for two years, and two to serve for three years; and at every subsequent annual meeting, seven directors shall be elected for three years.

SEC. II.—Out of the said twenty-one, the Society shall annually elect a President, Vice-President, and Second Vice-President, who shall hold their offices for one year.

SEC. III.—The Society shall also elect fifteen Honorary Vice-Presidents, in the same manner and for the same terms of office as the Directors are chosen.

SEC. IV.—The Board of Directors shall elect a Treasurer, a Secretary, and such other offices as they may from time to time find necessary or expedient for the transaction of the Society's business.

SEC. V.—The Board of Directors shall appoint its own committees, including a Publication Committee, which committee may consist in whole or in part of members of the Board.

The Publication Committee shall serve for one year.

ARTICLE IV

Quorum

SECTION I.—Forty members of the Society shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE V

Vacancies

SECTION I.—The Board of Directors shall have power to fill all vacancies for unexpired terms.

ARTICLE VI

Benefits

SECTION I.—Every member of the Society shall receive a copy of each of its publications approved by the Board of Directors for distribution among the members.

ARTICLE VII

Free Distribution

SECTION I.—The Board of Directors is authorized to distribute copies of the Society's publications among such

institutions as may be deemed proper, and wherever such distribution may be deemed productive of good for the cause of Israel.

ARTICLE VIII

Auxiliaries

SECTION I.—Other associations for a similar object may be made auxiliary to this Society, by such names and in such manner as may be directed by the Board of Directors, and shall have the privilege of representation at meetings. Agencies for the sale and distribution of the Society's publications shall be established by the Board of Directors in different sections of the country. The Society shall have the right to establish branches.

ARTICLE IX

Finances

SECTION I.—Moneys received for life memberships, and donations and bequests for such purpose, together with such other moneys as the Board of Directors may deem proper, shall constitute a permanent fund, but the interest of such fund may be used for the purposes of the Society.

ARTICLE X

Amendments

These By-Laws may be altered or amended by a vote of two-thirds of those entitled to vote at any meeting of the Society; *provided* that thirty days' notice be given by the Board of Directors, by publication, to the members of the Society.

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